

**P03.382****COERCION AND WARD RESOURCES**

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**Objective:** To investigate coercion in the treatment of patients measured as physical restraint (beltfixation), in correlation with diagnoses and social data.

**Method:** A retrospective investigation of physical restraint on two psychiatric departments in Ringkøbing County, Denmark by help of case notes. Investigation years: 1994, 1995 and 1996. One of the departments with possibilities for intensified observation had single bedrooms. The other department had a separate ward for intensive observation, treatment and care. The rooms there had more than one bed.

**Results:** The department with the possibilities for intensified observation had less beltfixation but most patients were restrained for more than 24 hours. In the period from 4 pm till midnight most fixations occurred in the evening. In the period less nurses were on duty compared to the periode 8 am till 4 pm. The patients with schizophrenia, Acute Psychoses and Affective Disorder had the highest frequency of fixation and those patients were represented with the highest number. Most of the patients undergoing beltfixations belonged to the social group with none education.

**Conclusion:** Physical surroundings seems to have an influence on the number and duration of fixations. Diagnoses and social status seems also to be correlated to the number and duration of fixation.

**P03.383****ORGANIC ASTHENIC DISORDER AND SUCCESSFUL EDUCATION OF PRELIMINARY SCHOOLCHILDREN**

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The problem of mental health of the first-year pupils is associated with their adaptation to school functioning and success in learning. The latest data are evidence of the fact that 20–40% of preliminary pupils manifested signs of maladjustment. The work was ground up the multidisciplinary approach in examination of 120 first-year pupils having academic difficulties and behavioral deviations. Criteria of including were the presence of cerebral asthenia radical in the form of physical and mental weakness, emaciation; somatic, vegetative and cognitive component in psychic status. Disorders were analyzed according to the ICD-10 paragraphs. The reason of all disorders concerned the antenatal brain damages. Criteria for excluding were non-organic disorders. The results of multifactor clinical and electrophysiological estimation revealed that cerebral asthenia disorders were presented by two syndromes: asthenic-hyperdynamical (AHRD) (61.6%) and asthenic-hypodynamical (AHD) (38.4%). The comorbidity of asthenia and hyperkinetic behavioral disorder (F90.1) was observed in the frame of AHRD type; asthenia and social-anxiety disorder (F93.2) – in the frame of AHD type. During the first psychological estimation by WISC-R the general data looked like low and located between low norm and border level (IQ 70...96). Children with hyperkinetic disorders had the worse results. After the treatment and psychological management during the second psychological estimation the results of 67.9% of pupils had medium IQ indexes (90...106) that was evidence of reversibility of cerebral asthenia disorders and necessity of their preschool medical-psychological correction.

**P03.384****ABOUT CONCEPTION OF DISSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDHOOD**

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The school maladjustment, due to increasing of the prevalence of the phenomena at secondary schools, turned to be a serious problem that attracted attention of various professionals in the fields of psychiatry, psychology, pathopsychology, pedagogy and social work last years. For a period of four years a multidisciplinary team investigated 316 pupils of preliminary school in the age of 6...8 with the signs of academic failure and social disfunctioning because of various types of disontogenese. The group of 96 school children was elected on the foundation of the deep multidisciplinary diagnosis. Their maladjustment was determined by psychogenic conditions. The set of diagnostic methods and tests that were notable for reliability and validity and included clinic-psychological, psychopathological, paraclinic researches and analysis of anamnestic data was used in the work. Psychic disontogenese that was determined by deprived conditions in the families with disordered psychological health and manifested by chronic psychogenic atmosphere could be defined as a different group of so called family and pedagogical neglecting. This group was characterized by failed psychological development of psychogenic derivation with delaying in formation of the highest personal structures and mild cognitive defect. The maladjustment disorders performed the constellation of mainly nonpathologic disorders of psychological development that could be defined as "dissocial development in childhood". Such definition corresponded to the category F60.2 (ICD-10) "Dissocial personality disorder" that characterized failed psychic development in adulthood. The analysis of the results showed that complicity of the problem require the multilevel approaches, that could be provided efficiently and successfully in the frame of multidisciplinary cooperation of different professionals that occupied in the field of child mental health.

**P03.385****DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS AT ADOLESCENTS WITHIN PENITENTIARY MALADJUSTMENT**

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The prevalence of neurotic depressive reactions at adolescents during their adaptation under penitentiary conditions made it necessary to expose and prevent it timely. 22 adolescents (16–18 year old) being inpatient at penitentiary hospital were examined by clinical-psychopathological methods. Under the personally difficult psychotraumatic situation of conviction they demonstrated adaptation disorders that were manifested through depressive reactions. All adolescents were divided into two groups. The disorders of adaptation of 15 youngsters were defined only by emotional deviations and 7 of them had autoaggressive behavior in the structure of depressive syndrome. The results of exams displayed that 9 of the first group manifested inconstant low mood with inclination to it improving and optimistic estimation of future. They shut themselves off, performed uninitiative, touchiness, or demonstrative behavior in order to attract attention and find out a sympathy. Anxiety, disturbance for the future, expectation of vulnerability from other people were the main signs at 6 cases. Uneasy mood that often caused a melancholy and was combined with intellectual difficulties, ideas of small self-value, unsuccess, lack of perspective were observed at the second group. The result we received showed that uneasy and anxiety component in depressive affect caused