Poster Session II: Epidemiology

P0259

Evaluation of student's emotional state: Assess the role of social and psychological factors in manifestation of depression and anxiety symptoms

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Objective: to assess the role of social and psychological factors in manifestation of depression and anxiety, to estimate the prevalence of depression and anxiety symptoms among students.

Method: students of Universities in Lithuania participate in survey: they are assessed with HADS, Beck Depression Inventory and the Symptoms of Anxiety-Depression index containing four symptoms of anxiety (tension, restlessness) and depression (feeling blue, hopelessness). The population includes students aged 20 − 22 years. We are assessing students in the first and four years from the various universities. Demographic, environmental data, psychological and social factors are associated with manifestation of depression and anxiety symptoms.

Results: results show, that the prevalence of depressive and anxiety symptoms is rather high. The HADS scale performed better in detecting depressive and anxiety disorders. Patients with anxiety and depressive disorders had adverse social and psychological factors, as financial problems, lack of support from parents, workload, personality features. Personal psychiatric history is related to depression.

Conclusion: These findings underline the importance of screening of depressive and anxiety disorders in young people − students of Universities. Preventive mental health programs should be developed and implemented.

P0260

The epidemiology of psychosis in Luton, an English 'inner city'

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Background and Aims: There is a dearth of epidemiological research on psychosis. Most of the published literature is either at a national scale, or compares urban and rural areas. Little is known about how psychosis rates vary within urban areas. Variation in rates would have implications for the aetiology of psychosis

Methods: We conducted a retrospective audit of the caseloads of the four Community Mental Health Teams (CMHTs) in Luton,UK. Caseloads were categorised by diagnoses recorded in the medical notes, and by patient age. We performed a descriptive analysis of the levels of psychosis in each CMHT, considered against multiple population parameters including deprivation and ethnicity as recorded in the 2001 UK census.

Results: Areas with high indices of deprivation, and a large ethnic minority and migrant population, were found to have higher rates of psychosis. There was considerable overlap between areas with large ethnic minority and migrant populations, and areas of high deprivation. We were unable to disentangle this confounder in our audit.

Conclusion: Our findings are consistent with, and build on, the MRC Aetiology & Ethnicity of Schizophrenia & Other Psychoses (AESOP) study which showed variation in psychosis between three urban centers. The increased rates of psychosis observed in areas with large migrant and ethnic minority populations, and in areas of high deprivation, has implications for the planning of local services, and in further understanding the role of environmental factors in the aetiology of psychosis. There is a need for further prospective epidemiological studies at this geographical scale.

P0261

Prevalence of anxiety and depression in cancer patients

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Background: As depression and anxiety can have profound negative effects on the functional status, quality of life, duration of hospitalization and even medical out come of cancer patients, therefore evaluation and treatment of these disorders are important.

Methods: This was a descriptive study to assess the prevalence of anxiety and depression in cancer patients hospitalized at Isfahan Sayyed-o-shohada hospital. A total of 173 hospitalized patients were entolled. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Zung Self- rating Anxiety Scale (ZSAS) were applied to measure depression and anxiety respectively. Data were analyzed using chi-squar test running SPSS-ll soft-ware.

Results: Prevalence of anxiety and depression was found to be 18.5% and 32.9% respectively. Anxiety had a higher Prevalence among women (P< 0.05). Patients in the age group of 50 − 65 years old had the highest rate of anxiety (P < 0.05). Age or gender had no correlation with depression. Type of malignancy, duration of treatment and treatment method were not correlated with prevalence of depression and anxiety.

Conclusion: Considering the relatively high prevalence of anxiety and depression among cancer patients, careful attention must be paid toward diagnosis and treatment of these morbidities.

P0262

Mental health problems prevalence and the associated effective demographic factors in Afghan refugees resettled in Dalakee refugee camp in 2005

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Background and Aims: Psychiatric morbidity among Afghan refugees in Iran, especially those who are resettled in camps has been poorly studied. This study was done to determine the prevalence of mental health problems and the associated effective demographic factors.

Methods: Cross-sectional survey of 321 resettled Afghan refugees who were at least 15 years old. A version of the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28) in Persian was administered. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis and logistic regression.