

depression was 56/7±16/46 and without depression ones was 69/34±13/54.

Conclusions: The parents' attention to psychosocial needs of teenagers is effected by depression of family, so it's recommended to cure depression of family in appropriate time.

Keywords: Psychosocial need satisfaction, Teenager, Depression

P0326

Mental health evaluation of elderly people in primary health care

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Nowadays 16.7% of the portuguese population has more than 65 years old. The elderly accumulates successive losses, in particular, the loss of the work and the physical and mental vigour. Depression is considered the most common psychiatric illness in this population, being most of the times difficult to carry out its precocious diagnosis.

Objectives: to proceed on the primary care health level to a tracing on mental health in the geriatric population; to detect also depressive symptomatology in elderly without diagnosed psychiatric pathology.

Methods: Application of Tracing on Mental Health Scale (ER80) and of Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS-15) to a random group of consultation users from an urban health center with age ≥ 65 years.

Results / Conclusions: In a total of 63 individuals, 50.8% were male, being the group between 70 and 75 years the most representative (34.9%), the majority were married (74.6%), with just four years of scholarship (46%) and retired (96.8%). In the analysis of the ER80, the mental disorder was detected in 22.2%, in 17.5% it was inconclusive due to data and in 4.8% questionnaires were excluded by the scale considers a falseness index (≥ 4). In the study of the GDS-15, a suspicion of depression (total ≥ 5) was verified in 49.2% and in 14.3% the result was inconclusive due to insufficient data. Results reveals that the general practitioner plays an important role in what regards to the precocious detection and primary prevention of psychiatric pathology in the elderly people, specially of the depressive symptomatology.

P0327

Evaluation of the cardiovascular risk in patients with psychiatric pathology

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Cardiovascular diseases represent the most important cause of morbidity and mortality in Portugal. Individuals with severe mental disease have a higher risk of morbidity and mortality related with coronary disease. This is the principal cause of death of psychiatric patients and not suicide. The cardiovascular risk is potentiated by the adverse effects of psychodrugs like excessive weight and interference in glucose homeostasis.

Objectives: To evaluate socio-demographic, clinical, analytical and pharmacologic variables in psychiatric patients and to determine the prevalence of metabolic syndrome.

Methods: Descriptive transversal study of hospitalized patients at Sobral Cid Hospital, random chosen from hospitalized acute and chronic patients.

Results: In a total of 51 individuals, 88.2% were male, 21.6% have between 40 and 50 years old (mean- 50.5 years), without known cardiac disease (92.2%), without tobacco (58.8%), alcohol (74.5%) or other substances consumer (92.2%), having 13.7% diabetes mellitus

and 31.4% hypertension. The diagnostic group most prevalent was Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders. The following parameters were determined: abdominal obesity (15.75), hypertriglyceridemia (25.5%), low HDL (70.6%), arterial hypertension (41.2%), high level of glycaemia (13.7%), elevated PCR (35.3%), BMI superior or equal to 25 (56.9%) and metabolic syndrome (19.6%). In relation to therapeutics 45.1% were medicated with antidepressives and 76.5% with antipsychotics (47.1% with atypicals).

Conclusions: It is fundamental that the assistant psychiatry identifies and orients patients with cardiovascular risk systematically, and also take into account those parameters when prescribing psychodrugs.

P0328

Evaluation of the department of health's recruitment scheme based on questionnaire based experiences of the internationally recruited consultant psychiatrists

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Background and Aims: This study assesses the experiences of Internationally Recruited (IR) Consultant Psychiatrists focussing on the recruitment process and its adherence to the DH guidance.

Methods: Eighty-eight IR consultant psychiatrists from different countries were mailed a 13-item questionnaire assessing their experiences regarding various aspects of the recruitment process.

Results: 48% IR psychiatrists responded; 97% were from India. The recruitment process was generally satisfactory with perceived gaps in support from various stakeholders. Inconsistent experiences were reported regarding induction, mentorship, clinical responsibilities, and racial discrimination.

Conclusions: The recruitment process adhered to the good practice guidelines (DH) within the broad framework of clinical governance. It is important that any such future initiatives have in place appropriate supervision, mentorship, and a sufficient period of induction including exposure to the relevant systems and procedures to ensure good quality service with a view to minimise risk for patients as well as staff. There are limitations to the applicability of the results to the wider group of professionals.

P0329

Ethnicity and compulsory detention in UK – Findings from a systematic review

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Objectives: UK studies have reported disproportionate detentions of Black and minority ethnic (BME) patients under the Mental Health Act 1983 (MHA). We conducted a systematic review to examine the evidence for greater detention of BME patients within psychiatric services in the UK and to examine evidence offered for these explanations, including racism in psychiatry.

Methods: Bibliographic databases were searched, descriptive analyses used to summarise studies and meta-analyses performed to produce pooled odds ratios. Possible sources of heterogeneity were investigated.

Results: Meta-analysis revealed that BME patients were over three times (3.35), Black patients were nearly four times (3.83), and Asian patients are twice as likely (2.06) to be detained as compared to White patients, even when other predictors of detention were controlled. There was a striking lack of primary evidence to support most explanations to account for this excess.

Conclusions: While there is robust evidence that BME status is an independent predictor of psychiatric detention in UK, the causes of this remain unclear. Many potential explanations for greater detention such as length and severity of illness, pre-morbid personality, subjective experiences of receiving psychiatric care, lack of a social support system that can provide alternatives to detention and the relationship between local service structure and detention rates have not been studied. A simple 'race-based' explanation has possibly been detrimental to understanding the true reasons behind this excess and need to be explored in better designed studies using mixed qualitative and quantitative methods.

P0330

Sexuality during pregnancy

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Background and Aims: The aim of the study was to evaluate sexual satisfaction during pregnancy using the Hudson's Index of Sexual Satisfaction (ISS) questionnaire.

Methods: One hundred and thirty seven couples who met the study criteria were recruited by voluntary participation. Participants anonymously completed a self-administered questionnaire (demographic questions, Hudson's Index of Sexual Satisfaction (ISS), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)). Demographic data, ISS and HADS scores were analyzed and compared among trimesters.

Results: Data of 38 couples for the first (28%), 40 for the second (29%) and 59 for the third (43%) trimesters of pregnancy were collected for the analysis. The median age was 28 (25 – 30 years) for women and 29 (26-32 years) for men. Women's ISS score was influenced by age of woman ($b=0,12$), woman's HADS score ($b=0,25$), and ISS score of the partner ($b=0,55$).

Women's HADS score ($b=-0,18$), women's ISS score ($b=0,63$) and men's HADS score ($b=0,25$) were factors influencing men's ISS score. Women's level of sexual satisfaction (ISS scores) didn't differ among trimesters. For men, the highest level of sexual satisfaction was reported in the third trimester.

Conclusions: Our results don't support previous observations that the level of sexual satisfaction decreased significantly throughout pregnancy.

P0331

Relationship between mental health and satisfaction with living in nursing home in elderly people in Golabchi nursing home Kashan, Iran 2007

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Background and Aims: Regarding to living of some elderly people due to different causes in nursing house, it's a must to Know affecting factors on mental health of this group. One of these factors is satisfaction with living in nursing house(NH). So we have studied relationship between that and mental health elderly people.

Methods: A descriptive-Analytical study with aim-centered sampling was performed on 56 elderly people residing on golabchi nursing house -Kashan 2007 in the event that had research units features (Normal IQ, able to understand the Questions and lack of serious mental disease and Alzheimer).The standard mental health Questionnaire (GHQ28) was used and the scores less than 23 was mentioned as health .some other like demographic factors, family residing in nursing house and ...were assessed too. The descriptive statistics and χ^2 were used to analyze the data.

Results: There was no significant relationship between mental health with satisfaction with living in nursing house, gender, education, previous job, income source, economic situation, marital status and duration of residing in nursing house, although the rate of satisfaction in health group was 1/6 as unhealthy group and the rate of mental health was increased with increasing duration of residing.

Conclusion: It may be promoting the rate of satisfaction with living in NH can help elderly people's mental health.

Keywords: elderly people satisfaction, nursing home

P0332

Psychosocial needs satisfaction in female teenagers and its relation with father's characteristic, Kashan, Iran -2006

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Background and Aims: The family is one of the most important factors in psychosocial need satisfaction (PSNS) of teenagers specially in female's ones and father's role is more impressive and serious affair, so this research carried on about PSNS of female high school students and characteristics of their fathers KASHAN, IRAN-2006.

Methods: A descriptive- analytical study performed on 762 female students of high schools of Kashan-Iran 2006 who were from All courses and different grades selected by multi-step random sampling from 50% of state and private schools separately (in high school and Art-school) proportional to their population .After considering excluding and including factors, the researcher made PSNS Questionnaire (31questions) as well as demographic data were completed by students. χ^2 , Fisher exact test and T test were used to analyze the data .

Results: The frequency of PSNS by parents were ;low 2/1%, moderate 25/7% and high 72/2% .There was significant relationship between PSNS by parents and father's age, education and job($p<0/05$).%100 of students with younger fathers(less than 30) had high PSNS whereas in older ones (more than 45) it was %69/5, the rate of high PSNS in students with educated father and less educated ones was %84/4 and %55 respectively and in group with teacher fathers and worker ones was %81/3 and %65/5 respectively .

Conclusions: It is recommended to make program for teaching of paying attention to PSNS of teenagers for older and less educated fathers and low social class job ones in female student's high school.

Keywords: Psychosocial need satisfaction, Teenager, Depression