

relevant behavioral problems did not show differences between groups. Given the inconsistent research findings across studies, the longitudinal research and outcome effect studies could help determine whether there is a causal relationship between psychopathology and enuresis.

### P349

Revolving door and human resources in a community mental health system

G. Pardo-Castillo<sup>1</sup>, A. Fontalba-Navas<sup>2</sup>, D. Gutierrez-Castillo<sup>2</sup>, F. Del Ojo-Garcia<sup>2</sup>, E. Avanesi-Molina<sup>2</sup>, A. Higuera-Aranda<sup>3</sup>, J.L. Martinez-Gonzalez<sup>2</sup>, M.I. Rodriguez-Idigoras<sup>2</sup>, J.M. Pena-Andreu<sup>4</sup>. <sup>1</sup>*Servicio de Psiquiatria, Hospital Virgen de Las Nieves, Granada, Spain* <sup>2</sup>*Unidad de Calidad, Delegacion Provincial de Salud, Malaga, Spain* <sup>3</sup>*Departamento de Psiquiatria, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain* <sup>4</sup>*Departamento de Psiquiatria, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Malaga, Malaga, Spain*

**Background and aims:** Andalusia is the most highly populated (7,849,799 hab.) region of the Spanish State. It has all the sanitary domains under its own Health Service (Consejería de Salud), and it has undertaken a deep reorganization of the psychiatric services, establishing a new model based on the mental health communitarian alternative that is already completely implanted. Rates of readmission are a method to assess the quality of care and an important tool in the planning of services of mental health.

The aim of this study is to establish if readmission rates are influenced by Human Resources in Psychiatric Community Devices.

Part of FIS Project PI05/90061 'Patterns of General Hospital Psychiatric Units Overuse'.

**Method:** MBDS is a system of hospital register that gathers all the discharges produced in the andalusian hospitals. It is totally trustworthy from 1995, and we have processed data up to 2004.

Our Data Set register 101234 hospital admissions of psychiatric patients.

**Results:** The number of admissions from patients who enter three times or more throughout the year has been: 22.66%(1995); 24.66%(1996); 31.01%(1997); 30.72%(1998); 34.07%(1999); 35.35%(2000); 36.92%(2001); 32.93%(2002); 31.20%(2003) and 29.36%(2004).

On the other hand, it has been an increase in Mental Health Human Resources Rates: 24.23-100.000 inhab-(1998); 24.19 (1999); 26.01(2000); 28.04(2001); 29.83(2002); 29.16(2003); 29.34(2004) and 29.90(2005).

**Conclusion:** Increasing human resources in psychiatric community devices do not change revolving-door rates in general hospital acute psychiatric units in a community mental health system.

### P350

Suicide in south Tyrol

G. Giupponi<sup>1</sup>, S. Perin<sup>1</sup>, R. Pycha<sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup>*Centro di Salute Mentale, Hospital of Bolzano, Bolzano, Italy* <sup>2</sup>*Department of Psychiatry, Hospital of Bolzano, Bolzano, Italy*

**Preface:** South Tyrol is a province of Italy bordering on Austria with 500.000 inhabitants, comprising three different ethnic-linguistic groups (German, Italian and Ladin) whose suicide rate is two times higher than the Italian average.

**Goal of the research:** The following ecological research tries analyse the existence of some risk factors that differentiate South Tyrol from the rest of Italy explaining the greater number of suicides.

**Method:** Between 1999 and 2006 almost 300 suicide cases were gathered and analysed with the descriptive interference method. The records have been elaborated considering different variables.

**Results:** Among the results two records are of particular interest:

1. A significantly higher risk of suicide in the German speaking population compared to the Italian one (the records of the Ladin speaking population are not significant).
2. There is a higher suicidal tendency in the rural areas compared to the urban ones.

**Conclusions:** Such as in all epidemiological descriptive surveys there is no causal explanation for the instance that the German speaking group is characterized by a suicide risk which is 1,3 times higher than the Italian speaking group. It remains unanswered if the high number of suicide in the German speaking population is due to a selection variable; for example that the areas populated by the latter (mainly rural areas) present another variable (high alcoholism, different familiar cohesion, etc.) than the mother language. In this case the affiliation to a linguistic group would be considered a confusing variable among other causal factors.

### P351

Actual treatment for elderly patients with depression

J.L. Hernandez Fleta, M.E. Terres Ruiz, T. Sanchez-Araña Moreno, A. Salesansky Davidovsky, E. Zerek Benitez, A. Dominguez Santana. *Unidad de Salud Mental de Canalejas, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain*

As the patient gets older, the medical treatment for the depression gets more and more complicated as the number of possible interactions between these drugs increases.

An average elderly person of 65 years takes around 8 pills a day, and whenever they have 2 or more pills simultaneously the possibility of creating an adverse reaction increases again enormously. Generally, medical interactions depend on the dose. A good advice would be "start slowly and continue slowly" in order to obtain the better result taking the shortest possible dose.

It is very important to reduce the amount of drugs, to adjust the dose and to choose the right medicine in order to avoid adverse reactions. We should also take into account the documented medical interactions concerning the wide variety of antidepressants and specific medicines of each type.

Each depression requires an individualized treatment, adjusted to each case, especially those of elderly patients. There is not yet a medicine effective for all the cases. Sometimes people are given a treatment which has already been proved and that may show different results, as the individual response depends on a lot of factors.

We introduce here the principal characteristics, of the main antidepressants used nowadays for elderly patients, as well as their medical interactions, and their pros and cons.

### P352

Sudden infant death syndrome and psychiatric disorders

L.M. Howard, G. Kirkwood. *Health Services Research Department, Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College London, London, United Kingdom*

**Background and aims:** Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is the main cause of infant death in the first year of life. SIDS has been

linked to psychiatric disorders in three previous studies. We therefore aimed to investigate whether there is an association between Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and psychiatric disorders.

**Methods:** We used a case-control study design. Cases were women registered with a general practice on a UK primary care database with a live birth between 1987 to 2000 and a subsequent SIDS. Controls were women matched for general practice with a live birth born in the same index year as the matched SIDS, with infant survival for the first year of life. Conditional logistic regression analysis examined the effect of maternal psychiatric disorders and potential confounders. Results: 169 linked mother-infant cases of SIDS were matched with 662 mother-infant controls. SIDS was independently associated with a history of depression in the year before birth and male gender. There was weak evidence of an association of SIDS with depression in the 6 months after birth.

**Conclusions:** Perinatal depression is associated with SIDS; women with perinatal depression need optimal treatment and advice on preventative behaviours to reduce the risk of SIDS.

### P353

Temperament and character assessed with cloninger inventory of 174 undergraduated medical students at University of Nancy 1, France

F.A. Jumelle<sup>1</sup>, S. Boini<sup>2</sup>, V. Adnet<sup>3</sup>. <sup>1</sup> *Department of Addictology, CHNP, Ettelbruck, Luxembourg* <sup>2</sup> *Department of Epidemiology, Hopital Marin, Nancy, France* <sup>3</sup> *Department of Adult Psychiatry, AHB, Mont-Saint-Martin, France*

This medium-scale prevalence study was designed to assess for the first time in France Temperament and Character of undergraduated medical students by Cloninger Inventory (in french version). Personality Disorders (PD) are estimated by recent studies to a theoretic 13% of general population. They are identified risk factors of main psychiatric disorders, especially addictive and mood disorders. Otherwise, recent reports on medical doctors'.

(MD) health in France are pointing out the fact doctors are frequently interrupting activities for psychiatric motives. They are also asking consequently for allowance of impairment. Psychiatric motives have become the very first of MD impairment in France.

174 students have successfully completed the inventory upon 454 candidates; filling rate is 38%, sex-ratio 2.1 women for a man, mean age 22.2 years, 146 normal and 28 immature personalities are reported. Theoretical morbidity is 16.1%. Raw Novelty Seeking (NS) scores 19.5; Harm Avoidance (HA) 16.5; Reward Dependency (RD) 16.8; global maturity (SD+C) is 66.5. Both undergroups of students, PCEM2 (second-year-students) and TCMG (thesis-level-students), obtained similar results. Temperament type of a standardized french MD student is passive aggressive; Men being rather histrionic or antisocial, women being passive aggressive or passive dependent. Among immature personalities, obsessive-compulsive type is the most prevalent (10 cases). Though theoretical, prevalence of PD in MD students population seems high and clinical evaluation is recommended on reported cases.

### P354

Heavy use of inpatient psychiatric services: an analysis from a systemic view point

U.M. Junghan, M. Pfammatter, W. Tschacher. *Psychiatric University Hospital, Bern, Switzerland*

**Objective:** There is an inequity in resource utilization among psychiatric in-patients. About 20-30% of them absorb 60-80% of the total

resources allocated to this form of treatment. To develop interventions to contain this utilization pattern requires an agreement on a definition of who is a "heavy user"?

**Methods:** Using data from a random sample (n = 15000) from the annual Swiss Hospital Survey we compared different definitions of heavy service use as to their usefulness to map and quantify the effect of interventions targeted to reduce inequity of resource consumption.

**Results:** To deal with heavy service use necessitates to take a look from different levels of service provision. To create a satisfactory definition that can be generalised across different service systems seems out of reach at an individual level. However, various inequity indices commonly used in economic sciences (e.g. Gini-index) are well suited to specify heavy service use from a systems level.

**Conclusions:** Quantifying the heavy service use from a systemic level allows for an estimation of the impact of services targeted to contain heavy service use.

### P355

Some aspects of adolescents' risk behavior related to drug, alcohol and tobacco in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

I.L. Licanin<sup>1</sup>, A.R. Redzic<sup>2</sup>, M.S. Spremo<sup>3</sup>, E.I. Ibrahimagic<sup>4</sup>. <sup>1</sup> *Psychiatric Clinic, Daily Hospital, Clinical Centre of Sarajevo University, Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina* <sup>2</sup> *Medical Faculty, Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina* <sup>3</sup> *Psychiatric Clinic, Clinical Center, Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina* <sup>4</sup> *Psychiatric Clinic, Clinical Centre of Sarajevo University, Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina*

**Objective:** Adolescence characterise frequent psychical crisis which are result of biological development, looking for own identity, changes in family relation and many socio-cultural influences. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country with postwar society, currently going through transition period. Therefore various risk factors for drug abuse can be found here, such as: economical, social and health.

The main objective was finding how many adolescents had risk behavior and its subsequences.

**Methods:** Research has done in urban and rural areas of Sarajevo canton, involved 368 adolescents: male 170, female 198, aged 12-17 equal urban and rural distribution. In research used risk behavior questionnaire Q 2004 (K.B.Kelly 2000).

**Results:** Out of total number of individuals in the study 25.8 percent was cigarette smokers, 39.4 percent consumed alcohol, 2.2 percent consumed marijuana.

Among group who use tobacco 33.7 percent have fight twice or more in the last two years; suicidal thoughts: 36.8 percent. Similar results were found among individuals who abuse alcohol: fighting 44.8 percent; suicidal thoughts 32.4 percent. Among youngsters who abuse marijuana: fighting: 87.5 percent, suicidal thoughts 50.0 percent.

Bad score in school had 12.6% individuals who smoke, and 21.5% are truant. Similar results were among adolescents who drink alcohol: 10.3% had bad school performance and truant was 17.9%. Among marijuana group: bad score 12.5% and truant was 87.5%.

These results were compared with adolescents who don't abuse drug.

**Conclusion:** Adolescents tend to abuse psychoactive substances in developing countries. These results could be used to develop an appropriate prevention strategy.

### P356

Patients with suicidal ideation in primary care: Clinical characteristics