

presentations (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> attempts)", "Sequential subtraction ", " Test "of Benton's visual memory", "Solving an arithmetic problem", "Overlaid images", "Specified flow of associations in 1 minute", "Figure of 3 geometric figures", "Blind hours", "Graph-motor test", "Delay word reproduction". Statistical data processing was performed using SPSS Statistics 17.0 and Microsoft Office Excel 2007. The Mann-Whitney U-test was used to compare the results of the subjects in different age groups and determine the significance of differences.

**Results:** 3 research subgroups were formed: 27-40 years, 41-50 years, 51 years and older. The educational level in the selected age subgroups is heterogeneous, which probably corresponds to the age distribution of these indicators among the staff of medical institutions included in this study. The heterogeneity of the educational level of the studied is not significant for assessing the state of their cognitive functions, since their instrumental (basic) parameters were evaluated. Comparison of the results of subtests of neuropsychological Express technique showed heterogeneous results in subgroups of the study. In addition, the dynamic characteristics of psychological processes were evaluated: depletion, inertia, impulsivity. A significant difference in the performance of the graph motor test between the subjects of the age subgroup (27-40 years) and the subgroup (41-50 years) was statistically confirmed. The test was carried out using a marker that left a mark on the paper, the parameter of the total severity of regulatory errors introduced into the processing, in the form of the sum of penalty points normalized with respect to the number of series of patterns performed by each test subject. During this test, a series of movements was mastered, consisting of separate arbitrarily controlled links, since the automation of movement, arbitrary control over the implementation of each of the links decreased, the speed of movements increased. For the qualitative performance of this simple test requires a sufficient level of development of all structural and functional components of brain functions and, in particular, the "front" function of programming and management and consistent organization of movements. In older people revealed a much greater number of errors, interruptions of the test than the representatives of the more "young" subgroup. Similar results were obtained when comparing the "young" and "old" subgroups. Thus, the complexity in development and automation of graph motor skill increase with age. When comparing the results of all neuropsychological tests in representatives of the "average" and "old" subgroups no statistically significant results were found.

**Conclusions:** 1. Performance indicators of neuropsychological subtests of the right-handed group under study decrease unevenly as they age. 2. The study revealed that the participants of the study - young hospital workers coped better with the implementation of graph motor tests than their older colleagues. In the older participants of the study, the evaluation of the strategy of the new figure correlated with a slight decrease in predominantly nonverbal and to a lesser extent with verbal Executive functions, with a slow pace of neurocognitive decisions of the highest order and a lower speed of information processing.

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## COMMUNITY - BASED PSYCHIATRY IN CROATIA: CHALLENGES AND EXPERIENCES

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There is a plenty of evidence for the effectiveness of community-based interventions to achieve a recovery, optimal quality of life and destigmatization of persons with mental disorders. Flexible assertive community treatment teams that provide psychiatric care at homes of these patients are particularly important because of their focus on recovery processes. Implementation of community-based mental healthcare into the Croatian healthcare system is currently limited. In spite of that, a pilot project "Launching Community Mental Health Protection Teams" was realized by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia during 2017 and 2018, as an establishment of an innovative concept of Community-based psychiatry at the national level. Three mobile psychiatric teams represented the most important segment of the project within the University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapce, the General Hospital Karlovac and the General Hospital "Dr. Josip Bencevic" Slavonski Brod. Interventions that have been carried out significantly contributed to remission, recovery, life quality improvement and destigmatization of those with mental disorders. Finally, this presentation will analyze the perspective of the implementation of this model with challenges and limitations caused by the specifics of the Croatian public health system.

**Key words:** Community-based psychiatry - mobile psychiatric teams - recovery - Croatia