

**Result:** Analysis of the population showed: Comparison of mean MADRS scores (C+L: 25.1 versus C+P: 27.8) showed a significant difference in the C+L group on days 4 and 7 (C+L: 18.6 versus C+P: 21.5) and approaching significance on day 11 (C+L: 18.6 versus C+P: 17.2). On day 7, the number of patients in total remission was three-fold higher in the C+L group than in the C+L group (15% versus 4%  $p < 0.05$ ) and two fold day 11 (29% versus 14%  $p < 0.05$ ). After 6 weeks of treatment mean MADRS score in the C+L group was 2.5 point lower than in the C+P group (C+L: 7.6 [6.6] versus :10.1 (8.3  $p = 0.09$ ). Safety based upon clinical and laboratory parameters was satisfactory in both groups.

**Conclusion:** This double-blind study seems confirmed that lithium potentiates antidepressant treatment in unipolar non refractory patients with severe major depression in the first days of treatment.

### P01.93

#### THE NETWORKING MODEL IN THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

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**Objective:** The purpose of the following presentation would be to present the networking model of prevention and treatment strategies in working with child abuse and neglect at Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The networking model has been started in 1999 and is still in developing.

**Method:** According to the System of the child abuse prevention, Seattle WA-USA the networking model consists of several levels and different organizations which all work in cooperation: Institute for mental health (where the team for prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect has been settled), centers for social work in the different region of the capital and other organizations (such as courts).

**Results:** The aim of the networking model is to rise up the level of conscious in our surrounding and to promote recognition of child abuse and neglect, then to prevent further maltreatment in families and to promote early detection of existing abuse. The networking model is still in process of the organization, but the first positive results are already evident.

**Conclusion:** The focus of our networking model in the future would be on prevention strategies as well as on early detection and treatment procedure. The aim would be to improve programs and policies that focus on prevention-to teach parents parental skills, to prevent unplanning pregnancies, to work on family preservation and to deal with three "P"- poverty, population and pollution.

### P01.94

#### FIRST EPISODE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA – EFFICACY OF OLANZAPINE AS FIRST CHOICE NEUROLEPTIC

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**Objectives:** a) Evaluation of olanzapine's efficacy in first episode of schizophrenia (ICD 10), based on the evolution of BPRS and CGI (severity and improvement) scores; b) evaluations of olanzapine's safety based on CGI (adverse reaction severity) and AIMS scores.

**Method:** Open study of 58 patient (40 males, 18 females) treated with 10, 15 or 20 mg of olanzapine per day for a period of 30 days. Inclusion criteria: these patients were diagnosed with schizophrenia (ICD-10), being selected from a larger lot of 71

patients hospitalized with non-organic acute psychotic disorder as initial diagnosis; BPRS score of minimum 18 and CGI severity score of minimum 4. Instruments: BPRS, CGI, AIMS.

**Conclusions:** 1) The efficacy of olanzapine was demonstrated by a significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) reduction of total BPRS score after 30 days of treatment; 2) the safety of the treatment was demonstrated by the significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) reduction of the CGI (adverse reactions) score and by the evolution of the AIMS score (media per item for the final AIMS score = 1.058).

### P01.95

#### PSYCHOSOCIAL CORRELATES OF ENDOCRINE DISEASE: THE INTEGRATION OF DIFFERENT CRITERIA

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Endocrine disorders have long been regarded as frequently associated with psychological distress. The aim of this study was to apply DSM-IV criteria for psychiatric disorders and 3 of the Diagnostic Criteria for Psychosomatic Research (DCPR) to a consecutive series of 74 patients admitted to an endocrine division. The DCPR have been proposed by an international group of investigators and are aimed to translate psychosocial variables that were derived from psychosomatic research into operational tools. Three of the 12 sets of criteria (irritable mood, persistent somatization, and demoralization) were used in this study. Forty-on patients (55%) were found to suffer from a DSM disorder, whereas at least one DCPR diagnosis was found in 53 patients (72%). Half of the patients who had no psychiatric diagnosis could be identified as presenting with a DCPR syndrome. The joint use of DSM and DCPR criteria was found to improve the identification of psychological distress in endocrine patients.

### P01.96

#### QUALITY OF LIFE PROFILE IN PATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL ACTIVITY (IDEATION OR ATTEMPT)

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**Objective:** To determine differences in quality of life (QoL) profile among patients with suicidal attempt -SA- or ideation -SI- and, other psychiatric inpatients -controls-.

**Subjects and Method:** 126 inpatients [46 SA, 37 SI, and 43 other psychiatric illness] from the Psychiatric Unit of the Hospital de Jove (Asturias - Northern Spain) were interviewed using the SF-36, during 1997-98.

**Results:** Mean age.- SA: 39.1; SI: 42.5; control: 39.4. Males.- SA: 51.0%; SI: 47.4%; control: 57.4% (no sociodemographic or family psychiatric suicidal history differences). Patients with suicidal activity (attempt - ideation) vs controls (data showed if  $p < .05$ ):- physical functioning (PF): 82.6 vs 89.9; general health (GH): 45.1 vs 66.4; vitality (V): 35.7 vs 60.3; social functioning: 45.4 vs 73.8 (SF); role emotional (RE): 27.2 vs 55.7; and mental health (MH): 35.3 vs 57.7. Patients with SA and SI only differentiate in SF (SA: 38.0, SI: 54.9;  $p = .034$ ). Males -suicidal activity vs controls- (data showed if  $p < .05$ ). GH: 44.5 vs 65.6; V: 40.2 vs 62.1; SF: 42.7 vs 76.0; and MH: 40.5 vs 58. Females -suicidal activity vs controls- (data showed if  $p < .05$ ). GH: 45.7 vs 67.8; V: 31.1 vs 57.6; SF: 48.2 vs 70.6; RE: 10.6 vs 54.9; and MH: 30.0 vs

57.2. Females with SA differentiate from those with SI ( $p = .029$ ) in RE, lower in SI (in males no differences were found).

**Conclusions:** Patients with suicidal activity showed a lower QoL than other psychiatric inpatients. Patients with SA are close similar to those with SI in their QoL profile.

### P01.97.

#### HEALTH STATUS AND ELDERLY PEOPLE

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**Objective:** To evaluate the health status of an elderly rural population (65 years and over).

**Subjects and Method:** 265 elderly male and female from Proaza (Asturias, Northern Spain) were interviewed between July 1998 and September 1999.

**Evaluation:** Mini Mental State Examination Spanish version (MMSE), CAGE, General Health Questionnaire 28 items (GHQ-28), and Geriatric Depression Scale-15 (GDS).

**Results:** Sociodemographic data.- Mean age (SD): 76.2 (6.69), males (39.6%), married (48.3%) [widowed: 16.0% males vs 42.5% females,  $p = .000$ ], living with family (73.6%) [87.6% males vs 64.4% females;  $p = .000$ ], elementary education (91.7%). Clinical data.- physical illness (96.6%), with treatment (84.2%), mental illness (26.0%), with treatment (15.8%), MMSE < 18 (8.7%) (those subjects who scored lower than 18 points -indicative of severe cognitive impairment- were excluded from the rest of the evaluation), CAGE > 1 (3.3%) [8.3% males vs 0% females,  $p = .000$ ], alcohol consumption (g/d) [13.31 (30.09)] [25.83 (35.32) males vs 5.07 (22.69) females,  $p = .000$ ], GHQ > 6 (13.6%), GDS > 5 (23.1%) [12.5% males vs 30.1% females,  $p = .001$ ].

**Conclusions:** High prevalence of physical impairment, a moderate prevalence of mental and cognitive impairment, and low alcohol consumption are present in our study population.

### P01.98

#### APOLIPOPROTEIN E GENOTYPE AND SCHIZOPHRENIA

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**Objective:** To investigate the potential association between apolipoprotein E (ApoE) genotype and schizophrenia.

**Patients and Method:** We genotyped 63 schizophrenic outpatients (DSM-IV criteria) and 250 healthy volunteers (hospital staff and blood donors) from Asturias (Northern Spain).

The apoE genotypes (E2, E3, E4 - alleles) were determined after PCR amplification followed by digestion with CfoI, and the fragments were separated by electrophoresis on a 4% ethidium-bromide-stained agarose gel.

**Results:** We found no significant differences in allele frequencies between the two groups although an increase in the frequency of allele E4 was recorded in patients compared with controls (11.1% vs 6.2%,  $p = .086$ ; OR = 1.89; 95% CI = 0.97-3.67). However, E4 carriers (E2E4, E3E4, E4E4) were at a higher frequency in the schizophrenic group than in controls (22.2% vs 12.0%,  $p = .059$ ; OR = 2.09; 95% CI = 1.03-4.24).

**Conclusions:** Variation of the ApoE gene may play a role in the development of schizophrenic disorders. However, larger samples are necessary to confirm or reject the current data.

### P01.99

#### SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR AND THE TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE AND THE APOLIPOPROTEIN E GENES POLYMORPHISMS

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**Objective:** To investigate the potential association between the tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH) and the apolipoprotein E (ApoE) gene polymorphisms and suicidal behaviour.

**Patients and Method:** We genotyped 23 parasuicidal patients (PP) and 311 healthy volunteers (hospital staff and blood donors) from Asturias (Northern Spain). The polymorphism of TPH gene (A218C) was determined after PCR amplification followed by digestion with NheI, and electrophoresis on a 2% agarose gel. The apoE genotypes (E2, E3, E4 - alleles) were determined after PCR amplification followed by digestion with CfoI, and electrophoresis on a 4% agarose gel.

**Results:** TPH gene polymorphism (A218C) genotype (PP and controls).- AA: 21.7%, 21.3%; AC: 47.8%, 45.9%; CC: 30.4%, 32.8% ( $p = 0.978$ ). We found no significant differences in allele frequencies between the two groups (allele A.- PP: 45.7%, controls: 44.3%,  $p = 1.00$ ; OR = 1.058; 95% CI = 0.53-2.09). ApoE genotypes were similar in both groups. We found no significant differences in allele frequencies between the two groups although an increase in the frequency of E4 carriers (E2E4, E3E4, E4E4) was recorded in PP compared with controls (13.0% vs 6.2%,  $p = 0.114$ ; OR = 2.27; 95% CI = 0.89-5.76).

**Conclusions:** Polymorphic variations at the TPH and ApoE genes were not associated with an increased risk of parasuicidal behaviour in this study. However, larger samples are necessary to confirm or reject the current data.

### P01.100

#### LONG-TERM EFFICACY OF OLANZAPINE IN THE CONTROL OF PSYCHOTIC AND BEHAVIORAL SYMPTOMS IN PATIENTS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DEMENTIA

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**Introduction:** A multicenter study was conducted to determine long-term efficacy and safety of olanzapine in treating psychotic symptoms and behavioral disturbances associated with Alzheimer's disease.

**Methods:** Elderly nursing home patients (mean age: 83.1 years) with dementia ( $n = 137$ ) who successfully completed a 6-week double-blind study entered an open-label phase of up to 18 weeks during which they received olanzapine (dose range: 5, 10, or 15 mg/day). Mean change in the sum of the Agitation/Aggression, Delusions, and Hallucinations items of the NPI/NH was used as the primary efficacy measure (Core Total).

**Results:** Following treatment with olanzapine, patients' scores improved significantly on the Core Total (mean, -7.55; SD = 8.53;  $p < .001$ ), Total (mean, -17.85; SD = 23.72;  $p < .001$ ), and 10 of the 13 individual item scores of the NPI/NH, including Occupational Disruptiveness (mean, -2.84; SD = 3.24;  $p < .001$ ). Barnes Akathisia scores improved significantly from baseline (mean, -0.22; SD = 0.80;  $p = .002$ ). Simpson-Angus and AIMS scores were not significantly changed. No significant changes occurred in patient ECGs, including QTc interval, nor in any other vital sign or in weight. Treatment-emergent symptoms