

Aim: Estimate sociodemographics and diagnostic parameters of inpatients in Psychiatric dep. of General Hospital Lesbos, Greece. during 2006.

Method and material: A retrospective analysis of all patients (n=177) that were admitted in psychiatric dep. Demographic variables (age, sex, region) and clinical data (diagnosis, obligatory and non-obligatory hospitalization).

Results: 177 patients studied, 42% women, 58% men. 66% were non-obligatory hospitalized while 34% were under obligatory hospitalization. Age mean 42,6 years. 28% were urban and 64% were rural. 6% were transferred to other hospitals. Diagnosis: Mental Retardation 3%, Dementia 1%, Mental disorder due to a General Medical Condition (not elsewhere classified) 3%, Personality disorders 5%, Alcohol related disorders 13%, Substance-related disorders 5%, Schizophrenia and Psychotic disorders 44%, Mood disorders (Major Depressive disorders 11%, Bipolar disorders 4%) 15%, Somatoform disorders 0,5%, Anxiety-Depression disorder 2%, Suicide attempts 6%, Behavioral disorders (not elsewhere classified) 3%.

Conclusion: Study results suggest that in order to evaluate the state and the quality of Mental Health Services in Greece, we need further more estimation, including demographic and diagnostic variables, from all regions. This kind of retrospective analysis is not only important but also necessary for every prospective European Community Government Policy planning for Mental Health.

P0295

Religious and spiritual beliefs, anxiety and depression among nursing students in Greece

G. Papazisis¹, E. Kousidou², E. Tsigas³, K. Katsigiannopoulos¹, D. Sapountzi-Krepia². ¹Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece ²Department of Nursing, School of Health and Medical Care, Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece ³Lab of Hygiene and Social Medicine, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

Background and Aims: Religious and spiritual beliefs are widely recognized as important components of human wellness, of health care outcomes and of holistic medical and nursing care. There are also studies supporting the theory that anxiety is lower in highly religious and spiritual persons.

The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between religious and spiritual beliefs and psychological wellness among nursing students in Greece.

Material and Methods: A total of 72 students agreed to participate in the study. Students completed the Greek versions of three instruments: I) The Royal Free Interview for Religious and Spiritual Beliefs, a scale which focuses on the strength and the consequences of faith, rather than on the specific nature of each belief. II) Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) and III) The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI).

Results: The vast majority of the students (55.6%) reported both a religious and a spiritual belief, most of them were females. 16.7% reported a religious belief and 15.3% a spiritual belief. 12.5% stated that they had no religious or spiritual understanding of their life. The majority of the students (86.4%) perceived stress, most of them in mild levels (50.9%). About 3.5% reported very high levels of stress. Depressive symptoms were reported only by 22.5% of the sample. A positive correlation existed among anxiety and depression. On the

other hand a consistent negative correlation was found between intense religiosity, state-trait anxiety and depression.

Conclusion: These results are suggesting that religious and spiritual variables may influence psychological well-being of students.

P0296

The prevalence of mental health disorders in Parkinsons disease

R. Potluri¹, H.S. Uppal², A. Natalwala¹, P. Narendran³, R. Heun⁴. ¹Medical School, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK ²Department of Elderly Care, Walsall Manor Hospital, Walsall, UK ³Division of Medical Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK ⁴Department of Old-Age Psychiatry, Queen Elizabeth Psychiatric Hospital, Birmingham, UK

Background and Aims: The focus of Parkinson's disease management has shifted towards the non-motor aspects of the disease. Mental health issues are becoming increasingly recognised in Parkinson's disease but there is a dearth of information regarding prevalence rates of mental health disorders in a large population of Parkinson's disease patients.

Method: We aimed to investigate the prevalence of mental disorders in Parkinson's disease patients by developing a database with 254,702 patients from all our hospital admissions since the year 2000.

Results: Out of 254,702 patients over the 7 years there were 1126 cases of Parkinson's disease, mean age 76.2 years \pm 12.0. The mean duration of stay was 8.4 days. Of the mental disorders, Dementia was the commonest with 82 cases (7.3%) followed by Depression 2.6%, Schizophrenia 1%, Eating disorders 0.7%, Anxiety 0.4% and Personality disorders 0.3%.

Conclusion: The prevalence of dementia and depression was significantly higher amongst patients with Parkinson's disease compared to the general population ($p < 0.01$). Interestingly, eating disorders were four-fold more prevalent in Parkinson's disease patients than in the general population ($p < 0.01$). Therefore, holistic care-pathways in Parkinson's disease must appreciate and address the prevalence of these disorders to improve patient care and well-being.

P0297

Prevalence of cataract in adult Down's syndrome patients

B.K. Puri¹, I. Singh². ¹MRI Unit, Imaging Sciences Department, MRC CSC, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, London, UK ²Mental Health Unit, Hillingdon Hospital, Uxbridge, UK

Background and Aims: Age-related cataract is the major cause of blindness in humans throughout the world. The majority of previous studies of cataract in Down's syndrome have reported a prevalence that is higher for a given age range than in the general population. The aim was to study the prevalence of cataract in a well-defined population of adults with Down's syndrome.

Methods: An in-patient population of 68 adults (35 males and 33 females) with Down's syndrome, aged between 28.9 and 83.3 years, underwent ophthalmological examination for the presence of cataracts.

Results: Overall, the prevalence of cataract was 16.2%, with no significant difference between males (17.1%) and females (15.2%). In those aged between 45 and 64 years, the prevalence was 16.7%, rising in those aged between 65 and 75 years to 28.6%.

Conclusion: Compared with the general population, the prevalence of cataract in Down's syndrome was raised in those aged 45