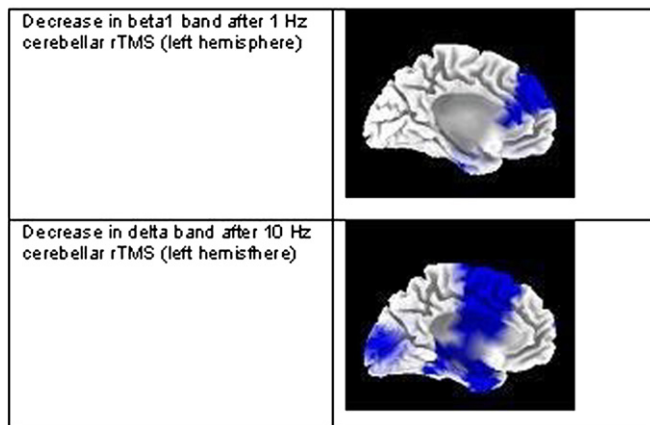


## MZ0PCP2005 (MZ ĆR)

Figure 1: Some changes after cerebellar rTMS: decrease in slow frequencies after 1 Hz and decrease in fast frequencies after 10 Hz rTMS ( $p < 0.01$ ).



**Methods:** A volunteer sample ( $N=10312$ ) of male ( $n = 4975$ ) and female ( $n = 5337$ ) college students was recruited from 18 Arab and four Western countries. They responded to the Kuwait University Anxiety Scale (KUAS; Abdel-Khalek, 2000). Arabic, English, German and Spanish equivalent versions of the KUAS were used. The scale has good psychometric characteristics in these four forms.

**Results:** The highest mean anxiety total scores were found in male Arab students from Syria, Jordan, Palestine, and Egypt, and in females from Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Palestine, respectively. The differences between the four Western countries in the mean scores were small. Women had significantly higher mean anxiety scores in 14 out of the 18 Arab countries, whereas only Spanish and USA women had significantly higher anxiety mean scores than men. By and large, Arab participants had higher anxiety mean scores than their Western counterparts (see the diagram).

**Conclusion:** In this study, Arab college students scored as more anxious than their Western peers. The Arab countries are in transition between collectivism and individualism.

**P158**

Cyproheptadine effect on combat related PTSD nightmares

G.H. Ahmadzadeh, A. Farhat, G.H. Assadolahi, G. Mahmodi.  
*Department of Psychiatry, Noor Medical Center, Isfahan, Iran*

**Objectives:** Recent studies have shown the role of serotonergic system in posttraumatic stress disorder. Terazosone and Nefazodone, (5HT2 antagonist) ameliorated PTSD nightmares but the reports are mixed. This study prompted an open trial of cyproheptadine for Iran versus Iraq combat PTSD patient nightmares.

**Methods:** 25 patients studied in an eight - week, Before - After trial of cyproheptadine, the participants were male and chronic PTSD patients with combat related nightmare the exclusion criteria in clouded current substance abuse or dependence, psychotic disorder and any medical condition that contraindicated the use of cyproheptadine.

**Results:** Five patients were excluded from the study because of side effects including dizziness and somnolence. Twenty patients completed the study. Average of nightmare severity decreased from 6.85 to 5.05, which was statistically significant ( $P < 0.01$ ).

**Discussion:** Cyproheptadine, 5HT2 antagonist may be effective in PTSD nightmare treatment.

**P159**

Subjective sleep quality and aggression in antisocial personality disorder

A. Algul, U.B. Semiz, M.A. Ates, M. Cetin, S. Ebrinc, C. Basoglu, H. Gunay, C. Gunes, C.O. Noyan, O. Yilmaz. *Department of Psychiatry, GATA Haydarpasha Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Background:** As a symptom, aggression is closely related to antisocial personality disorder (ASP). Prefrontal cortex plays a key role in the regulation of anger and violence and in sleep-wake transitions. The aim of this study is to evaluate the quality of the subjective sleep and to determine its relation to the degree of aggression for the subjects with APD.

**Methods:** Among 155 males who were sent to a pretrial forensic psychiatric examination by the court, 60 were suitable and admitted to the study. All of them were being charged with violent offences (murder or assault). 64 subjects were not involved in crimes involving violence were taken as the control group. All of the subjects met the DSM-IV criteria for ASP. Subjects were interviewed with an

**P156**

Efficacy of modified electroconvulsive therapy combined with antipsychotic medication in treatment-refractory schizophrenia

Z.H. Yi, Q.H. Xu, G.H. Sheng, GJ. Wu, H.Y. Deng, L.P. Zhu.  
*Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai, China*

**Objectives:** To examine the Efficacy and side effects of modified electroconvulsive therapy (MECT) combined with antipsychotic medication in treatment-refractory schizophrenia (TRS).

**Methods:** the 39 patients with TRS who had received antipsychotic medication were assigned to receive MECT, and the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Treatment Emergent Symptoms Scale (TESS) and Wechsler Memory Scale were used to measure therapeutic efficacy, side effects and memory function.

**Results:** The PANSS scores decreased significantly at 1,4,12 weeks after MECT ( $P < 0.01$ ), and the efficacy ratio of MECT at 1,4,12 weeks treatment was 5%,26%,23% respectively. No significant difference was found on the scores of TESS between before and after endpoint treatment of MECT. The WMS scores decreased significantly at 1 day after endpoint of MECT, but there was no significant difference between before and after 1,2 weeks of endpoint treatment of MECT.

**Conclusion:** MECT was effective in TRS case, and it had little side effects and a little effect on memory temporarily.

## Poster Session 2: ANXIETY, STRESS RELATED, IMPULSE AND SOMATOFORM DISORDERS

**P157**

Anxiety levels in east and west: 18 arab countries, germany, spain, U.K., and U.S.A.

Ahme Abdel-Khalek. *Department of Psychology, Kuwait University, Kuwait City, Kuwait*

**Objectives:** To explore (a) culturally-related differences in anxiety between college students recruited from 18 Arab and four Western countries, and (b) sex-related differences in anxiety in each country.