

## **Franca and Franco Basaglia International School Brazil Edition Report**

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The Italian model of mental health care exerted great influence in the reorganization of the Brazilian model of care, which only started after many years of mobilization from its workers, users and their family members.

In April 6th, 2001, law 10.210, presented by state representative Paulo Delgado, with the goal to promote the restructuring of the psychiatric care in Brasil. The approval of this law was one of the main results from a movement that started in the 70's, known as the Psychiatric Reform. The goal of this movement was to reformulated mental health public policies to ensure the preservation of rights and citizenship of people under psychological suffering, and to provide them with a community based care network that enable treatment to occur in the territory, near family and in their social environment (Paulin; Turato, 2004).

In order to continue to set forth the propositions of the Psychiatric Reform, amplify and articulate the network, the Ministry of Health established the Psychosocial Attention Network (RAPs - Rede de Atenção Psicossocial), focused on people under mental suffering or with needs originated from the use of legal and/or illegal drugs. Article 5 establishes the network structure, which is made up of different services: primary care; specialized psychosocial care; intensive care and urgent care; temporary residencial care, hospital care and other de-institutionalization strategies.

Despite the progressed currently reached in Brazil, specially the ones related to decentralization of hospitals and to the proposition of a psychosocial attention network, there is still a lot to be done, both qualitatively and quantitatively. It is necessary to increase the psychosocialcommunity care network, with the opening of more 24 hours Psychosocial Attention Centers and investment in other units, such as Community Centers and Street Clinic teams. It is also important to strengthen the intersectoral approach, considering that people under mental suffering have other basic needs, which can serve as sustaining or aggravating factors of their condition, such as homelessness.

Given the current situation of mental health in Brazil, bringing the Franca and Franco BasagliaInternational School to Brazil in 2014 for the first time, and its second edition in 2017, it was substantive to the continuation of the meaningful debates for the

Brazilian de-institutionalization process, devising improvements for the psychosocial attention community network.

Another challenge faced is in the formation of professionals, which usually takes place only in hospice based services or in the individual clinic model, lacking the essential teamwork learning. The formation often times focus only on the biologic model, reducing treatment to pharmaco-therapeutic strategies or taking into account only the DSM descriptions, not considering the complexities of psychopathology and life experiences (Bezerra, 2007).

The de-institutionalization process in Brazil, despite all the current laws in place, is still in transition, with the implementation of substitutive services and the development of new care practices based on the psychosocial rehabilitation method.

Therefore, one of the alternatives of support for the psychiatric reform process, the transition from a manicomial based to a psychosocial rehabilitation model, is the establishment of spaces for formation and discussion for professionals and students in mental health, to train and empower them technically and scientifically in the good new practices in mental health.

The Third Franca and Franco Basaglia International School occurred in Brazil in 2014, first time outside Italy, taking place in two cities - Campinas and Ribeirão Preto, in the state of São Paulo, to reach the highest number of participants. It arose as a fruitful place to connect students, mental health workers and users, for the exchange of respectful and innovative practices. Its proposal fits the actions needed at the Collaborative Centers, within the structure of mental health policies and the World Health Organization general guidelines.

A second edition, which took place in 2017, had “Meeting the Territory: Dialogues between Theory and Practice” as its theme, seeking to inspire collaborative and participative practices for the Brazilian mental health community. The event was promoted by the State University of São Paulo (UNESP) campus in Marília, the University of São Paulo campus in Ribeirão Preto, with the support of the Special Education Department and the Physical and Occupational Therapy Department of UNESP; the Dipartimento di Salute Mentale di Trieste, in Italy; the International Mental Health Collaborating Network (IMHCN); the Interdisciplinary Laboratory for Education Inclusion and De-medicalization (LIDE), the Researching Laboratory for Psychopathology, Drugs and Society (LePsis), with the financial support from the National Scientific and Technological Council, from the Ministry of Health - OPAS.It

repeated the bi-locational model from 2014, taking place in Marília from August 21 to 23 and from August 24-25 in Ribeirão Preto.

English is the school's official language, thus all international speeches had simultaneous interpretation provided for its participants. During the visits to the mental health services, the translation for the international guests was provided by guides - English-proficient professors and students.

The congress sought to bring together workers and users of the mental health system, which was only possible by the partnership between the universities, the mental health services and the city hall. This proximity between the academy, the private and public services and the population is exactly what sets this event apart. The event took place in different sectors and territorial spaces by the establishment of partnerships with the Secretary of Health, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Culture, the Regional Directorate of Health, the Psychosocial Attention Centers (CAPS II, Capsi and CAPS Ad), UNESP and the Marília Medical School. The Marília Municipal Theatre, recently reopened, was the venue where the conferences took place, bringing the congress closer to the general population.

The organizational structure of the event followed a conference model, with classes, workshops, and monitored visits to the mental health services in both cities, as well as presentation of scientific papers and panels, musical performances and the launching of a commemorative book from the 2014 conference.

There were 235 participants in Marília and 400 in Ribeirão Preto, being 50 users of the system, 15 family members, 250 professionals and 320 undergraduate and graduate students, specially from Psychology, Occupational Therapy and Nursing faculties.

Participation from medical professional and students is still limited, amounting only to 15 people, since there is still a strong resistance from medical professionals to a paradigm shift, one that gives space to the subjectivity of the social actor, caring for the individual and not only for their distress.

When Basaglia (1970) put disease between brackets, he raised questions on the bankruptcy of the control of patients by medicalization, challenging psychiatry as the power holder, building a new dynamic in the relations of the social actor, seeking for an axel in the tenuous normalcy line.

During the planning of this second edition, we were mobilized by questions that intrigue professionals, researchers, users of the mental health system and their family members, such as: How are we evaluating the treatments offered? Do they focus on self

care and autonomy? What does recovery mean? How are the neighboring, Latin-American countries, with similar history, implementing the community care network? How are they dealing with their challenges? How should an administrator work for the development of this network?

Those questions were touched during the event by researchers and professionals from different countries, who contributed by sharing their experiences and researches in the field. In addition, other current questions were discussed such as the medicalization process, the hospitalization of drug users and the judicialization of mental health.

The main goal was to promote internationally well known practices in the field, such as community crisis interventions (Open Dialogue), the narrative reconstruction of user history in the mental health services, co-morbidity focused interventions, family and professionals mentoring, conversational tools, mental health specialist orientation, solitary economy, Hearing Voices groups and mental health management.

The Franca and Franco Basaglia International School was a place for growth and exchanges among the different actors of the mental health field in Brazil, promoting the interchange of de-institutionalization innovative practices with many countries, fostering the strengthening of micro-political spaces by the emphasis of the successful experiences.

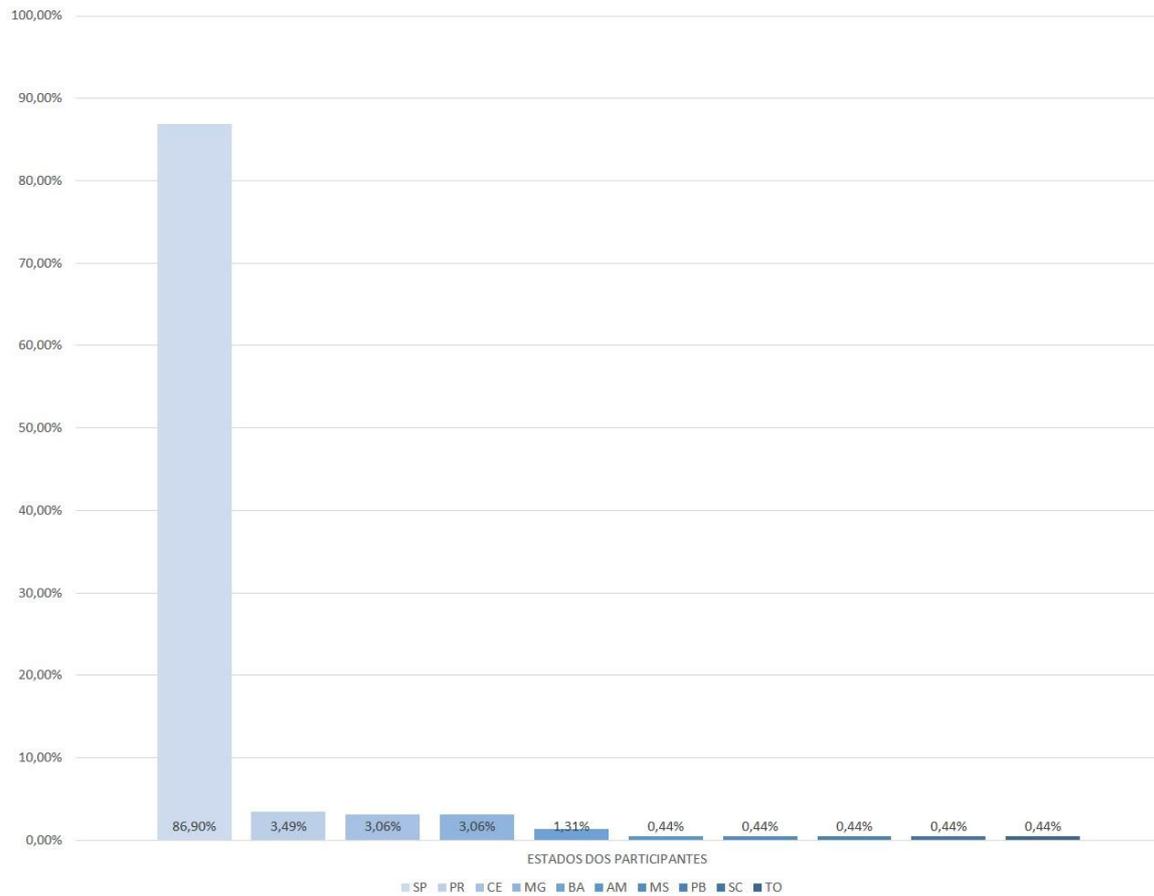
Graphic 1. Percentage of participants by State

Graphic 2. Number of participants by State

Graphic 4. Participants evaluation of addressed topics

Graphic 5. Participants evaluation of the knowledge of speakers of addressed topics

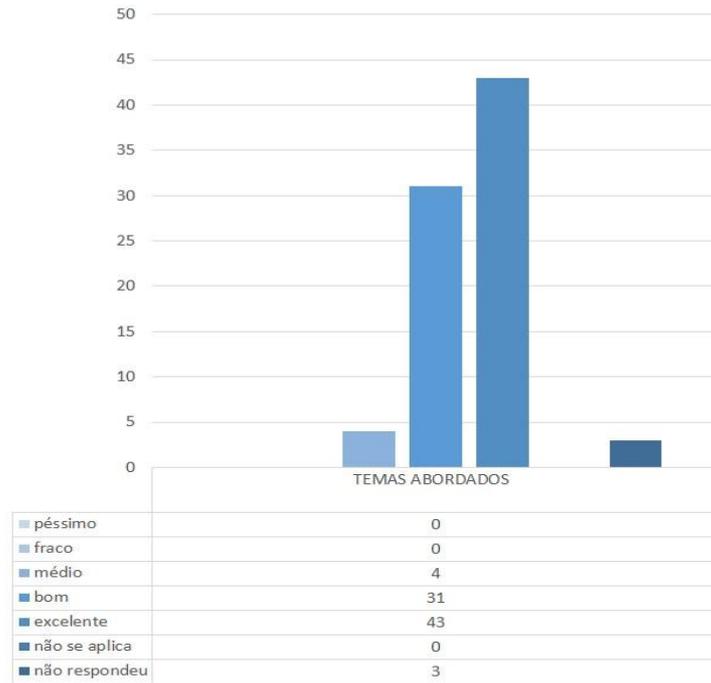
PORCENTAGEM DOS PARTICIPANTES INSCRITOS DE ACORDO COM O ESTADO



DISTRIBUIÇÃO DOS PARTICIPANTES INSCRITOS DE ACORDO COM O ESTADO

ESTADOS DOS PARTICIPANTES	%
SP	86,90
PR	3,49
CE	3,06
MG	3,06
BA	1,31
AM	0,44
MS	0,44
PB	0,44
SC	0,44
TO	0,44

#### 4. TEMAS ABORDADOS



#### 5. CONHECIMENTO DOS MINISTRANTES EM RELAÇÃO AOS TEMAS DAS ATIVIDADES

