

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

A. Lundin¹, C. Deboussard³, G. Edman¹, J. Borg². ¹ *Department of Psychiatry, Danderyd Hospital, Danderyd, Sweden*
² *Rehabilitation Medicine, Academic Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden*
³ *Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Danderyd Hospital, Danderyd, Sweden*

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

E. Maloku, I. Rivero-Covelo, I. Hanbauer, A. Guidotti, E. Costa. *University of Illinois, Chicago, IL, USA*

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?

N.P. Maric¹, M.M. Jasovic-Gasic¹, D. Lecic-Tosevski². ¹ *Institute of Psychiatry, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro* ² *Institute of Mental Health, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro*

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.