

Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity – Impulsivity Disorder (ADHD) is often defined as the disorder of the 21st century. ADHD is quite a frequent disorder, highly heritable and the person who is suffering from it can easily be influenced according to the situation in which he is in. Hence, children and adults who suffer from ADHD can suffer from a broad spectrum of pathologies, as well as functioning in their everyday lives. We suggest that these characteristics are typical to a radical characteristic and not to a disorder in the general way that is accepted upon society. Accordingly we define what is a radical characteristic and what is a disorder, and demonstrate how ADHD meets that definition including all its organic, psychological and social aspects

Wednesday, April 6, 2005

C-20. Educational course: Treatment of sexual abusers

Course director(s): Paul Cosyns (Edegem, Belgium), Elda Mincke
08.30 - 12.00, Hilton - Salon Orff

Educational objectives: The participant will learn to diagnose, assess and establish a treatment plan for sexual abusers. The course rests on the relapse prevention model and the cognitive and behavioural treatment approach. The participant will be familiarized with the treatment of cognitive distortions, of empathy feelings and the (pharmacological) treatment of the sexual drive. Course description: - Key-concepts: sexual abuse as a social deviance and/or a psychiatric disorder (paraphilia or disorder of sexual preference). Ethics and features of the judicial coerced treatment. - The cognitive behavioral treatment program as a therapeutic process. - The relapse prevention model of sexual abuse. - The treatment of cognitive distortions. - The pharmacological control of sexual drive.

Course methods and material : Power-point presentation with hand-outs and discussion of clinical cases (vignettes).

Sunday, April 3, 2005

O-02. Oral presentation: Personality and behavioural disorders

Chairperson(s): Paul Cosyns (Edegem, Belgium), Arnstein Mykletun (Bergen, Norway)
14.15 - 15.45, Holiday Inn - Room 7

O-02-01

Risk of suicide after attempted suicide

S. Zihlerl, B. Zalar. *University Psychiatric Hosp., Ljubljana, Slovenia*

Objective: All suicide attempts cannot predict suicide commitment. The aim of our study was to examine those characteristics of suicide attempt which could most accurately predict completed suicide.

Methods: Subjects were all individuals registered as committed suicides (N=16.522) or attempted suicides (N=15.057) in the Register of Suicides of the Republic of Slovenia between 1970 and

1996. Log linear analysis of a frequency table was used to uncover relationship between categorical variables.

Results: We found the model which fit between variables: mode, number of repetitions and type, then between number of repetitions, type and gender, and between mode, type and gender.

Conclusion: Our data suggest that clinicians should heighten their awareness that any suicide attempt can in some 20% predict suicide. At a highest risk is someone who has attempted suicide by hanging.

O-02-02

Suicide attempts in Basel (Switzerland) 2003-2004

P. Berger, M. Eichhorn, A. Riecher-Rössler. *University Hospital Psychiatric Outpatient Dept., Basel, Switzerland*

Objective: To analyse the psychiatric and cultural specificity of suicide attempts of Turkish immigrants.

Methods: In the context of the WHO/EURO multicentre study on parasuicide we recorded all suicide attempts of inhabitants of Kanton Basel-Stadt in the years 2003 and 2004. Most of the suicide attempters were treated at first in the emergency department of the University Hospital. From there, if medically indicated, they were transferred to the intensive care unit, the crisis intervention unit (KIS) or the University Psychiatric Hospital of Basel. To assure a complete recruitment we regularly contacted all hospitals of Basel and surroundings, general practitioners and psychiatrists. We recorded sociodemographic data, information about context and methods of the suicide attempt as well as psychiatric and medical diagnoses. Suicide attempts were defined according to the WHO criteria.

Results: In the 2003 we recorded 228 suicide attempts, 156 women and 72 men (quotient 2,16), which correspond to a rate of 144,1/100'000 inhabitants for women and 87,4/100'000 for men. The rate of suicide attempts for immigrants from Germany, Ex-Yugoslavia and Southern Europe was comparable to data from the respective countries of origin. But Turkish immigrants showed a rate of 362/100'000 Turkish inhabitants, which is not only significantly higher than the rate of Swiss people, but also higher than the rate known from Turkey. Most of these Turkish suicide attempters were young women.

Conclusion: Identifying risk factors for deliberate self-harm, with reference to specific cultural influences, could permit selective preventive interventions.

O-02-03

Homicide of women by intimate partners - femicide

R. Kovacevic, B. Kecman. *KPD-bolnica (Prison hospital) Forensic psychiatry, Belgrade, Yugoslavia*

Objective: Homicide of women (femicide) by intimate partners is only one type of family homicide. Marriage and family are legal and habitual arranged institutions. Homicide is the act of malign aggression and present negation of marriage, family and life at all.

Methods: We studied 90 male offenders who committed homicide of women (femicide). All of them are examined on the Department of forensic psychiatry in Prison hospital in Belgrade, during the period between January 1, 1992, and December 31, 2002. For this research, we constructed special questionnaire with the different groups of questions for detail analyzing lives of offenders. The results are worked out by descriptive and differential statistical