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Background and Aims: Sleep disorders are significant problem in hemodialysis patients, contributing to psychosocial disability and decline in qualiy of life. Aim of this study was to assess the quality of sleep disorders in relation to various clinical and sociodemographic factors in patients undergoing hemodialysis.

Methods: The preliminary study group included 55 persons selected at random from 150 patients treated by hemodialysis. The mean age was 60,31±12,14, mean time of dialysis 3,49 ± 4,53 years. 20 women and 35 men were interviewed using the Schedule for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry (SCAN) sleep disorders section and additional sociodemographic interview. In each case psychiatric examination has been performed. Medical comorbidity including restless legs syndrome (RLS), suffering from pain, blood and urine tests were analyzed for potential impact on sleep disturbance.

Results: In studied group sleep disturbences did not show significant correlation with presence of mental disorders, somatic comorbidity other than RLS or most laboratory data (blood or urine tests). The following differences were observed:

1. Positive correlation between overall sleep impairment, night wakefulness and nPCR index related to nutrition and metabolism (p-value 0.047),
2. Greater sleep satisfaction in the group with higher calcium level before hemodialysis (p-value 0.045),
3. Higher nightmares occurence in the group with lower calcium level before hemodialysis (p-value 0.023).

Conclusions: In the population of patients with end-stage renal disease after adaptation period to hemodialysis more important role in sleep disorders may play factors related to the somatic state and metabolism rather than psychiatric comorbidity.

P0302

Domestic violence against the Iranian pregnant women

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Background: Domestic violence especially from intimate partner, is the most common type of violence against women that has many psychological, social and economic adverse effects. Domestic violence in pregnancy causes serious problems for the infant and mother. Considering the importance of this matter, the present study investigated the frequency and intensity of intimate partner violence against pregnant women.

Method: This study is a cross- sectional research. Two hundred and ninety inpatient mothers in post-delivery sections in educational hospitals were assessed using Iranian version of "Conflict Tactics Scale"(CTS2) after establishing the validity and reliability of this scale.

Results: Results showed that 92.4%, 6.9% and 0.7% of women experienced very mild, mild and moderate intimate partner violence in their pregnancy, respectively. Verbal violence was rated as 40.9% and 0.7%, emotional violence as 81.1% and 1.7%, physical violence as 93.1% and 0.3% and sexual violence as 95.2% and 0.3%, as very mild and severe, respectively. Findings showed that there was a significant difference between the violence against pregnant women and their neonates' low birth weight (W< 2500 grams).There was not a significant difference between education of men and violence against their wives (P= 0.614).

Discussion: This research shows that many pregnant women experience the very mild forms of violence and mostly as the sexual violence. The rate of neonates' low birth weight has a significant relationship with the intimate partner's violence against Iranian pregnant women. These findings show the importance of this problem and the necessity of considering preventive strategies for that.

P0303

Prevalence of burnout syndrome among medical service providers and hospital employees of Mashhad, Iran

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Background and Aims: This study aimed to evaluate prevalence rate of burnout syndrome in three aspects dimensions of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and decrement of personal accomplishment and also determining degrees of vocational satisfaction, work load, social support, and self —respect in medical service providers.

Methods: In this descriptive study we listed all of the hospitals of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences and selected 660 staffs by stratified cluster sampling. They have filled up demographic information forms and self-respect, social support, work load, vocational satisfaction and burnout questionnaires of Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI). Data has been analyzed by spss and statistical tests (Pearson Chi-Square …).

Results: Results have shown that 91.2% of study units have high self-respect, 67.1% have high social support, 54.8% have moderate vocational satisfaction, and 67.7% have high work load. In the light of three burnout aspects, 38.6% have low level of dimensions of emotional exhaustion, 58% have low levels of depersonalization, and 62.9% have high levels of decrement of personal accomplishment. Also, findings have depicted considerable direct relation between dimensions of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization feeling and work load, between decrement of personal accomplishment feeling and social support, and between emotional exhaustion feeling and self-respect degree.

Conclusions: Rate of burnout in staffs in dimensions of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization and decrement of personal accomplishment was low but because most of dimentions of burnout were higher among women it is important to increase support of them.

P0304

Psychiatric home care: A descriptive study

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The present « naturalistic » survey was carried out among a sample of 336 patients who were admitted in the Home Care Psychiatric Unit (HCPU), during 5 years (2001-2006).

Definition: the HCPU provides intensive care with 2 consulting visits per day by the psychiatric staff (including family interviews), for 5 patients at a time, with a maximum duration of 40 days.

Socio demographic data:

58% of the patients were female (n=195).

Mean age was 40,2 years with a range 18-80.

76,5% of the patients had family support at home.

The mean duration of home care was 24,2 days.

Diagnosis: According to ICD 10 criteriae, 46% (n=150) of the patients were assessed a diagnostic of psychotic disorder, 42% (n=141)