

were assessed a diagnostic of mood disorder, 8,3% (n=31) were assessed a diagnostic of personality disorder and 3,9% (n=13) a diagnosis of neurotic disorder.

**Treatment:** At discharge, psychotropic drugs were prescribed to 93,5% (n=315) of the patients.

In 71,7% of the cases, 1 or 2 molecules were prescribed ; in 26,3% of the cases, 3 or 4 molecules were prescribed.

**Follow-up:** At one year following discharge, 314 patients were regularly consulting either their psychiatrist or general practitioner and exhibited a satisfactory clinical status.

22 patients (6,5%) only had been rehospitalized within one year after discharge.

The clinical lecture of the patient in the natural environment is an ecological one summoning a transversal approach, with no exclusion criteria regarding the diagnosis.

### P0305

Frequency of psychosis-like symptoms in a non-clinical population of 12 year olds: Results from the Alspac birth cohort

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**Background:** The utility of questionnaire based self-report measures for non-clinical psychotic symptoms is unclear and there are few reliable data about the nature and prevalence of these phenomena in children. The study aimed to investigate psychosis-like symptoms (PLIKS) in children utilizing both self-report measures and semi-structured observer rated assessments.

**Methods:** The study was cross-sectional; the setting being an assessment clinic for members of the ALSPAC birth cohort in Bristol, UK. 6455 respondents were assessed over 21 months, mean age 12.9 years. The main outcome measure was: 12 self-report screening questions for psychotic symptoms followed by semi-structured observer rated assessments by trained psychology graduates. The assessment instrument utilised stem questions, glossary definitions, and rating rules adapted from DISC-IV and SCAN items.

**Results:** The 6-month period prevalence for one or more PLIKS rated by self-report questions was 38.9% (95% CI = 37.7-40.1). Prevalence using observer rated assessments was 13.7% (95% CI = 12.8-14.5). Positive Predictive Values for the screen questions versus observer rated scores were low, except for auditory hallucinations (PPV=70%; 95% CI = 67.1-74.2). The most frequent observer rated symptom was auditory hallucinations (7.3%); in 18.8% of these cases symptoms occurred weekly or more. The prevalence of DSM-IV 'core' schizophrenia symptoms was 3.62%. Rates were significantly higher in children with low socio-economic status.

**Conclusions:** With the exception of auditory hallucinations, self-rated questionnaires are likely to substantially over-estimate the frequency of PLIKS in 12-year-old children. However, more reliable observer rated assessments reveal that PLIKS occur in a significant proportion of children.

### P0306

The association between depression and tobacco use by race/ethnicity revisited

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**Introduction:** SES and neighborhood characteristics often confound the association between race/ethnicity and psychiatric problems. We investigate differences in depression among people from two adjacent census tracts that differed by race but had similar levels of poverty, income, and education. Restricting the sample to these two census tracts allows studying possible race disparities with a sharpened focus, because many potential confounders are held constant.

**Methods:** The Community Health Urban Project (CHUP) is a survey carried out with a sample of adults ages 18 and above, living in two SES adjacent census tracts in a mid-size metropolitan area in the mid-Atlantic region of the United States of America. A total of 1,425 adults were interviewed using standardized measures and provided information that was useful for the present analyses. GEE models were used to accommodate interdependence of observations by household.

**Results:** One in 10 participants had symptoms of depression. Compared to Blacks, whites had higher depression prevalence (7.5% vs. 13.3%). Participants who had smoked in the past year had a higher odds of depression (OR=3.0; 95% CI, 1.5, 5.8 for whites, and OR=2.1, 95% CI=1.1, 4,1 for Blacks) controlling for gender, age, education, working status, and seeking health care in the past two years. Comment. In spite of overall racial/ethnic differences in rates of depression, tobacco users had higher odds of depression, regardless of race. Acknowledgements: Grants 5P60MD000217 (National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities), 5R24DA019805 (National Institute on Drug Abuse), and Pfizer, Inc.

### P0307

Age & sex specific incidence of fractures in mentally ill people: A population-based cohort study

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**Background and Aims:** Little is known about fracture risks in mentally ill adults. We aimed to estimate risks of fracture at any site, and at sites linked with osteoporosis, in this group versus the general population.

**Method:** We created a population-based cohort using the UK General Practice Research Database (GPRD), with follow-up during 1987-2005. We investigated age and sex-specific fracture risks in psychotic illness (N=4283), non-psychotic affective disorder (N=95,228), and any other psychiatric conditions (N=49,439). Controls were all subjects with no psychiatric code (N=182,851) against which age-stratified relative risks were estimated: 18-44, 45-74, 75+ years. Outcomes were incident cases of fracture at any site, the hip and distal radius.