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ICD10	Non-CT	CT	TOTAL	
F29 Unspecified nonorganic psychosis	39	45	84	(19,6%)
F10-F19 Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	40	37	77	(17,9%)
F20 Schizophrenia	15	55	70	(16,3%)
F31 Bipolar affective disorder	27	38	65	(15,2%)
F25 Schizoaffective disorders	10	45	55	(12,8%)
F03 Unspecified dementia	17	3	20	(4,7%)
F60-F69 Disorders of adult personality and behaviour	7	12	19	(4,4%)
F22 Persistent delusional disorders	0	12	12	(2,8%)
F32 Depressive episode	8	4	12	(2,8%)
F40-F48 Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders	6	0	6	(1,4%)
F70-F79 Mental retardation	4	1	5	(1,2%)
F50-F59 Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	1	1	2	(0,5%)
F05 Delirium, not induced by alcohol and other psychoactive substances	2	0	2	(0,5%)
	176	253	429	
	(41,0%)	(59,0%)		

Figure2: Diagnosis, according to the international classification of disease (ICD 10), in CT and Non-CT group

Conclusions: Patients in compulsory regimen have a severe mental illness with higher rates of readmission. We highlight the use of long-term injectable antipsychotics in terms of compliance. These findings corroborate the need for specialized and multidisciplinary approach in terms of psychosocial rehabilitation in these patients.

Keywords: compulsory hospitalization; urgent compulsory regimen; compulsory treatment

EPP0780

Features of clinical, psychological and socio-demographic characteristics of day hospital patients in the context of psychiatric service reform

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Introduction: The reform of the Moscow psychiatric service began in 2011 and was aimed at its optimization, reducing the inpatient level, actively introducing psychosocial rehabilitation, multidisciplinary teams of specialists and developing community-based forms of care. In 2016, the number of beds in day care hospitals in Moscow had doubled to rich 3500.
Objectives: Analyze the dynamics of characteristics of day hospital patients and propose measures to improve the quality of medical rehabilitation care provided.
Methods: Clinical and psychopathological, clinical and statistical, psychological, statistical of 337 schizophrenia patients discharged in 2010 and 2016.
Results: A comparative analysis of the results obtained in 2010 and 2016 indicates a change in the clinical, socio-demographic and psychological characteristics of patients treated in the day hospital. In 2016, the proportion of early stage disease patients with endogenous mental disorders (F20-F29, according to ICD-10) increased; the age of patients and the proportion of patients with disabilities decreased; the proportion of patients with preserved working capacity increased, demonstrating low rates of compliance and motivation for treatment, but higher rates of neuro-cognitive functioning. In 2016, only a fifth of patients received complex psychosocial therapy.
Conclusions: The modernization of the psychiatric service has improved the continuity between its inpatient and out-of-hospital units. To improve the quality of care in the day hospital and to prevent relapses of the disease, it is necessary to combine pharmacotherapy with complex psychosocial treatment followed by a long-term personalized management of patients with the patient's families involvement.

Keywords: psychiatric; service; reform; psychosocial

EPP0783

Mental well-being in residents of different regions of Russia

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Introduction: Some attempts are being made to describe the mental health and well-being of the population in relation with the regional specifics in a particular area of the Russia, however, they are rare and local (limited to one region).
Objectives: The current study aims to identify sociocultural mediation of mental well-being based on its measures in Russia's regions with different ethno-cultural composition of population.
Methods: The study involved 210 men and 403 women aged 14 to 76 years (M = 26.9; SD = 13.7) from six regions of the Russian Federation: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Udmurtia, Sakha, Sverdlovsk and Kemerovo. The mental well-being of participants was assessed using the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (Tennant et al., 2006; Tennant et al., 2007).
Results: The measures of mental well-being were different in the regions: Moscow (M=51.04; SD=8.03), St.-Petersburg (M=50.05; SD=5.78), Udmurtia (M=47.57; SD=9.50), Sakha (M=50.99; SD=8.47), Sverdlovsk (M=54.86; SD=8.43), Kemerovo (M=51.84; SD=7.51). Using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), it was found that there are significant differences in the assessment of psychological well-being between study participants from different regions (F = 6.692; p <0.001). Residents from the Sverdlovsk evaluate their mental well-being as significantly better than the ones from Moscow (MD=3.821; p=0.012), St.Petersburg (MD=4.812; p=0.023), the Udmurtia (MD=7.284; p <0.001) and the Sakha (MD=3.869; p=0.003).
Conclusions: Residents from Russia's regions with different ethno-cultural composition of population demonstrate some difference in mental well-being measures that may be caused by sociocultural factors. The reported study was funded by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project number 17-29-02506.

Keywords: sociocultural mediation; regions of Russia; mental health; mental well-being

EPP0785

Characteristics of psychotic disorders occurring during immigration: Comparative study

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