

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

P0333

Atomoxetine treatment for ADHD; review and analysis of decision making and clinical outcomes in a cohort of paediatric outpatients

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Objective: Atomoxetine is often used in ADHD when other agents have been ineffective or are contraindicated. We report prescribing pattern, effectiveness and adverse drug effects associated with atomoxetine (ATX) in a Paediatric Neurodevelopmental Clinic. Naturalistic data are valuable to complement RCT data.

Methods: Retrospective case note review of ADHD subjects treated with ATX for any length from a single clinic. Data analysis includes co-morbidity, indications, dose, side effects, and response to treatment (CGI)

Results: 150 case notes reviewed. (Males 126, Females 24) .Mean age 12.3 yrs. (range 6.5 to 20.3 yrs) and dose 1.3mg/kg/day. Mean duration treatment 45 weeks (range 1 - 144).

Co-morbid diagnoses: Oppositional /Conduct problems 129(86%), Sleep Problems 100(67%), Learning Difficulty 55(51%), Internalising Symptoms 46(31%), Pervasive Developmental Disorder 32 (21%), Tics/Tourette's 19(13%), Epilepsy 9(6%). Main reasons for ATX initiation -full day cover 150(100%), sleep problems 97(65%), inadequate response or side effects with other medications 78(52%), parental preference 53(35%), internalising symptoms 31(21%), pervasive developmental disorder 31(21%), appetite/growth concerns 20(13%), tics/Tourette's 20(13%). CGI in those > 6 weeks treatment (n=129) - 25(19.4%) CGI-I, 33(25.6%) CGI-I 2, 18(12.4%) CGI-I 3, 47(36.4%) CGI-I 4, 8(6.4%) CGI-I 5. Adverse reactions reported include:-GI symptoms 21 patients, aggression 11, worsening ADHD 6, cold extremities/acrocyanosis 3, self harm 2, somnolence 2, palpitations/labile blood pressure 2.

Conclusions: Atomoxetine is a useful treatment in ADHD for many subjects including those with treatment failure, adverse effects or contraindications associated with other agents. This naturalistic data also demonstrates the importance of parental preference in treatment choice.

P0334

Clinical uncertainty in criteria for national health service continuing care in Scotland

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Background: The Scottish Office Department of Health issued guidance in 1996 on 'National Health Service (NHS) Responsibility for Continuing Health Care' which is provided free of charge to patients whose complexity, nature or intensity of care needs (medical, nursing) are sufficient to fulfil certain criteria. Due in part to differing NHS guidance in England, there has been increased complaints to Health Boards and the Scottish Public Service Ombudsman (SPSO) about patients deemed not to fulfil the Scottish criteria.

Aims: To establish the level of knowledge amongst experienced psychiatrists about current Scottish regulations on NHS Continuing Care.

Methods: Following a pilot survey, a modified postal questionnaire comprising 19 structured questions was sent to 134 psychiatric

consultants and specialist trainees in south-east Scotland in mid-2007, with a reminder to non-responders.

Results: A 54% response rate increased to 66% following reminders. Of these, 82% were consultants and 88% had clinical responsibility for inpatient care within the past decade. Only 24% of responders were aware of the current Scottish guidance for NHS Continuing Care, with only 14% aware of the actual 1996 document. There was uncertainty regarding responsibility for both discharge and appeal processes although 8% had been involved with a formal complaint relating to NHS Continuing Care and 10% involved with the SPSO.

Conclusions: Clinical uncertainty abounds regarding the criteria in Scotland for NHS Continuing Care, despite guidance being issued over a decade earlier. There is urgent need for review of the criteria by the Scottish Government, with raised awareness among practising clinicians.

P0335

Posttraumatic stress disorder and telepsychiatry

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Background and Aims: This study was examination by Telepsychiatry and E-consulting (telecommunication technologies with the aim of providing psychiatric services from a distance) of war related post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Methods: Many patients with PTSD have different symptoms. The authors' objective is to analyze component of symptoms in PTSD.

The subjects were 50 male psychiatric patients by Telepsychiatry and e-consulting with war-related PTSD by videoconferencing via broadband ADSL and WADSL by 768 kbps. Posttraumatic stress syndrome-PTSS scale and 20-item Zung selfrating scale was used to assess state measures of symptom severity.

Results: The symptoms of prolonged PTSS (posttraumatic stress syndrome) with duration between six months and two years had been founded at 38 (76 %) and 12 (24 %) of patients had no PTSS: symptoms of depression had been found at 34 (68 %) patients. The enduring personality exchange after catastrophic experience (with duration more than two years), had been found at 7 (14 %) patients; symptoms of depression had been found at 17 (34 %) patients after two years.

Conclusions: Evolution of PTSD symptoms and continued examination and follow-up by Telepsychiatry service and e-consulting may be important in predicting the eventual development of depressive symptoms and precipitation of F 62.0 enduring personality exchange after catastrophic experience in the war related PTSD. Consequently, Telepsychiatry service and e-consulting it is able to serve not only PTSD but also wide range of other patient population.

Keywords: PTSD, Telepsychiatry, E-consulting, psychiatry, disorders, war.

P0336

Family physicians and their management of suicidal crisis: A qualitative interview study

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Background: Two thirds of all persons, who commit suicide have an appointment with their family physician (FP) in the preceding month.