One third of them reports depressive thoughts and less than a fifth talks about his suicidal ideations and plans. FP are basically aware on the association of suicidality with psychiatric disorders i.e. deression. However, they hesitate to communicate about this topic mainly for insecurity. Additional factors might be that physicians themselves are prone to burnout or suicide more often than the general population.

Method: Problem-centered semistructured interview following the grounded theory. Complete transcription of the interview tapes for analysis. Recording of demographic and practice data.

Results: N=24 physicians were interviewed. They saw problems regarding time consuming contacts, stigma of compulsory admission, acceptance of suicidality especially in the older population. More problems would occur in non-depressed patients, especially in those suffering from chronic pain and/or addiction. Interview training was regarded as helpful.

Conclusion: This is the first qualitative study on the primary care management of suicidal patients. It shows e.g., that stigma of psychiatry also influences crisis management.

P0337

Wellness program as psychosocial intervention for improvement of physical and mental health in persons with mental illness

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Background and Aims: It is evidence-based that psychosocial interventions influence outcome of mental illness by improving social skills for life in community. The wellness program is manual-based step by step program and includes: the education about healthy life styles (the eating habits, physical activity), defining the goals and planning of activities. The aim of the study was to evaluate wellness program in term to improve the physical and mental health in persons with mental illness.

Methods: 40 patients were included in study to assess the benefit of 12-week wellness program. The patients were treated by antipsychotics and/or antidepressants and six of them by a mood stabilizator. The groups met once a week during 12 weeks for 90 minutes. Data were obtained through the comparison of 12-Item of self-reviewing Satisfaction scale and body mass index (BMI) at the beginning and end of program. Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used for statistics.

Results: Significant ($p<0.05$) improvement was recorded in self-esteem, energy, physical appearance, social life, physical activity, eating habits, free-time activities, self perception, quality of life in general. Significant ($p<0.005$) decline was recorded in BMI in 17 patients at the end of program.

Conclusions: The effects were obtained in three-quarters of tested Items implying significant improvement in the Satisfaction scale at the end of program. Although, the goal of program was not the reduction of body weight, the decrease in BMI points out that structured wellness program can be effective in improving the physical as well as mental health.

P0338

Spatial cognition of near and far space in rats: The role of posterior parietal cortex

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Similarly to human data, posterior parietal cortex (PPC) in the rat has been suggested to transform spatial information from egocentric into allocentric (body-independent) reference frames. In addition, PPC bilateral ablation was found to affect processing of proximal cues more then of distal cues. To further address this issue, we used a place avoidance paradigm which allows to evaluate utilization of near space (intramaze) and far space (extramaze) cues. Experiments took place on a slowly rotating (1 rpm) circular arena, allowing to define the to-be-avoided sector with respect to intramaze cues (i.e., near space condition) or with respect to extramaze cues (i.e., within extramaze reference frame; far space condition). We found that rats with bilateral PPC lesion have no difficulty in acquiring either near space or far space condition. Moreover, if the experimental design was set up to show which reference frame animals prefer, PPC lesioned rats displayed preference for intramaze reference frame more frequently than control rats. Therefore, our results do not support the idea that PPC is preferentially involved in near space processing, in fact our data suggest its role in far space processing. This work was supported by GACR grants 309/06/1231, 309/07/0341 and 206/05/H012 and by MSMT projects 1M0517 and LC554.

P0339

Psychometric evaluation of the satisfaction index-z in Iranian elderly

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Backgrounds and Aims: Life satisfaction is one of the most important indicators for mental health evaluation. The assessment of life satisfaction in Iranian elderly people is a must, so this study was carried out in order to assess the reliability and validity of the 13 item LSI-Z questionnaire in Kashan -Iran 2007.

Methods: The 13 item LSI- Z English Version was translated to Persian. demographic data and a question about total life satisfaction status was also assessed .The sampling was performed using convenience method. people aged ≥ 60 years old who conferred to health centers in kashan city in spring 2007 (n=75) were selected. After their consent informed, the questionnaires were completed. Reliability was determined via internal consistency using item-total correlation; cronbach's alpha and split-half. Construct validity was determined through known-groups approach; the samples were divided into 5 groups depend on their answers to the total life satisfaction status question, and then life satisfaction index-z scores were compared among 5 groups. The data were analyzed using pearson correlation coefficient, unequal spearman brown, Guttman, Cronbach's alpha coefficient and one-way ANOVA.

Results: In 0-26 Scale, life satisfaction score was 13/68±5/47. The questionnaire reliability coefficient was 0/78-0/79. Item-total correlation confirmed its reliability too. LSI-Z scores were significantly different among the 5 known- groups (p=0/0001, f = 121/66); so the known-groups approach revealed that this tool is valid.