

Results: With the help of the calculated hazard we assume three different time periods of high suicide risk, and describe three vulnerability profiles of prisoners within the specific periods.

Conclusion: Sophisticated statistical methods help to estimate high risk periods. Thereof it is possible to derive specific vulnerability profiles for prisoners at high suicide risk. We assume that with this knowledge suicide prevention programs in prisons and jails could be made more effective and economic.

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DEPRIVATION VERSUS IMPORTATION: A MODEL EXPLAINING THE INCREASE OF SUICIDE RATES IN CUSTODY

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High suicide rates in jail or prison settings have given rise to a debate about whether suicides result chiefly from the type of people confined, or from the types of places they are confined in, the types of confinement. This is summarily framed by the terms of an associated debate in criminology, between importation and deprivation theory. We investigated the importation versus deprivation theory concerning the circumstances in Austrian prisons and jails. We report on all completed suicides over the period from 1947 to 1999 (n = 410). For perspective we investigated a change of suicide rates and tried to clarify whether importation or deprivation parameters might be responsible for this change.

Method: We calculated the time dependent suicide rate/100 000 and per year using a Poisson-regression-model and defining different dummy-variables.

Results: The only dummy-variable which was significant was the year 1975 (p < 0.001). That means that between 1947 and 1975 we have a stable suicide rate, from 1975 on the suicide rate increases steadily and significantly. As 1975 there was an important legislative reform of the criminal law in Austria, we can derive that the implications of that reform reflect the change of importation and deprivation parameters (e.g. importation - increase of mentally disordered offenders; deprivation - increased use of single-cells).

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PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH TREATED WILSON'S DISEASE

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Background to Study: The point prevalence of psychopathological symptoms and the global functioning in a series of Swedish patients with treated Wilson's disease (WD) have been investigated.

Design of Studied: There were 26 patients, 10 females and 16 males, with confirmed WD, with a mean age of 34.7 ± 8.5 years and a mean duration of disease 17.4 ± 8.3 years. These patients were investigated using a semi-structured interview, i.e. the Comprehensive Psychopathological Rating Scale (CPRS), the CPRS Self-rating Scale for Affective Syndromes (CPRS-S-A), the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF).

Results: The total CPRS scores ranged from 2.5 to 59.0 (mean 29.4 ± 15.5). Most common symptoms were: Autonomic disturbances, Muscular tension, Fatiguability, Reduced sexual interest, Lack of appropriate emotion, Concentration difficulties, Reduced sleep, Aches and pains, Hostile feeling, Apparent sadness and Failing memory. Agreement between interview-based ratings and self-ratings was low, only three items had Spearman's rank correlations above 0.70. The distribution of MMSE scores ranged from 27 to 30 (mean 29.5 ± 1.0) and the distribution of GAF scores ranged from 35 to 90 (mean 68.8 ± 11.9) for the year preceding the examination.

Conclusions: These results suggest that the patients with treated WD have prominent psychopathology and the typical symptom profile might be identified.

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WHAT ARE THE SKILLS REQUIRED FOR GENERAL PRACTICE AND PAEDIATRICS AS FAR AS THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IS CONCERNED?

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The object of this work is to propose a better match between initial training of future doctors in paedopsychiatry (during the 2nd and 3rd years of medical studies) and general practice. To achieve this, it seems to us to be necessary to be able to respond to the following four objectives:

- the drawing up of an inventory of the psychopathological problems faced by general practitioners,
- record the practises developed by doctors in relation to these problems,
- compare this data with that of independent and hospital based paedopsychiatrists,
- deduce from this the skills to be developed.

Methods: A group was formed, made up of six GPs, six paediatricians, six independent paedopsychiatrists and six hospital paedopsychiatrists. They met for a full day of work which enabled an inventory to be drawn up of the clinical situations faced by each profession.

A questionnaire, developed by a professor of child psychiatry, a professor of medicine and a general practice intern was completed during the GPs and paediatricians consultations. The data, collected by these two methods, was then compared to the data drawn from the literature.

Results: The GPs diagnosed a psychopathological problem once or twice a month, the paediatricians two or three times per week. This is a long way from the prevalence of psychopathological problems, which is estimated at 10%. One of the first objectives, therefore, is to improve the ability of doctors (GPs and paediatricians) to identify these problems. Then we made a list of the clinical most frequent problems faced by GPs and paediatricians, and we listed their roles.

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THE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT TEAM: A NEW APPROACH TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN COVENTRY

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The Assessment and Treatment Team (A&TT) was set up in April 2000 to offer the main point of entry to mental health services