

P187 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**SEXUAL DISONTOGENESIS AND PARAPHILIAS**

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Objective: to define prognostic criteria of clinical dynamics of paraphilias. 79 males with diagnosed paraphilia according to ICD-10 criteria were examined.

Method: A study was made of statistic correlation between the age, duration of the disease, type of sexual disontogenesis (total retardation, disharmony of psychosexual and somatosexual development, precocious sexual development) and peculiarities of actual clinical status such as polymorphism, degree of changes of a sexual object and/or sexual behaviour, representation of sensoric modality (according to ontogenesis - tactile, smell, visual, audio). **Results:** Positive correlation ($p < 0.05$) was determined between the age and particularities of actual clinical syndrome, including changes of a sexual object ($p < 0.05$) and deviation of a sexual object and behaviour.

Conclusion: Clinical syndromes of paraphilias reflect the particularities of individual sexual disontogenesis the type of which is a certain criterion to prognosticate the dynamics of paraphilias.

P189 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**SERIAL SEXUAL CRIMINALS: SOME PECULIARITIES OF PAST HISTORY**

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Medical document of 12 serial sexual criminals was analyzed (6 were serial sexual killers). In most cases, the distortion of relationships between the parents and the parents and children was discovered caused by personality features of family members and an abnormal upbringing system. Mothers of the participants were imperious, despotic and cruel. The attitude of fathers was characterised by emotional rejection. Since childhood all of them had constantly experienced a sense of guilt regarding their parents and fear of punishment. Any information about sexual relations was forbidden. Sexual development was noted for the reduction of the romantic stage of psychosexual development, late beginning of sexual life, low number of sexual relations and excesses and relatively late puberty. In all cases the weak variant of the sexual constitution was revealed. All participants had low self-appraisal of their sexual qualities enhanced by sexual failure which gave risk to sexual aggression. It was concluded that disturbance of biological and psychosexual development becomes the 'starting ground' for criminal sexual behaviour.

P188 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**DRUG TAKERS DREAMS AS AN INDEX OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECT**

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An analysis of 437 dreams of drug takers was made in the Narcology Clinic. The median age of the patients was 17 ± 0.5 years. The features of the dreams were made available only by patients who had entered the inpatient department without psychotic disorders but who had agreed to take part in the investigation. At the beginning of treatment dreams had compound themes (84-97.5%) based on three directions: (i) intensive search for drugs, (ii) extraction and preparation, (iii) use. At the time of investigation, 66.5% of patients woke at the time of using the needle. This appeared to have a negative effect on them but increased inclination. During recovery, the replacement of the themes of the dreams by 'rejection of drug use', 'positive plans for the future', 'active counteraction to vice' was observed.

P190 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**THINKING STYLE IN MAJOR DEPRESSION**

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Objective: to study changes in the cognitive style of thinking in patients with unipolar endogenous depression over a 3 year follow-up period.

Method: 69 severely depressed in-patients entered a prospective study and were followed for 3 years. The sample included 38 subjects who completed and study and remained asymptomatic during the follow-up period. The subjects were assessed on admission to hospital, prior to discharge and then 12, 24 and 36 months after discharge, using the Beck Inventory, Automatic Thoughts Questionnaire, Hopelessness Scale, Rosenberg Scale, Attributional Style Questionnaire and Cognitive Style Questionnaire.

Results: Scores obtained at 12, 24 and 36 months in spite of full remission of symptoms, did not differ from those prior to discharge from hospital, and were within the sub-depressive level, differing significantly from the results in the control group. The results suggest that in endogenous depression, dysfunctional cognitive style seems to be a trait-like feature.