

bipolar disorders (4) and acute alcohol/street drugs intoxications (2). Ten out of 30 catatonic patients were not meeting anymore the diagnostic criteria for a catatonic syndrome at the end of the 24-48 hours observation and treatment time. Clinical characteristics of patients who were catatonic at entry, and those of patients who remained catatonic at the end of their admission are described and discussed.

**Conclusion:** Catatonia was frequent (13.1%), and 8.7% of the sample still presented a catatonic syndrome at the end of 24-48 hours of treatment.

### P0106

Slovenian validation of hospital anxiety and depression scale in female cancer patients

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**Introduction:** The present study describes the translation process of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) into Slovenian language and testing its reliability and validity on psychological morbidity in female cancer patients.

The HADS consists of 14 items to assess anxiety (7 items) and depression (7 items). Each item is rated from 0 to 3. The maximum score on either subscale is 21. Scores of 11 or more on either subscales are considered to be a significant 'case' of psychological morbidity (clinical caseness), while scores of 8-10 represent 'mood disorder' ('borderline'). A score of 7 or below is considered as normal.

**Methods:** The English version of the HADS was translated into Slovene language using the 'forward-backward' procedure. The questionnaire was used in a study of 202 female cancer patients together with a clinical structured interview (CSI) to measure psychological state. A biserial correlation coefficient was calculated.

**Results:** The mean score of participants rating on the HADS-A was 11,6 (sd 4,49) and on the HADS-D was 9,2 (sd 4,46). The value of biserial correlation coefficient was 0.81 for the depression scale and 0.91 for the anxiety scale.

**Conclusion:** The validation process of the Slovenian HADS score version shows metric properties similar to those in international studies, suggesting that it measures the same constructs, in the same way, as the original HADS score form. This validation study of the Slovenian version of the HADS proved that it is an acceptable and valid measure of psychological distress among female cancer patients.

### P0107

Behavioral dysfunction in patients with mental and behavioral disorders

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**Background:** Of vital importance is use of new approaches to medico-social status assessment, namely behavioral dysfunction evaluation which has to be based on measuring of vital activity limitations related to mental disorders. The goal of the research is to assess influence of such vital activity limitations on the dynamics of behavioral dysfunction.

**Methods:** We studied 538 psychiatric patients (327 – in the experimental group including patients treated with psychopharmacotherapy and psychotherapy administered with giving proper weight to medical, social and professional factors influencing patients' vital

activity, and 211 – in the comparison group treated according to standard scheme). Patients' vital activity limitations were measured using WHO Disability Assessment Schedule (DAS).

**Results:** The data analysis revealed considerable decrease of behavioral dysfunction in experimental group patients at the expense of patients with obvious or serious dysfunction levels ( $p < 0.05$ ). In the comparison group the rate of dysfunction level reduced in a significantly lesser degree. The study has shown that premature validation of patient's disability for "social protection" often results in pathomimesis while rehabilitation potential is retained.

**Conclusions:** Rehabilitation interventions administered with giving proper weight to medical, social and professional factors influencing patients' vital activity result in considerable decrease of behavioral dysfunction of psychiatric patients. Rehabilitation programs have to be developed on basis of detecting rehabilitation "targets" not only "defect" spheres, but also maintenance of skills and abilities. This will give an opportunity to prevent defect development and to consider patient's rehabilitation potential.

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## Poster Session III: Forensic Psychiatry

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### P0108

The role of impulsivity in different forms of psychosocial disturbances

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During the last decade there has been an increasing interest in the role of impulsivity and aggressiveness in psychosocial disturbances. Despite scientific efforts, several aspects of the relationships between these personality features and Personality Disorders, alcohol/drug abuse, and violence are still controversial. A relevant question concerns the reciprocal relationships between impulsivity and aggressiveness, and their interaction with other "action" personality traits or temperamental traits, e.g., sensation seeking. Another controversial topic is the identification of biological and neuropsychological markers of impulsivity and aggressiveness in order to get more objective measures of these personality traits than those produced by subjects' self-reports, and to obtain a deeper understanding of the phenotypic aspects underlying impulsive and aggressive behaviours as manifested in different forms of psychosocial disturbances. Starting from these considerations, the aim is to shed some light on the implications and consequences of impulsivity for psychosocial disturbances, such as criminality, abuse, and violence. The issue will be discussed in terms of development, possible underlying factors, and attitudes, which can be particularly relevant from both forensic and prevention points of view.

### P0109

Single Point of access and mental health act

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