ALLEGATO N.2
DOMANDE ATTINENTI AL PROFILO:

1. Descrivi un intervento di Psico educazione Familiare
2. Descrivi il modello di Problem solving a 6 tappe
3. Case manager in salute mentale
4. Interventi di Riabilitazione Cognitiva
5. Interventi Recovery – Oriented
6. Descrivi il concetto di Recovery personale e clinica
7. Social Skills Training, breve descrizione
8. L'importanza del coinvolgimento dei familiari nel Progetto Riabilitativo
9. Descrivi gli interventi di inserimento lavorativo
10. Descrivi gli interventi indicati nel trattamento del Disturbo Bipolare
11. Modello Stress- vulnerabilità
12. Descrivi gli interventi indicati nel trattamento del Disturbo Schizofrenico
13. Descrivi gli interventi indicati nel trattamento nel Disturbo Borderline di Personalità
14. Training Metacognitivo (MCT)
15. Descrivi gli interventi riabilitativi in SPDC
16. Recovery Star, elementi principale
17. Concetto di presa in carico del paziente psichiatrico
18. Descrivi gli interventi appropriati da attivare in un esordio psicotico
19. Descrivi gli interventi attuabili sull'asse casa in un paziente in carico al CPS/CSM/CIM
20. Contrastare lo stigma in psichiatria, azioni possibili
21. Mission dei centri diurni nella riabilitazione psichiatrica dell'utente con patologia mentale
22. La Terapia Dialettico- Comportamentale (DBT) per il Disturbo Borderline di Personalità

DOMANDE ATTINENTI INGLESE:

1. Basing treatment on recovery principles is supported by research that has shown significant remission rates over time among persons with schizophrenia The author uses examples of public figures and of one family with physical disabiloities to illustrate the progress society hanmade toward accepting and including people with physical illness and disablity;
2. Recovery-orented mental health treatment parallels the move in other medical specialties toward person centered care. Recovery has been at the forefront of discussions of mental health for several years;
3. The impetus for such discussions has been traced to the psychiatric rehabilitation movement and other social movement from this perspective, recovery is not generally regarded as being grounded in the field of medicine;
4. However, this is a false dichotomy, because a recovery a recovery approach in mental health mirrors changes that have occurred in the wider field of medicine and in societal attitudes toward illness;
5. Recovery can be thought of as the new medical model for psychiatry. This Open Forum traces the roots of this new medical model in medicine;
6. These three types of recovery are not mutually exclusive When a person is in remission (clinical Recovery) from any severe illness, he or she still needs to work on personal recovery;
7. Personal recovery i salso important in illness management to help the person stay on track with treatment and focus on activities unrealated to taking medication that maintain mental health;
8. Deegan (10) has termed these activities, which may include work, talking with friends, exercise, and other pursuis, as "personal medicine.
9. When physicians consider the real possibility of remission as a longterm outcome, elements of recovery-focused care naturally follow;
10. If the person has a good chance of recovery, we dont't want to make clinic visits and medication adherence the end goals;
11. Instead, we want to use medication and clinic visits as one part of helping the person build on the skills and strengths that he or she had before becoming ill. We want to encourage the person to undertake roles and missions in life other than being a patient;
12. If the person reenters treatment after a break, e need not consider it a failure but a sign of the patient's

strength in seeking needed help;

13. Many ways of conceptualizing recovery from mental illness have been proposed. One framework includes three types of recovery from serious mental ilness, corresponding with concepts of recovery applied to other chronic illnesses and disabilities;

14. The first type of recovery is cure, or remission of th illness, which has been called clinical recovery (4). The person is free of symptoms, can function well in work and relationships, and does not need medication or other treatment;

15. Standardized remission criteria for schizophrenia have been proposed (5), as they have for other illnesses. The second type of recovery, known as illness management (6), involves symptom control and longterm monitoring of the illness by both doctor and patient;

16. This type of recovery is what physicians generally strive for in chronic illnesses such as hypertension, diabetes, and HIV disease. If the person takes medications faithfully, recongnizes early signs of illness, and follows a treatment program, he or she can minimize exacerbations of the illness;

17. The third type of recovery, personal recovery (4), involves functioning at one's best despite ongoing symptoms of illness. This philosophy has been embraced by the disability rights movement, by cancer survivors, and by people with mental illness (7,8);

18. Neither denying their illnessnor defining themselves by it, people strive to get the most out of life in the face of continued symptoms. Anthony (9) described recovery in this sense as "a way of living a satisfying, hopeful, and contributing life even with limitations caused by ilness;

19. Ten long-term follow-up studies of schizophrenia published betwween 1972 and 1995 indicated tht people with this illness achieve significant clinical recovery over time (11). In system of care in which childbirth occurred under gneral anesthesia with spouse in the waiting room to one in whitch women and their parteners have enormous control and choice about aspects of pregnancy and birth;

20. We have gone from treating cancer as the dreaded "C word", sometimes not even disclosing the diagnosis to the patient and certainly not offering more than one treatment option, to today's model of cancer care in which patients are encouraged to educate themselves about their illness and be active participants in their treatment;

21. Elements of person -centered care include information sharing (15) and shred decision making (16). Rather than distancing themselves from patients, physicians who use tihis approach reagard patients and their families as aluable partenrs in successful treatment (17);

22. Even when symptoms remain active, working on life skills and activities can be helpful. Mental health professionals traditionally cautioned patients against the "stress" of work when they were symptomatic. However, for people with mental illnessas for anyone-work, volunteering, and other activities restore focus and purpose and help diminish negative thoughts, worries, and even psychotic symptoms (10).

DOMANDE ATTINENTI INFORMATICA:

1. Cosa significa l'acronimo PEC?
2. Quali file hanno come estensione "xls"?
3. E' possibile inserire tabelle nei documenti Word?
4. Come si chiama l'operazione che permette di scaricare un file da n sito internet su proprio personal computer?
5. Quale rischio si corre nell'aprire un allegato di posta elettronica?
6. Cos'e' lo SPID?
7. Nel programma Microsoft Work il simbolo del floppy in alto a sinistra serve a?
8. Come deve essere costruita una password per essere efficace?
9. Quale non è l'estensione di un file di Microsoft Word?
10. Dove si trova il comando per riavviare il sistema operativo windows?
11. E' possibile installare lo stesso software su più computer?
12. Uno scanner serve per?
13. Il software antivirus necessita di aggiornamenti?
14. Quale può essere un veicolo di virus? (software hardware)
15. In generale è possibile recuperare anche i file cancellati dal Cestino?
16. La cancellazione dei file equivale alla rimozione effettiva di essi dal computer?
17. Un messaggio di PEC (Posta Elettronica Certificata) può essere inviato ad una casella di posta

elettronica ordinaria (non PEC)?
18. Il back up dei dati permette di …?
19. Microsoft Word è?
20. Microsoft Excel è?
21. Microsoft Power Point è?
22. Cos'e' un file con estensione "txt"?