

ASSESSMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS**Nemchenko A. S., Podgaina M. V.***National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine**Organization and economy of pharmacy department*

economica@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. The international mental health system defines diagnostic and other appropriate frameworks to guide clinical practice and research, and to facilitate cross-national comparisons. Efforts to discuss the cultural features of specific mental disorders and to define a cultural formulation for assessment and practice in diverse international settings and in increasingly multicultural cities may be solved by implementation of the international programs. Existing international programs in mental health have been analyzed and described.

Materials and methods. The WHO, the World Psychiatric Association, the World Federation for Mental Health, the US National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the Royal College of Psychiatry, and other agencies concerned with international mental health also specify priorities and support programmes of various kinds

Results and discussion. Such a cultural epidemiology of mental illness helps to shape policy and practice in diverse settings or among diverse populations, just as the epidemiology of mental disorders informs the DALY accounts, which indicate needs and inform priorities. Thus, in 2012 the World Health Organization published “Mental Health Action Plan 2013–2020” that describes 4 major objectives: more effective leadership and governance for mental health; the provision of comprehensive, integrated mental health and social care services in community-based settings; implementation of strategies for promotion and prevention; strengthened information systems, evidence, and research. At the same time global strategy gives universal approach to pharmaceutical management of mental disorders. Thus, widely used treatments in the current model of conventional mental health care include psychotropic medications, psychotherapeutic techniques such as insight-oriented therapy and cognitive behavioral therapy, electroconvulsive therapy, and transcranial magnetic stimulation.

Conclusions. Adequate result of the “struggle” with mental disorders all over the world can be obtained using the set of pharmaceutical, medical, social and economical measures only. It is possible to create two parallel systems of education as well as clinical mental care, as the example of developed county had shown. Flexible and innovative technologies that allow for self-care and psycho-education about illness should be analyzed in future researches.