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What counts as care for racially and ethnically diverse young persons diagnosed with early psychosis in the U.S.?
Neely Anne Laurenzo Myers
Southern Methodist University, DALLAS, United States of America

Learning Goal:
To bridge the gap between young people, families and clinicians by learning about ways to better engage diverse young people in care for early psychosis that is useful and meaningful for them.

Abstract Text:
About half of young adults never return to mental health treatment in the first six months after an emergency hospitalization for psychosis, but early, meaningful care can be important for recovery. We need to know what is important to young adults and their key supporters (often a family member) to make services more attractive to them. This presentation will rank and discuss the priorities that diverse young adults (n=37) and their key supporters (n=19) described as the most important for them during the critical period after an initial emergency hospitalization for a mental health crisis that was diagnosed as a first-episode of psychosis in the U.S. It will also ask how the care on offer is or is not meeting the priorities of young people and their loved ones and make some suggestions for designing care that is more attractive to diverse young people so that we can better bridge the knowledge gap between clinicians, families and young people. These findings are derived from a U.S. National Institute of Mental Health-funded, three-year ethnographic study (2014-2016) of young adults and their key decision-making partners in an urban area of the United States of America led by the first author.