Response to mental health care and comprehensive care for consumers during the pandemic caused by COVID-19



Current situation:

COVID-19

COVID-19 Mental problems, mental disorders and use of psychoactive substances



924.044

68.310

30.348

49.729

lo Confirmed

90,1 %

6,7 %

3,0 %

6 At home

a Recovered

+Active

.l. Deaths

Occupied

Available

2.283

4.754

Intensive Care (ICU)

Bedding capacity

357

1.633

Intermediate Care

2.267 17.885

Hospitalization

World Situation 43.653.480

lo Confirmed

1.161.740

.!. Deaths

189

Countries



PROBLEMAS



TRASTORNOS



SPA CONSUMPTION

Población de 7 a 11 años 44.7%



Presenta por lo menos un síntoma relacionado con la esfera mental



19% Lenguaje anormal

12,4% Asustarse o ponerse nervioso sin razón



Población de 12 a 17 años



12,2%

Presenta problemas mentales



24,6% Asustarse con facilidad

20,5% Dolores de cabeza frecuentes



Población de 18 años o más



9.6-11.2%

Tuvo síntomas sugestivos de problemas mentales

Población de 7 a 11 años



4.7%

Han tenido cualquier trastorno mental en los últimos 12 meses

El Trastorno por Déficit de Atención e Hiperactividad (TDAH) de cualquier tipo fue el evento más prevalente, con 3%.



Población de 12 a 17 años



Han tenido cualquier trastorno mental en los últimos 12 meses



3.4% Fobia social

3,5% Trastorno de ansiedad

Población de 18 años o más



Han tenido cualquier trastorno mental en los últimos 12 meses

La depresión -de cualquier tipo- (1,9%) y la ansiedad -de cualquier tipo- (2,1%) fueron los eventos más prevalentes.

School population aged 12 to 18

59.59% in the last year Age of onset 13.1

10,97% in the last year Age of onset 13.98

Alcohol is still the most consumed substance, and among the illegal drugs the most used is marijuana.

University population



56,11% In the last year



In tranquilizer drugs, women exceed men's consumption: 2.2% and 1.4% respectively.

General population aged 12 to 65



58,78% In the last year



Problematic use occurs most often in people in socioeconomic strata 1, 2, and 3,

Sources: National Mental Health Survey (2015) National Study of Consumption of Psychoactive Substances in School Population. Colombia – 2016

III Andean epidemiological study on drug use in the university population (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru), 2016.

National study of consumption of psychoactive substances in Colombia - 2013.



Strategy Objectives

01

Reduce the impact of COVID-19 mortality

02

Modulating the impact of the epidemic on health services

03

Modulating social and health impacts

Mental health care strategy during the pandemic by COVID-19

Mandatory preventive isolation strategy

- Mental health care bulletins with emphasis on prevention and care of consumption, and harm reduction
- Guidelines for risk management by Covid-19 in SPA consumption services
- Mental health teleorientation including people who use SPA with intoxication and dependence
- Communication without mental health damage
- Authorisation and transitional authorisation of SPA care services for consumersCross-sectoral policy instrument - CONPES

Flexible insulation with gradual deescalation

- Implementation piloting of telehealth in mental health, including SPA treatment services
- Recommendations for Mental Health Care and Prevention of SPA Use
- Guidelines for mental health care in the public space and educational environment
- Expert Panel on Risk Communication, Decision Making and Caregiving Behaviors, including Prevention of ABP Use

Responsible individual distancing

- "Relationship Study between Mental Health Risks and the Level of Resilience, in Colombian Adult Population, during the COVID-19 Pandemic", including Evaluation of the Risk Associated with the of ABP with Consumption **ASSIST**
- Presentation of the National Award for "Best Practices in ABP Prevention in the Context of the Health Emergency by Covid-19" in Mental Health Week
- Characterisation and lineage of community-based devices

Septiembre 2020

Back to the new normal

- Collective and individual risk management for people with mental problems, mental disorders, psychoactive substance use and epilepsy
- Intersectoral actions for the prevention of ABP consumption
- Media campaign for mental health care and prevention of SPA use
- Characterization of treatment centres and therapeutic communities

2

Overpass of contagion peak





Protocols, Guidelines and Capacity Development



63 protocols

 Of biosecurity to change the way we relate and protect the lives of Colombians.

12 Guidelines

 Of biosafety to protect 7 vulnerable populations (elderly, homeless, migrant, ethnic, people with disabilities and victims of armed conflict).

42 Guidelines

 Technicians who guide the work of the different actors.

72 scenarios

 With territorial participation for the promotion of mental health and prevention of the consumption of SPA.



Challenges for return to the new normal

Challenges

Comply with the expectations of the citizen regarding mental health and psychoactive substance use services.

Promote primary care in mental health and SPA, deconcentrating the offer to take it to rural areas.

Bring mental health to all sectors, understanding that investment generates a greater return on social capital.

Manage effective social inclusion, reducing stigma and selfstigma, of people who consume SPA.

Increase the age of initiation of psychoactive substance use.

¡Thanks!