

positive(23.35%) and negative group(3,30%) while in sporadic cases outbred cases are more in number(39.43%).

Discussion: This study shows consanguinity as an important factor in the onset of mental illness and is a fertile base for further molecular genetic studies to locate genes contributing in the development of illness

P0291

Prevalence, recognition and treatment of depression and anxiety in a general hospital inpatients: A report from Iran

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Aims: To study the prevalence of anxiety and depression in a general hospital and to determine the ability of non-psychiatric residents to recognize the patients with clinically significant depression or anxiety.

Methods: This study was performed on a cohort admitted to Dr. Shariati Hospital in Tehran. Within 72 hours of admission, the patients were screened using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). Simultaneously, the residents who provided care for the patients were asked whether they believed the patients had significant levels of depression or anxiety. They were also asked to rate the degree of depression and anxiety of their patients in a 5 point Likert scale. Prescription of antidepressants and benzodiazepines during hospitalization was recorded by chart review. Assessments were completed for 401 patients.

Results: According to HADS score, 136(34.25%) patients had probable depressive disorders(HADS-D score>7) and 157(39.75%) had probable anxiety disorders(HADS-A score>7). The residents only asked 26(6.4%) and 32(8.2%) patients about depression and anxiety respectively. Among the patients, only 10.2% with probable depressive disorders and 10.8% with probable anxiety disorders were identified. No significant correlation was observed between HADS scores and the residents' assessment of severity of depression and anxiety. Only 16.4% of the patients with probable depressive or anxiety disorders were given medication.

Conclusions: This study confirms the results of previous researches that had shown high levels of depressive and anxiety disorders among patients admitted to a general hospital. It also indicates that non-psychiatrist physicians overlook a marked proportion of depression and anxiety diagnoses identified by standardized instruments.

P0292

Mental disorders in children, affected with bronchial asthma

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The importance of neuropsychic factors in aetiology and pathogenesis of bronchial asthma in children is generally acknowledged. The affective abnormalities range among the most common mental disorders in children and adolescents. 120 children with the diagnosis of atopic bronchial asthma were evaluated in the children's polyclinic. Together with the general disturbances of health status, affective

disturbances in the form of depression of different stage of severity were revealed in 108/120 subjects (90%). In all 108 people the sufficiently significant somatic and autonomic nervous disorders were observed. In our study the subdivision of depression into 3 types proved to be possible: asthenic depression – in 10 patients (8,5%), worried depression – in 74 (60,5%), astheno-worried depression – in 36 (30%). Asthenic depression (10 observations - 8,5%) was defined by a mild, free of specific depressive particularities, but continued decline of holothymia. The decreased mood was combined with the exhaustion and the irritable weakness. Worried depression (74 cases - 60,5%) was defined by the sensation of internal discomfort, indescribable unrest, expectation of the future events, distressing anxieties connected with the past. Astheno-worried depression (36 cases - 30%). The decreased mood was commonly combined with the severe emotional lability, asthenia, slight anxiety, hypersensitivity to any exogenous irritant. Thus, in children, suffering from the bronchial asthma, the most frequently occurring psychosomatic disorders revealed in the ambulance situations, present as various typological forms of depressions with a distressing aspect.

P0293

Prevalence of Hepatitis B and C markers in psychiatric patients

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Background and Aims: To investigate seroprevalence rates of hepatitis B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV) virus in an acute psychiatric ward in Greece.

Method: 289 (168 male and 121 female) consecutively admitted psychiatric patients were recruited during a two-year period. Their mean age was 42,5 years (SD:13.8). The most common diagnoses at discharge were schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder (60%) and mood disorders (24%). Data from patient's charts with respect to HBV and HCV status, liver functions, demographic characteristics, psychiatric history and hospitalization were collected.

Results: 59 patients (20.4%) were positive for HBV. 23 patients (8%) had a history of hepatitis C infection. 10 patients (3.5%) were positive for both HBV and HCV. Patients positive for HBV were older ($p=0.022$) than those without such a diagnosis, but did not differ in terms of the duration of their psychiatric illness. The seroprevalence of HBV was lower in Greek compared with immigrant patients ($p=0.02$). Substance abuse was associated with testing positive for HCV ($p<0.001$) but not for HBV. There was no difference in the duration of hospitalization between psychiatric patients testing positive or negative for HBV and HCV.

Conclusions: More than one in four psychiatric patients hospitalized in an acute psychiatric ward were positive for HBV or HCV. The implications of this finding for the psychiatric care of patients with mental disorders in acute psychiatric settings need to be taken into account.

P0294

Estimation of inpatients in psychiatric department of General Hospital, Lesbos, Greece, 2006 (a retrospective analysis)

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