

depression. The Hosmer-Lemeshow test ($p=.706$) indicated the goodness-of-fit of the model.

Conclusions: Women with PPD had higher scores in the Vulnerable Personality Style Questionnaire. They were more nervous, timid, sensitive, obsessive, worried, angry and cope poorly than healthy postpartum women.

P0196

Suicide risk in junior high students: A look at Mexico City downtown

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Background and Aims: Literature about suicide behavior often shows equity between suicide attempt and deliberate self harm (DSH). The objective of this study is to differentiate suicide attempt from DSH regarding the frequency, methods used, reasons, and purposes.

Methods: Data were collected from 1,551 junior high school students from Mexico City Downtown (2003 and 2006 academic generations). The questionnaire included the CIP (Cédula de Indicadores Parasuicidas: Parasuicide Indicators Schedule), suicide ideation, depression, and others. Participation in the study was voluntary and anonymous.

Results: DSH overall prevalence was 5.8% male and 20.5% female, including 3.9% and 16.7% of ambivalent suicide attempt, and 0.7% and 6.1% of suicide attempt with death purpose. Most of the boys who attempted suicide used sharp objects. Reasons in both sexes were mostly related to interpersonal area, and the purpose was to stop suffering. The most frequent method used in DSH was sharp objects; reasons for boys were in the emotional area and in the interpersonal for girls. The purpose was continue living.

Conclusions: It is important to distinguish between suicide attempt and DSH to obtain more precise information about the problems and its characteristics. Results show that both of these are a considerable matter among adolescents; tough they have different characteristics, with a considerable suicide risk. Mental health promotion and attention must begin during elementary school in order to prevent more serious distress and illness during adolescence and adult age.

P0197

Description of the patients admitted in the detoxification unit of the Gregorio Marañón Hospital in Madrid in the year 2007

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The Hospital Gregorio Marañón of Madrid is one of the few centers in Spain which has a Detoxification Unit integrated in a Psychiatric Service within a General Hospital.

It has got six beds, one Psychiatrist, one nurse and one nurse assistant, and one occupational therapist.

This is a voluntary admission unit designed especially for drug abusers presenting health problems, since most of them are suffering liver diseases and many of these are under antiretroviral treatment for HIV.

Patients are sent from the Anti-drug Agency of the Community of Madrid whom centralizes all the medical and social resources of the drug dependency network: CAD, CAID (centres for integral attention to drug addicts), emergency social centers, detoxification units, therapeutic communities, support flats and the "metabus"(vehicle for distribution of methadone).

When our patients are discharged from the unit is also the Anti-drug Agency the sole responsible for seeking a place where they can continue their treatment.

The authors want to submit the data describing the patients treated in the Unit during 2007.

The variables that will be exposed are: gender, average age, average stay, number of patients in methadone maintenance program and drug-free program.

Porcentaje of each of the illegal substances, depending of them being in a MMP (methadone maintenance program) or DFP (drug free program): methadone, heroin, cocaine, cannabis, alcohol, benzodiazepine...and place they are derived to after leaving our unit (CAID, therapeutic community and/or support flats).

P0198

Personality traits in leader managers in Croatian health services

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Authors hypothesis is that a manager who makes critical decisions that could greatly influence the survival or health of the organization and its employees is in a way analogous to a gambler. This has never been investigated before from the aspect of the role of emotions and personal traits in making decisions in crisis conditions.

Aim: To assess the personality traits in managers in health services and to find out the similarities and differences between pathological gamblers and managers in health services. Subjects: 32 managers in health care services (20 female, 12 male) comprised physicians, economists and pharmacologists.

Methods: The psychological test PIE (Profile Index of Emotion) was applied to examine the emotional and personality profile of the subjects.

Results: There are similarities between personality traits of managers and gamblers in a way that they both have the lower self-control, they enter in the risk situations more than average people, they don't make long future plans, they have increased depressiveness and aggressiveness which in combination shows auto destructive behaviour.

Yet, there are also some prominent differences. Gamblers have disturbed impulse control, they are socially inhibited, they have lack of social skills and they are highly anxious as well as impulsive and they lack the trust towards people and managers are highly sociable and trustful.

The question remains whether the personality traits shown are hereditary or developed during the life according the situation.

P0199

Prevention of depression and anxiety in patients with acute coronary syndrome (DECARD)

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Background and Aims: Prevalence of depression and anxiety in patients recovering from acute coronary syndrome (ACS) i.e., myocardial infarction and unstable angina is higher than in general population and both depression and anxiety are associated with poor cardiac outcomes and higher mortality. Despite the prognostic role of post-ACS depression no clinical trials of prevention of depression and anxiety in this population of patients has been undertaken. The aim of the study is to evaluate the efficacy of preventive treatment with SSRI (escitalopram) in the first year after ACS.

Methods: 234 non-depressed patients will be enrolled within 8 weeks after ACS and will be randomly assigned to treatment with escitalopram/placebo (5-20 mg) in 52 weeks. There will be 9 psychiatric and 3 cardiologic assessments during the year of the study. Primary outcome measures are the diagnosis of depression and HDS (Hamilton Depression Scale). Psychiatric measurements: SCAN (Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry), HDS, HAS (Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale), UKU Side Effect Rating Scale, ESSi (ENRICH Social Support Instrument), SF-36 (SF-36 Health Survey), SCL-92 (Symptom Check List) and BDI (Beck Depression Inventory). Cardiologic measurements are blood pressure, electrocardiography, echocardiography (left ventricular ejection fraction), heart rate variability and use of medicine.

Conclusion: ACS patients with mental illness often remain untreated with an increased risk of somatic comorbidity and mortality. DECARD study is the first study evaluating the effect of prophylactic treatment of depression in patients with ACS. The study is ongoing and on 15th October 2007 there were 216 patients enrolled.

P0200

Depression prevalence and its related factors in nursing homes elderly

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Backgrounds and Aims: Depression, especially in nursing homes elderly, is one of the most important mental health disorders. There is many controversy about depression's related factors ; so this study was carried out in order to asses depression prevalence and related factors in nursing homes elderly in Kashan – Iran 2007.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, all of people aged ≥ 60 years old who were resident in Golabchi center of Kashan city (n=52) were selected. The GDS-30 questionnaires were completed through interview using self-reporting method. Depression status was determined in 0-30 scale .The sample were divided two groups. 0-9 and 10-30 scores was spotted as no-depressed and depressed groups respectively. The data analyzed using T-test and exact fisher test.

Results: Prevalence depression was 85/5%. Depression prevalence was more in men, unmarried people, uneducated people, people who were under the treatment insurance, people who had specific income source, people who had visitors at least monthly, ill people, optional inhabitancy, people who had religious beliefs in medium level and less, and they had participated in religious ceremonies in medium

level and less; But these differences were not significant. Age, duration of inhabitancy and child number was not also different between two groups.

Conclusion: Prevalence of Depression in nursing homes elderly is numerous. In order to improve old people quality of life must attend to this topic.

Key words: Geriatric, Depression, related factors

P0201

An alternative approach to treatment of depression

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Objective: To demonstrate through 3 classic case examples that depression can be predictably overcome through 'Breakthrough Intimacy' - closeness between committed couples far greater than their previous maximum experience, eliminating depression by making it unnecessary.

Method: Lifetrack therapy works with couples (the patient and his/her partner in life) bringing them far closer than ever before, guided by their own daily self-rating on 41 parameters that allow accurate graphic tracking via Internet of subtle changes in their personalities during each therapy session. Working in three-way teamwork, the therapist actively help the couple to achieve closeness far greater than their previous maximum level, overcoming waves of symptom spikes (such as depression) until they disappear by exhaustion, as the couples undergo personality transformation.

Results: Of the 1,170 patients treated (all of them showing varying degree of depression) over the last 20 years, 48% of patients reached a level of adjustment beyond their previous maximum level. Among them, 31% reached a level more than twice, 24% reached more than three times, 20% reached more than four times, 16% reached more than five times, and 7.6% reached more than ten times their previous maximum level of adjustment according to their own daily subjective self-rating, far beyond symptom elimination.

Conclusion: Depression may be better understood and treated as the consequence of one's personality which can be transformed through 'Breakthrough Intimacy'. The results of this study over the last 20 years support an alternative approach in treatment of depressive disorder.

P0202

Impairment of memory function by computer operation demands in recurrent depressive disorder

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Impairment of memory function in depressive patients is discussed controversially. At least memory impairment might be expected in more complex and effortful memory tasks.

80 patients with recurrent depressive disorder (ICD-10: F33) were compared to healthy controls in two computerized memory tasks (NEUROBAT verbal recognition and nonverbal free recall). Psychopathology (HDRS, BDI, mood scales) and computer attitude as well as computer experience were controlled as possible co-variables. A correlation between performance in computerized