

P0291

The correlation between adolescents' psychological disorders and their difficulties of psychosocial adaptation

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Objective: To study the correlation between adolescents' psychological disorders and their difficulties of psychosocial adaptation.

Methods: There were 63 adolescents in our study (47 girls, 16 boys), who were hospitalised in the Department of Psychiatry of Clinics of Kaunas Medical University (Lithuania) during the period from September to December, 2005 year. 27 adolescents (19 girls and 8 boys) had suicidal and self-harming behaviour. Psychological disorders were diagnosed according to ICD-10 diagnostic criteria. We used Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire SDQ-lit. adapted for Lithuania.

Results: While comparing the means of scales of both sexes adolescents, with diagnoses of depressive, behavioural and adaptation disturbances, we found statistically dependent difference only in emotionally disturbance scale results ($p=0,016$). Analysing separately girls and boys groups, girls showed to be worse psychosocially adapted and had more emotional problems. Girls, who tried to commit suicide, had more emotional ($p=0,006$), psychosocial problems ($p<0,001$). Girls, who were diagnosed affective disorders, had more expressed emotional ($p<0,001$) and general adaptation ($p=0,031$) difficulties. Parents noted that, their daughters who committed a suicide and had behaviour disturbances, had more expressed emotional ($p=0,007$) and general adaptation ($p=0,053$) problems.

Conclusions: 1. Adolescent girls, who were diagnosed depressive illnesses, had more emotional and general adaptation problems, than girls, who were diagnosed behaviour or adaptation disorders. 2. Adolescent girls, who tried to commit suicide, had more expressed behaviour problems, emotional, general adaptation difficulties. 3. Most expressed emotional and general adaptation difficulties were typical to girls who were diagnosed depression and who tried to commit suicide.

P0292

Comparison of risk factors in high vs low lethality suicide attempts

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Background and Aims: This study is aimed to establish biological, psychological, and social risk factors for a group of patients hospitalized following a suicide attempt or suicide ideation, and controls. Patients were characterized by different degrees of severity, namely: 1) Nearly Lethal Suicide Attempt 2) Suicide Attempt with a Survival Strategy 3) Suicidal Ideation without Suicide Attempt, 4) Control inpatients without suicide ideation or history.

Methods: We evaluated nearly 100 patients using several scales for the assessment of: Personality, Reasons for Living, Axis I, Social factors and History of previous suicide attempts.

Results: There is a higher proportion of young, adolescent, single and female patients. Most of them asked for help after the suicide attempt. The majority had a comorbid diagnosis for substance abuse. In reference to personality disorders, we found counterintuitively, that

those who made a Nearly Lethal Suicide attempt were healthier than the subjects who's suicide attempt was less severe.

Conclusions: This finding is also reflected in the fact that those with a less severe suicide attempt rated much higher on impulsivity and also were much less satisfied with their family and friends. This last trait is probably associated with personality disorders.

Patients who made a Nearly lethal suicide attempt had much higher on the Reasons for Living questionnaire. Compared to less severe suicide attempters, they had more reasons to stay alive. This last finding might be an early aftereffect of the attempt.

P0293

Impact of culture on male and female patients coping with pain

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Aim: To investigate cultural differences on types of coping strategies employed by male and female patients.

Method: 72 Chronic pain patients were selected over 18 months. Patients were screened out if they had any physical disability or were getting psychiatric treatment. Besides demographic data, McGill Pain Questionnaire, Coping Strategies Questionnaire and Berlin Social-Support Scales were employed to record the study variables. Age range of patients varied from 25- 58 years. All the patients were educated, working and belonged to middle class.

Results: Out of 72 patients (40 females: 32 males) 78% patients had impaired physical functioning. Perception of pain depended upon the age, sex, amount of perceived social support and contact with the treating doctor. Females frequently employed "religious coping" (95%) and used "self statements" (80%); as opposed to males who relied on "ignoring the sensations" (88%) and "increasing behavioral activities" (65%). None "diverted attention" through the ways they thought were not religious or culture appropriate.

Discussion: The study reflected the cultural differences in type of coping strategy employed by a given patient. Female patients were somatically- focused but only 35% met the criteria for Somatization Disorder. Male patients employed techniques that allowed their control on the environment and illness whereas females patients relied on techniques that were passive in nature. Learning to live with a chronic pain is quite challenging for women who are feeling-oriented and look up to men not only to fulfill their needs but to get social approval in the context of Pakistani society.

P0294

Suicide in art

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Introduction: Suicide is represented in the arts since the beginning of time. Since the time of the Roman Empire to Impressionism, Rafaelism or even Modern art, the suicide has a significant expression in the arts striking over the centuries and in various civilizations.

Objectives: The authors propose to characterize the various forms of art that represented the suicide and its concept. Since classicism, the liturgical representation of suicide, almost disappeared. IT rebirth "by the new art," were the various representations of the suicide were seen as "representative" of several current and various forms of contest the new society.