

Wed-P87**THE BEHAVIORAL AND EMOTIONAL OUTCOMES OF MIGRATION IN CHILDREN**

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Object: Migration is one of the most important problems of Turkey. 30.000 people are estimated to migrate to Adana from poor eastern villages per month. This study aimed to assess depression, anxiety and self-esteem in children, whose families had migrated from eastern region to Adana.

Method: Five elementary school, in which immigrants generally locates in Adana was selected. 526 elementary students who were at 4. and 5. classes were evaluated in classroom conditions. 182 children were immigrants, 344 children were not. Socio-demographic variables were taken separately for two groups and Depression Inventory for Children (CDI), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children (STAI-C) and Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory (CSEI) were administered. At the same time Rutter's Teachers Rating Scale (RTRS) was administered to teachers.

Results: The statistical significances between the groups as follows; (for CDI $p = 0.00$, for state anxiety $p = 0.01$, for trait anxiety $p = 0.03$, for CSEI $p = 0.00$, for RTRS $p = 3.87$). The other variables were analyzed statistically.

Conclusion: Although the sample is taken from the suburban areas the immigrant children were seemed to have more emotional problems.

Wed-P88**IMPULSIVITY AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR**

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Introduction: According to Barratt and Stanford (1995) impulsiveness as a personality trait relates to the control of thoughts and behaviour. One of the questions which still remain to be clarified is to what extent suicidal behaviour is a consequence of a disordered impulse control. The cognitive and behavioural characteristics of impulsiveness can be assessed by means of personality inventories and performance tests.

Goal: The aim of the present study is to investigate the role of impulsivity within the context of suicidal behaviour related to neuropsychological data and results of self-report.

Methods: 40 patients showing at least one suicide attempt in their past medical history were included in this study. Subgroups were classified according to the criteria of Felber (1993) and DSM III-R criteria. Patients with psychotic symptoms, substance abuse, neurological disorders and other comorbidity were excluded. Cognitive tempo, time estimation and problem solving were measured using a standardized neuropsychological test battery. Impulsivity, emotional states, time awareness and sensation seeking were assessed by self report inventories.

Results: Analysis of our preliminary data shows that the number of suicide attempts is correlated to the degree of impulsiveness. Also inverse trends of significance were found for the time span following the last event of suicidal behaviour. In their cognitive performance suicide attempters were not found to behave as a homogeneous group.

Conclusion: Our data is in concordance with previous studies suggesting the existence of clinical subgroups in relation to cognitive characteristics. In addition, disordered impulse control seems

to be partly responsible for certain forms of suicidal behaviour. The study is ongoing to confirm initial results.

Wed-P89**EFFICACY OF CLOZAPINE THERAPY IN AGGRESSION**

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Hostile or angry feelings, thoughts, or actions directed toward an object or person are frequent amongst schizophrenic inpatients. Pharmacological management of aggression in this subpopulation of patients is a difficult clinical dilemma. Pilot trials with various psychotropic drugs have shown that impulsive aggression may be the most common behavioural correlate of central serotonergic dysfunction.

The aim of the study was to investigate the efficacy of clozapine as an atypical antipsychotic agent with potent 5-HT antagonistic properties in reduction of impulsiveness and aggression in schizophrenic patients. 20 male inpatients ages from 26–50 years old (mean 38.9), were included in study based on scores of PANSS scale and prospectively evaluated for aggressiveness and impulsiveness for a period of 6 months. The following scales were used: PANSS, Impulsivity Scale and Overt Aggression Scale. The assessment was done at baseline level, two weeks later, four weeks later, than monthly (2, 3, 4, 5) and after the treatment-6 months later. There were not dropouts during the study.

General psychopathology cluster of PANSS scale reflected substantial improvements over 6 months treatment: from 41.8 +/- 7.76 on baseline level to 33.52 +/- 9.79 at the end of the treatment. Also, there was significant improvement in aggressive-78% and impulsive 45% behaviour.

Based on these results we concluded that clozapin may be effective in schizophrenic patients for reduction both of psychotic symptoms and aggressive and impulsive behaviour.

Wed-P90**THE TEMPERAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS IN A GROUP IN PATIENTS ADMITTED AT JUDICIAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL**

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While the authors describe temperamental characteristics of a group of inpatients at our Judicial Psychiatric Hospital, they also analyse a series of phenomena inherent the sphere of affects and their pharmacological responses.

In this work 50 cases have been described of patients who had been administered long-acting drugs. It was observed that their dysphoric state, which is typical of confined communities, become gradually reduced in its intensity, while the peculiar temperamental aspects remained invaried.

Wed-P91**THE PSYCHOSOMATIC DISSOCIATION IN EATING DISORDERS**

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Starting from the "mind/body" relationship, we propose a new interpretation of the psychopathologic basis of eating disorders,

such as anorexia and bulimia. However this is not a simple lecture through the psychosomatic pathology as traditionally conceived, but instead is an investigation into the manifestations of disharmonious function of the mind/body relationship that we propose to name "psychosomatic dissociation". Because of the dissociation, the patient doesn't perceive himself as the entire individual, but rather as divided into body and mind, between physical and mental experiences.

By presenting clinical exemplifications, we will attempt to explain the psychodynamic understanding and the subsequent therapeutic approach for such diseases, following the psychoanalytical conception of mind function proposed by Bion and developed by Ferrari.

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PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC GROUP IN EATING DISORDERS: WHICH ONE AND WHY

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From the clinical experience in our Eating Disorders Unit, it appears clear that one of the most adequate therapies for eating disorders, is the group therapy psychoanalytic oriented.

A group analysis that however is not like the one classically conceived, but is an "analysis within the group", in which the group "space" is intended as experiential space. Within this space the patient can experience the I in the "other one", she can try to Try.

By reporting here the story of one of our groups, we will attempt to show our idea about group psychotherapy.

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OBESITY AS PSYCHOSOMATIC DISEASE

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Object: Obesity, which has great significance in public health, can be regarded as a psychosomatic disease. Besides the much declared somatic causes and somatic complications the psychological factors are also important. This study declined on the results of a previous research. At the Condition-Keeping and International Department of the National Sport-hygienic Institute in Budapest we carried out a poll with questionnaires among obesity subjects. In the cases verified /26/ with interviews we started the psychological assistance besides the above-mentioned somatic therapy of obesities.

Method: In the psychotherapy the employed strategies were as follows: behavioral-cognitive therapy, behavioral-family therapy, as well as, individual psychotherapy, in which case the task was the treatment of the psychological basis-disease. In case of dysthym-depression SSRI and bensodiasepin drugs were used as well.

Results: Our results can be regarded only as partial results, because of the necessity of a long-term follow-up of psychological treatment. Lasting and significant reduction of the body weight was the result of the psychotherapy and antidepressant treatment among obesities with mild and medium cases of depression. In the cases of serious depression and of bulimic obesity the results were less spectacular the relapses were frequent, which were indicated by the fluctuation of the body weight. Summing up the results of the long-term follow-up treatments the positive tendency of recovery is obvious.

Discussion: Obesity, as a psychosomatic disease concerning the therapy requires a multidimensional approximation. Besides

the treatment of somatic causes, psychotherapy assistance are necessary.

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EATING DISORDERS IN A RURAL ENVIRONMENT. INTERVENTION METHOD COORDINATION BETWEEN A BASIC GENERAL HOSPITAL AND A RURAL OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

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In the present research it's analyzed the method of intervention followed during the year 1997 in a group of patients with eating disorders at the Basic General Hospital of Baza (Granada) which consists of 12 beds and in coordination with the Mental Health outpatient Center of Baza which attends a 75.000 inhabitants population.

A total of 15 inpatients were attended in a coordinated way. It's described: a) the evaluation mode: biomedical and psychological - Behavioural Evaluation Scales: M.M.P.I., Beck Depression Inventory, Fear of Negative Evaluation, Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, Disfunctionally Attitudes Test, Gambrell-Richey Assertion Inventory- b) the treatment phases and used methods- nutritional, dietetic, psycho pharmacological and cognitive-conductual-, also it's studied the subsequent care given to the outpatients with eating disorders.

We can conclude with the data obtained that in a 70% of cases it's achieved the nutritional rehabilitation and also the alimentary pattern after hospitalization; it appears to be useful a subsequent control of the outpatient treatment which permits to work with the associated psychological disorders and also the dispositional personality and environmet variables (familiar and sociocultural) that predispose the continuation with eating disorders.

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POLYDIPSIA AND WATER INTOXICATION IN PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENTS: A SURVEY IN A FRENCH GEOGRAPHIC AREA (SOMME)

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Introduction: The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of polydipsia and water intoxication in psychiatric inpatients from the French geographic area of the Somme. That area, one of the 95 French "department", has a population of approximately 548 000 inhabitants in the France North. The area has 450 psychiatric beds in one psychiatric hospital and in two psychiatric departments in general hospitals.

Method: Using staff reports, the drinking habits of 353 psychiatric inpatients hospitalized during the survey in the 450 psychiatric beds were examined.

Results: 38 patients (10.8%; 95% confidence interval: 7.6%–14%) among the 353 inpatients were polydipsic. About one third were at risk of water intoxication. Polydipsia appeared to be significantly associated with male gender, smoking, celibacy, unemployment, chronicity, a high prevalence of schizophrenia, mental retardation, autism, cerebral dysfunctionment, severe personality disorders and high frequency of somatic disorders.