

Results: At baseline, moderately high median values were observed for weight (82.5kg), BMI (28.1), WC (100 cm) and %BF (25%). One subject was classified as normal weight, four as overweight and two as obese based on BMI, while four out of six were abdominally obese based on WC. Body composition values remained stable during the first month of treatment, but the median values had decreased slightly after six months (weight -0.5, BMI -0.2, waist circumference -2 cm, %BF 0%). The range was, however, fairly large for weight (-5.2 to 5.7kg), BMI (-1.7 to 1.7), WC (-5 to 7cm) and %BF (-4 to 3%).

Conclusion: Although there was individual heterogeneity in body composition development, the median changes were close to zero over six months of treatment with either olanzapine or sertindole. The small effects on body composition measured both by simple anthropometry and BIA8 are remarkable.

P0288

Predictors for postconcussional disorder after mild traumatic brain injury

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Background and Aims: Longstanding symptoms after mild traumatic brain injury (MTBI) may be attributable to factors other than the MTBI, pretraumatic as well as posttraumatic factors. A recognised problem when assessing pretraumatic factors is underestimation due to recall bias. The aim of the study was to explore prognostic factors for the development of postconcussional disorder (PCD) after MTBI.

Methods: In a prospective cohort of MTBI patients, pretraumatic (previous psychiatric disorder, personality traits, coping ability, GAF, psychosocial stressors, medical condition), peritraumatic (duration of loss of consciousness and amnesia, GCS score at presentation, intracranial hemorrhage) and posttraumatic (posttraumatic stress, anxiety, depression) factors were thoroughly assessed within one week after the trauma, when recall bias was estimated to be negligible. Outcome (persisting symptoms and disability) was assessed at three months post injury. Logistic regression analysis was performed to calculate the independent contribution to the outcome from different factors.

Results: Three months post injury, 17 % had postconcussional disorder (PCD). Posttraumatic hyperarousal (OR 9.08), concurrent medical conditions (OR 6.19), female gender (OR 5.54) and psychosocial stressors (OR 11.93) independently predicted PCD, but injury related factors had no significant relation to the outcome.

Conclusions: Pre- and posttraumatic factors significantly contribute to the long term outcome after MTBI and should be taken into account in the clinical assessment of patients with PCD. The findings support an etiological model that recognises predisposing and perpetuating factors as well as the precipitating head injury as determinants for the development of PCD.

P0289

Aging in C57B/6 mice is accompanied by a decrease of Purkinje cells and changes in open field motor activity

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Purkinje cells are among the most vulnerable neurons, therefore during aging a decrease in these cells in the cerebellar cortex may have a functional impact.

Here we prepared cerebellar serial sections (10 micrometers) in the sagittal plane from adult (3-5 months) and old (25 months) C57BL/6 mice. After staining with 3% cresyl violet, the Purkinje cells were counted in every 40th section in various regions of the cerebellum (10X magnification, Olympus microscope).

The number of Purkinje cells in old mice was lower than in adult mice. In particular, the decrease was 41% in the flocculus (10.4±0.97 versus 17.6±1.8; p<0.005), 38% in the paraflocculus (10.0±0.48 versus 15.8±7.3; p<0.0001), and 26% in the ansiform lobule (10.2±0.65 versus 13.7±1.7; p<0.04).

Measurement of motor activity in adult and old mice showed no changes in horizontal or vertical activity. However, old mice moved a significantly shorter distance in the open field margin (141±13.2 cm/15 min) than adult mice (220± 20.7 cm/15 min; p<0.001). In addition, old mice spent less time in the open field margin (291±36.9 sec/15min) than adult mice (609±36.9 sec/15 min; p<0.0001). Consequently, the time spent in the center was significantly greater in old mice (525±29.9 sec/15min) than in adult mice (291±36.9 sec/15min; p<0.0001).

The present data suggest that abnormalities in cerebellar cortical-pontine circuitry may impair movement. However, the lack of anxiety, indicated by the increased time spent in the open field center, suggests that a defect in the cerebral cortical-hippocampal-amygdala circuitry of old mice should be investigated.

P0290

Has psychiatry become a female profession?

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In the past two decades, the feminization of medicine has been evident worldwide. There has also been a steady increase in women choosing psychiatry as a medical specialty. The data from Zarin et al. (1998) from USA reveal the increase from 14% to 25% of women in psychiatry in the period 1982-96. More recently, in Canada there were 34% of women in psychiatry (Garfinkel et al, 2004), while in Switzerland 64% of residents who chose psychiatry were female (Buddeberg-Fisher et al, 2006).

In Serbia, however, the ratio seems to be the highest. According to data from Medical School, University of Belgrade, 80% of the residents who passed the board exam in psychiatry in 2005 were women, compared to 70% in 1995. Not only that gender-asymmetry was evident a decade before, but the trend toward feminization of psychiatry increases in Serbia. According to our knowledge, similar proportion of women in psychiatry was not reported in the literature before.

Several publications yielded that proportion of women in leadership positions in academic psychiatry have not kept pace with increase in number of women entering the field, that women were in less-influential positions and took part in fewer organisational activities (Reisser et al, 1993; Kohen & Arnold, 2002). However, Serbian example is different: in 2005-2007, 80% of academic psychiatric institutions had female leadership, women had the most-prominent positions in psychiatric associations and in the most of the organizational activities that took place recently.

The further impact of given gender-asymmetry in Serbia remains unclear.

P0291

The correlation between adolescents' psychological disorders and their difficulties of psychosocial adaptation

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Objective: To study the correlation between adolescents' psychological disorders and their difficulties of psychosocial adaptation.

Methods: There were 63 adolescents in our study (47 girls, 16 boys), who were hospitalised in the Department of Psychiatry of Clinics of Kaunas Medical University (Lithuania) during the period from September to December, 2005 year. 27 adolescents (19 girls and 8 boys) had suicidal and self-harming behaviour. Psychological disorders were diagnosed according to ICD-10 diagnostic criteria. We used Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire SDQ-lit. adapted for Lithuania.

Results: While comparing the means of scales of both sexes adolescents, with diagnoses of depressive, behavioural and adaptation disturbances, we found statistically dependent difference only in emotionally disturbance scale results ($p=0,016$). Analysing separately girls and boys groups, girls showed to be worse psychosocially adapted and had more emotional problems. Girls, who tried to commit suicide, had more emotional ($p=0,006$), psychosocial problems ($p<0,001$). Girls, who were diagnosed affective disorders, had more expressed emotional ($p<0,001$) and general adaptation ($p=0,031$) difficulties. Parents noted that, their daughters who committed a suicide and had behaviour disturbances, had more expressed emotional ($p=0,007$) and general adaptation ($p=0,053$) problems.

Conclusions: 1. Adolescent girls, who were diagnosed depressive illnesses, had more emotional and general adaptation problems, than girls, who were diagnosed behaviour or adaptation disorders. 2. Adolescent girls, who tried to commit suicide, had more expressed behaviour problems, emotional, general adaptation difficulties. 3. Most expressed emotional and general adaptation difficulties were typical to girls who were diagnosed depression and who tried to commit suicide.

P0292

Comparison of risk factors in high vs low lethality suicide attempts

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Background and Aims: This study is aimed to establish biological, psychological, and social risk factors for a group of patients hospitalized following a suicide attempt or suicide ideation, and controls. Patients were characterized by different degrees of severity, namely: 1) Nearly Lethal Suicide Attempt 2) Suicide Attempt with a Survival Strategy 3) Suicidal Ideation without Suicide Attempt, 4) Control inpatients without suicide ideation or history.

Methods: We evaluated nearly 100 patients using several scales for the assessment of: Personality, Reasons for Living, Axis I, Social factors and History of previous suicide attempts.

Results: There is a higher proportion of young, adolescent, single and female patients. Most of them asked for help after the suicide attempt. The majority had a comorbid diagnosis for substance abuse. In reference to personality disorders, we found counterintuitively, that

those who made a Nearly Lethal Suicide attempt were healthier than the subjects who's suicide attempt was less severe.

Conclusions: This finding is also reflected in the fact that those with a less severe suicide attempt rated much higher on impulsivity and also were much less satisfied with their family and friends. This last trait is probably associated with personality disorders.

Patients who made a Nearly lethal suicide attempt had much higher on the Reasons for Living questionnaire. Compared to less severe suicide attempters, they had more reasons to stay alive. This last finding might be an early aftereffect of the attempt.

P0293

Impact of culture on male and female patients coping with pain

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Aim: To investigate cultural differences on types of coping strategies employed by male and female patients.

Method: 72 Chronic pain patients were selected over 18 months. Patients were screened out if they had any physical disability or were getting psychiatric treatment. Besides demographic data, McGill Pain Questionnaire, Coping Strategies Questionnaire and Berlin Social-Support Scales were employed to record the study variables. Age range of patients varied from 25- 58 years. All the patients were educated, working and belonged to middle class.

Results: Out of 72 patients (40 females: 32 males) 78% patients had impaired physical functioning. Perception of pain depended upon the age, sex, amount of perceived social support and contact with the treating doctor. Females frequently employed "religious coping" (95%) and used "self statements" (80%); as opposed to males who relied on "ignoring the sensations" (88%) and "increasing behavioral activities" (65%). None "diverted attention" through the ways they thought were not religious or culture appropriate.

Discussion: The study reflected the cultural differences in type of coping strategy employed by a given patient. Female patients were somatically- focused but only 35% met the criteria for Somatization Disorder. Male patients employed techniques that allowed their control on the environment and illness whereas females patients relied on techniques that were passive in nature. Learning to live with a chronic pain is quite challenging for women who are feeling-oriented and look up to men not only to fulfill their needs but to get social approval in the context of Pakistani society.

P0294

Suicide in art

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Introduction: Suicide is represented in the arts since the beginning of time. Since the time of the Roman Empire to Impressionism, Rafaelism or even Modern art, the suicide has a significant expression in the arts striking over the centuries and in various civilizations.

Objectives: The authors propose to characterize the various forms of art that represented the suicide and its concept. Since classicism, the liturgical representation of suicide, almost disappeared. IT rebirth "by the new art," were the various representations of the suicide were seen as "representative" of several current and various forms of contest the new society.