

C. Geretsegger¹, M. Hornsteiner², K. Voglreiter², R. Stelzig¹, W. Aichhorn¹, C. Egger¹, G. Kemmler³, A. Saria², C. Stuppaeck¹, G. Zernig². ¹University Clinics of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy I, Paracelsus Medical University, Salzburg, Austria ²Experimental Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Medical University, Innsbruck, Austria ³Division of General Psychiatry, Medical University, Innsbruck, Austria

Therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) in psychiatry, and adherence to orienting therapeutic ranges (OTRs) of medications in particular, is regarded as useless by many psychiatrists.

To evaluate the hypothesis that pre-medicated patients requiring acute psychiatric inpatient treatment have plasma levels below OTR and have actual plasma that are below the level expected from their dosing regimen.

Included were all patients who were consecutively admitted for acute inpatient treatment in June 2005 and who had been treated with medications (N=161) for which OTRs are available. A determination was done of all plasma levels and their comparison to their OTRs, and to the expected plasma levels, based on known preadmission dosing regimen and average pharma-cokinetic data.

A significantly higher-than-chance fraction of medicated patients who had to be admitted for acute inpatient treatment had plasma levels below OTR. Of 149 patients for which OTRs are available, 105 (70.5%) were below OTR, 37 (24.8%) were within OTR, and 7 (4.7%) were above OTR. Of 161 (100%) admissions, 99 (61.5%) had actual plasma levels that were below the expected individual plasma level, and 62 (38.5%) were at or above the expected plasma level, 23 (14.3%) out of them had a plasma level of 0.

Failure to reach the orienting therapeutic level (OTR) of a psychiatric medication increases the risk of hospitalization.

P0251

Relationship between superstitious beliefs and anxiety, depression in Iran

A.G. Nejad, F. Pouya. *Department of Psychiatry, Beheshti Hospital, Kerman, Iran*

Background: Superstitious, the beliefs in supernatural causes of events are common all around world. In our society (Iran) many psychiatric patients especially in rural areas attribute their mental illness to supernatural causes. In previous study, authors showed 77.8% of patients in Beheshti psychiatric hospital, Kerman, Iran had superstitious beliefs. Many of our patients come from southern parts of province Kerman. This study was carried out in Jiroft, one of the important cities in the south part of Iran, we tried to evaluate the relationship between superstitious beliefs and anxiety and depression among them.

Method and Materials: In this research 388 individuals whom were randomly selected were evaluated with Beck's inventory for depression assessment, Cattell's questionnaire for evaluation of anxiety and, superstitious inventory which was standardized for research in Iran.

Results: The mean score of depression \pm SD was 15.1 ± 10.8 and the mean score of anxiety were 6.7 ± 1.6 in men and 6.4 ± 2.1 in women respectively. Spearman's regression test showed that an increase in score of depression and anxiety results in an increase of score of questionnaire of superstitious beliefs ($P < 0.0001$).

Conclusion: Superstitious beliefs could result in medication non compliance in psychiatric patients. From other point of view people with superstitious beliefs showed more depression and anxiety, so these patients are prone to be treated by local traditional healers than psychiatrists. Depression and anxiety are supposed to be 2

important factors in strengthening of superstitious beliefs. So depressed anxious patients are more prone to delay treatment and seeking superstitious treatments.

P0252

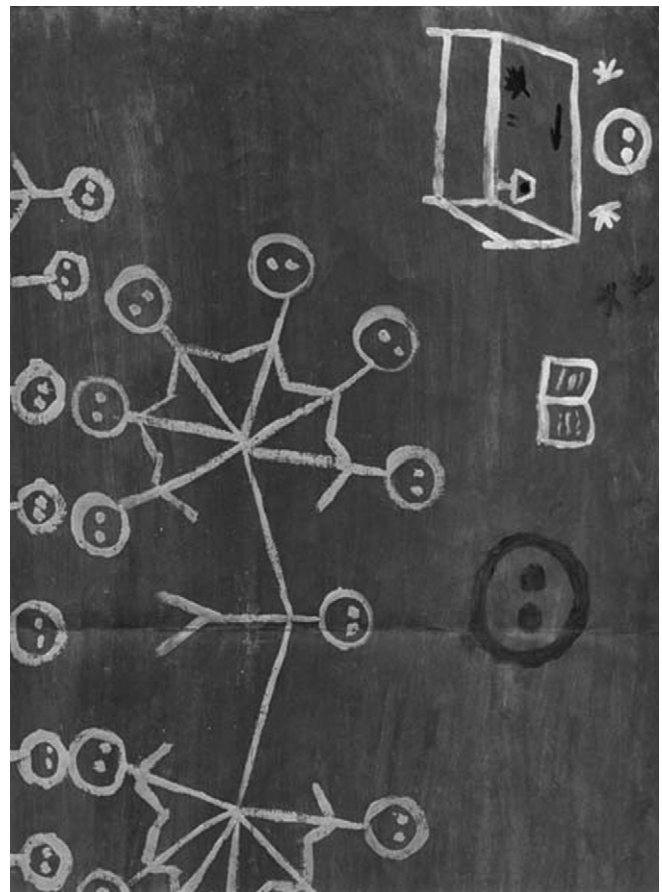
Paintings as instrument for treating patients with dissociative identity disorder

A.G. Nejad, F. Pouya. *Department of Psychiatry, Beheshti Hospital, Kerman, Iran*

Introduction: Dissociative identity disorder (DID) is one of the dissociative disorder which was difficult to be treated completely. These patients created several identities to be protected from experiencing the pain of inescapable and unrelieved trauma and abuse. Engaging these patients in meaningful activities is one of the treatment tools. In this report we presented a young female patient with impression of DID whom had treated with psychodynamic oriented psychotherapy associated with promoting her in painting abilities.

Case history: A 19 years old woman with 15 separate identities was described. In the first sessions, therapist identified her famous ability to draw. (one of her first paintings was associated with this abstract). During four years treatment, gradually she became an amateur painter. At the end of therapy she drew famous paintings instead of childish ones (induced in article). At this time she had nearly full integrated personality.

Conclusion: Painting could play a role not only as an useful instrument to discover patient's conflict, but also a complementary tool for integrating patient's personality in one strong personality.



P0253

Case study: Successful of treatment in a severe self-mutilation case

J.S. Giusti, A.K. Garreto, S. Scivoletto, H. Tavares, E.C. Miguel.
Institute and Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Das Clinicas, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Self-mutilation behavior (SMB) is defined as all behaviors involving deliberate infliction of direct physical harm to one's own body without any intent to die. This case report describes the successful treatment of severe SMB in a 23-year-old woman, with multiple comorbidities. The patient was admitted to the multiple impulse-control disorder outpatient unit for treatment of SMB. This patient was submitted to the SCID-I/P, SCID-II/P, Y-BOCS, DY-BOCS, and Functional Assessment of Self-Mutilation (FASM) for diagnosis of SMB as well as comorbidities. The most frequently SMB presented was skin cutting which was associated with relief of intolerable affects. Others comorbidities presented by her were Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder(OCD), Social phobia, Bulimia, and Depression Disorder(DD) with high levels of anxiety. The patient was submitted to an interdisciplinary treatment. Treatment included cognitive-behavior therapy(CBT), nutritional orientation, and psychopharmacology which begun with venlafaxine (150mg/d) followed by fluoxetine(80mg/day), and carbamazepine(400mg/day), without success. After ten months of treatment the patient was stabilized in terms of DD, bulimic behaviors, and anxiety. OCD symptoms were mild, and SMB became rare. At this time the patient was taking ziprazidone(160mg/day), sertraline(200mg/day), and topiramate(100mg/day). These medications were maintained as well as CBT, with emphasis in social skill, and problem-solving techniques. After three more months of treatment she had stopped cutting herself and the OCD symptoms disappeared.

Conclusion: the collection of treatment modalities implemented by multidisciplinary team may serve as a guide to treat severe SMB. In addition, the association of drugs with different site of action, but all for impulse control, may contribute for the efficacy observed here.

P0254

Intervention plans - design individual action plans for each child

S.S. Golubovic¹, B. Golubovic², S. Basic¹. ¹*Department for Pediatrics, Novi Sad, Serbia and Montenegro* ²*Institute of Psychiatry, Novi Sad, Serbia and Montenegro*

Children bearing the same characteristics because of a particular syndrome can be more or less similar, but their individual profiles determine program of intervention. A single, clearly defined treatment model for a reduction of symptoms that children exhibit does not exist.

The most effective intervention method is based on designing individual action plan for each child, and therefore, it is necessary to promptly establish a correct assessment. Instead of lumping all children with a "same diagnosis" into one category, a multidimensional view is needed of child's individual characteristics.

Attention should also be paid to aspects of child's emotional behavior, social functioning and family relationships.

Diagnostic techniques used should help determine individual specificities of strong and weak traits in each child. To achieve this goal, studying child's profile, processing of sensory information, and analyzing motorics, verbal and cognitive skills, as well as observing social interaction is needed. Information gathered helps us

understand a child's functional abilities and design a therapeutical program for each one.

An adequate treatment program should be based on a child's abilities and should also be able to detect spots where the abilities are insufficient in order to develop a compensatory strategy for overcoming difficulties. The goal of these treatments is utilizing a child's potential to the fullest.

Keywords: children, interventio, action plan

P0255

Attempted suicide in bereaved individuals: The experience of a consultation-liaison psychiatric unit

P. Goulia, C. Mantas, V. Mavreas, T. Hyphantis. *Consultation-Liaison Psychiatric Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Medical School, University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece*

Introduction: Bereaved individuals are at high risk for suicidal behavior, a fact well-known since antiquity as indicated by the Greek myth of Aegeas, who in his grief jumped into the sea in the mistaken belief that his son, Theseus, had been slain.

Methods: We report the experience of our recently established Consultation-Liaison Psychiatric Unit in the management of bereaved patients who attempted suicide.

Results: Between December 2006 and August 2007 we accepted 36 requests for consultation with patients who had attempted suicide. Five patients (13.8%) reported the loss through death of a beloved one 3 to 22 months prior to the attempt. The most common reasons for attempted suicide were hopelessness, loneliness and meaninglessness of life, which they attributed to the bereavement. All patients had suicidal ideation for weeks or months prior to the attempt and two patients had revealed it to a close person. Only one patient had been assessed by a psychiatrist. Patients as well as their relatives reported that they considered these feelings as part of the normal grief process, even if they were prolonged or overwhelming. Two patients denied any further psychiatric intervention, one dropped out after one month's follow-up and two patients display a good outcome after a period of more than 4 months' follow-up.

Conclusion: When assessing patients in the Consultation-Liaison context, consultants should bear in mind the impact of bereavement, especially in cultures where complicated grief is easily misconstrued as a normal process than as a condition which merits psychiatric evaluation and care.

P0256

Gender identity disorders at women with organic mental disorders

E.A. Grebenjuk. *Laboratory of Sexology, Serbsky National Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

Aims: revealing of pathogenetic mechanisms of gender dysphoria at women with organic mental disorders.

Object of research: 49 women with organic mental disorders (F06, F07 in ICD-10) and sexual development disorders (F52, F64, F65, F66 in ICD-10): the basic group with gender dysphoria (28 examinees), the group of comparison without gender dysphoria (21 examinees). Middle age in the basic group was 24,9 years, in group of comparison - 22,6 years.

Methods: sexological (including the scale of gender identity disorders developed by Vvedenskij G.E., Medinskij E.V., 2006), statistical (cluster and correlation analysis).