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KRIZNI TIM KOT OBLIKA PREPREČEVANJA
PSIHIATRIČNE HOSPITALIZACIJE

»Če imam čas, potem lahko pač
vsem kaj pomembnega povem
in v tem času lahko tudi kaj
povem.«

rabnicami, fizično in verbalno nasilje
večina. V Sloveniji so nekatere ustanove že
pokusile, da nasilje kot priložnost hospitali-
zacije preoblikujejo v izražanje v
znanstveni praksi, nabolje pa je med
nprilike, in sodelovanjem in različno
mednarodno sodelovanjem in raziskavi.

Iz urednikove beležke

Članki v tej številki obravnavajo tri teme: skrb za uporabnike psihiatričnih služb, težave tranzicijskega (postsocialističnega) obdobja in problematiko domov za stare ljudi.

»Skrb za uporabnike psihiatričnih služb« pravzaprav ni čisto natančen izraz, saj gre, kakor pokažeta članka Darje Zaviršek in Vesne Švab, pri tem prizadevanju dejansko za to, kako se psihiatrični službi izogniti, vsaj tisti njeni obliki, ki še vedno (in upravičeno) zaskrbljuje – to se pravi, kako se izogniti nepotrebni hospitalizaciji v psihiatrično institucijo. Stvar zaskrbljuje iz dveh razlogov: prvič, ker psihiatrična institucija očitno še vedno deluje po modelu iz devetnajstega stoletja, in drugič, ker je psihiatrična hospitalizacija očitno kdaj tudi nepotrebna – seveda pa le, če obstajajo primerne alternative.

O težavah s tranzicijo pišeta Srečo Dragoš in Magdalena Paleczny-Zapp. Prvi seže pri obravnavanju aktualnih razmer v obdobje med obema vojnama, ko se je pri nas konstituiralo delovanje političnih strank (vendar je to šele prvi del prispevka), druga pa opisuje problematičen položaj žensk na Poljskem, ki so, kakor marsikje v Vzhodni in Srednji Evropi po socializmu, potisnjene v nekakšen socialni srednji vek.

Kdorkoli obravnava domove za stare, ugotavlja, da gre za problematične institucije – ne dosti drugače kot psihiatrične – in da bi bilo treba v njih spremeniti razmere, da ne bi bili zgolj odlagališča za nekoristne in odvečne stare ljudi. To ugotavlja tudi Ivan Janko Cafuta, medtem ko Stanija Ivajnsič opiše primer, ko je z določeno akcijo do takih sprememb tudi res prišlo, čeprav te spremembe niso »sistemske« in so take akcije bolj ali manj prepuščene iznajdljivosti in vnemi posameznikov, ki v domovih delajo.

People and the improvement of others are indeed simultaneous phenomena. This does not necessarily mean that there is a causal relation between the two. The author bases his point on the case of the political history of poverty as it prevailed between the two world wars in Slovenia. That the most important reasons for its emergence were political can be seen from the combination of three factors discussed in this part: the emergence of main political actors at the end of the previous century (and their formation as political parties), the significance of political will for the development of trade union movements, and the role of the state in the regulation of labour relations. The author also points to the importance of the political and social conditions in the development of social work, and to the role of social workers in the development of social work as a profession. The author also points to the importance of the political and social conditions in the development of social work as a profession.

Editor's Notes

The papers in this issue discuss three topics: care for the users of psychiatric services, the troubles of transitional (post-socialist) period, and the problems of homes for the aged.

In fact, »care for the users of psychiatric services« is not a very precise term, since it is rather, as shown by Darja Zaviršek's and Vesna Švab's papers, the effort to avoid a psychiatric service, at least in the form which is still (and with reason) worrying – that is, to avoid unnecessary hospitalisation in a psychiatric institution. It is worrying for two reasons: first, because psychiatric institutions still seem to operate on the basis of a nineteenth-century model, and second, because it is inferred that psychiatric hospitalisation may also be unnecessary – but of course only if there are suitable alternatives.

The troubles with transition are dealt with by Srečo Dragoš and Magdalena Paleczny-Zapp. The former starts his treatment of the present conditions by discussing the time between the world wars when political parties were constituted (this is the first part of his contribution), while the latter describes the difficult position of Polish women who seem to be, as in many Eastern and Central European countries after socialism, driven to a kind of social Middle Ages.

Whoever discusses homes for the elderly inevitably concludes these institutions – not unlike psychiatric ones – are problematic, and that their conditions ought to change, in order for them to cease being mere dumping grounds for the useless and redundant old people. This is also what Ivan Janko Cafuta finds, whereas Stanija Ivajnsič describes a case in which, by way of a certain action, a change has actually occurred, although not on the level of the system, so that such actions are more or less left to inventive and eager workers in the homes.