

P01.24
PROXIMITY TO THE COMMUNITY OR SPECIALISATION
OF PSYCHIATRIC IN-PATIENT CARE (PART 1)

R.-P. Gebhardt*, M. Wölfe, P.-O. Schmidt-Michel. *Zentrum für Psychiatrie, Sektorpsychiatrie, 2 Weingartshoferstr., 88214 Ravensburg, Germany*

Objective: Which effects do the transfer of an acute psychiatric ward into a general hospital have? Of particular interest were the resulting increased proximity to the community and the simultaneous abandonment of specialised diagnostic wards.

Method: The present study was realised at the Centre for Psychiatry Weissenau/Ravensburg. In May 1999 the ward serving the rural region of Allgäu was transferred to the general hospital in Wangen, which is situated within this area. Patients with psychotic disorders, affective disorders, alcohol abuse and gerontopsychiatric patients residing in the Allgäu were investigated from November 1998 until the end of April 2000. The patients with residence in the region of Bodensee West served as control group.

Results: Objective data according duration of treatment, circumstances of admission, sociodemographic and illness-related data, were obtained by chart review. We will present group comparisons both before and after the transfer and between study and control group.

Discussion: The advantages of specialised psychiatric hospitals versus psychiatric wards at general hospitals are often ideologically discussed. Part 1 of our study will supply objective data that will contribute to clarify this debate.

P01.25
THE MOTIVATIONS FOR OPIATE USE AMONG ADDICTS
OF SHIRAZ SELF-IDENTIFIED CENTER

A. Ghanizadeh*, J. Ahmadi. *Shiraz Medical University, Department of Psychiatry, Abiverdi Blvd., Hafez Hospital, Shiraz, Iran*

Introduction: The great deal of this study was to assess the characteristics and motivation for opiate use among addicts referring to Shiraz self-identified center.

Method: The data was gathered from 306 addicts by a semi-structural interview.

Finding: The mean age was 36.97 year and the majority (73.9%) were married. Of the 306 addicts, 28.4% were worker, 13.4% driver, and 11.4% were unemployed. "Modeling" (43.1%) was the first and "enjoyment" (Fun) was the second most common cause of Opiate used. The majority (97.1%) used opium and 71.9% used alcohol. Only 2.6% currently used alcohol. Other subjects were users of cigarette (72.2%), opium (67%), heroin (35%), hashish (0.6%), hallucinogens (0.3%), and cocaine (0.3%). The most common cause of currently using opiate was "habit" (56.5%). About 36% of the subjects reported that they were currently using the opiate more than a decade.

Conclusion: The most common reason for the onset usage of opiate are psychological reasons but the most common reasons of continuing the drug use are both psychological and physiological reasons. During last few years motivation of drug use and some demographic characteristics of Iranian addicts have been changed. Therefore, these result can be implicated in planning preventive programs.

P01.26
THE EFFECT OF CULTURAL FACTORS ON STUDENTS'
DRUG USE

A. Ghanizadeh. *Shiraz Medical University, Department of Psychiatry, Abiverdi Blvd., Hafez Hospital, Shiraz, Iran*

Introduction: The purpose of this survey was to investigate the relationship between social control theory, measured through a created social bounds scales, and social learning theory, measured by variable of drug-used friends. Now, the question is, What are the social forces that control drug use in Iran.

Method: These data were gathered from Shiraz Paramedical University Students, based on their self report using of Cigarette, Cannabis, Alcohol, Opium, Heroin, and Grass. The regression between dependent and independent variables was examined bivariately and then in trimmed models.

Result: The finding revealed that there is a significant correlation between social learning theory variable (drug-using friends) and drug use. Some of social control theory variables have significant regression with drug use. For example, Religious attachment directly affects the use of alcohol but its effect on the use of other drugs is indirect.

Discussion: Alcohol use was consider more deviant behavior than Cigarette or cannabis, or the use of other types of drugs. Furthermore, the implication of the results for drug use planning preventive programs are discussed.

Conclusion: So regarding the cultural differences and their role in the prevention of drugs, the drug use planning prevention programs should be planned according to each area's specific norms. Drug-using friends account more for the students' use of drugs, than variables of social control theory in Iranian college students. Therefore, the social control theory provide not to be more "Powerful" theory than social learning theory in this study.

P01.27
A COMPARISON OF TWO DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS
ASSESSING THE INDIVIDUAL NEED FOR CARE

G. Spinner*, R.P. Gebhardt. *University Ulm, Department of Psychiatry I, Centre of Psychiatry, 2 Weingartshoferstrasse, 88214 Ravensburg, Germany*

Objective: Planning mental health care facilities aligned to the needs of psychiatric patients requires the assessment of their individual need for care. The assessment in this context is a methodical consequence of the shift from institution-centered to patient-oriented mental health care. On the other hand, according to current legislation health care facilities are obliged to categorize patients with similar need for care. This requires the assessment of the individual need for care as well. In this context the linkage between allocation and need for care is discussed.

Method: In Germany two different techniques to assess the individual need for care are applied at the moment: a questionnaire devised from Dr. Metzler according to current legislation and the Integrated Plan for Treatment and Rehabilitation generated from AKTION PSYCHISCH KRANKE. We applied these instruments to assess the individual need for care at 52 patients in various settings and compared the results. In a small sample (8 patients) we tested the interrater reliability.

Results: The correlation between both instruments was highly significant ($r = .52$; $p < 0.001$). However, focussing on individual cases showed distinct results. Interrater reliability was low and two of the 8 patients were referred in different need categories.

Conclusion: The assessment of the individual need for care is appropriate to the individual care planning and internal quality

assurance in mental health care institutions. However, at present the qualification of both instruments regarding allocation aspects is questionable.

P01.28

EFFECTS OF NEW ANTIPSYCHOTICS ON SERUM PROLACTIN AND TESTOSTERONE LEVEL IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS

D. Han*, D. Park, C. Na. *Chung-ang University Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, 82-1 Pil-dong 2Ga, 100-272 Seoul, Jung-Gu, Korea*

Back ground to Study: The Dopamine-blocking effects and the associated sex hormonal effects of classical antipsychotics in schizophrenic patients have been studied for a long time. The purpose of this study was to investigate sex hormonal effects of new antipsychotics (Risperidone, Olanzapine) in schizophrenic patient treated with clinically relevant doses.

Design: Plasma levels of prolactin and testosterone were measured in 84 schizophrenic patients (28 taking Haloperidol 4–20 mg/day; 27 taking Risperidone 2–6 mg/day; 29 taking Olanzapine 5–20 mg/day).

Result: The prolactin plasma levels of Risperidone group (63.9 ng/ml; 143.7 ng/ml) and Haloperidol group (56.5 ng/ml; 112.5 ng/ml) in male and female schizophrenic patients were higher than that of Olanzapine group (27.5 ng/ml; 36.6 ng/ml). While the testosterone plasma levels of Risperidone female group (0.7 ng/ml) were higher than those of Haloperidol (0.25 ng/ml) and Olanzapine (0.36 ng/ml) female group, but which were all within normal adult average range.

Conclusion: 1. Risperidone, at doses known to be effective in popular clinical setting, influence the plasma prolactin plasma levels higher than that of Olanzapine.

2. New antipsychotics may not influence the testosterone plasma levels.

P01.29

PSYCHIATRY IN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY: THE "TOOLS OF CARE" IN GENEVA

M.F. Kummer*, G. Carminati. *Unit of Mental Development Psychiatry, University Hospitals in Geneva, Switzerland*

Our Units of Mental Development Psychiatry are attached to the Department of Psychiatry in the University Hospitals of Geneva. The aim of our units is to care the population with Intellectual Disability (ID) over 16 without limit in age, presenting a psychiatric trouble and/or needing a psychosocial support.

This population can live in his family or in the different private or public Institutions for Persons with ID. In the population with ID, the presence of psychiatric troubles can vary: different studies give a rate of prevalence from 20% to 80%. Every category of psychiatric troubles could be represented.

For this population, it is necessary a specific net of care. Moreover, it's important to get the more correct as possible diagnostic, the individualised caring and a good collaboration and communication with the partners (families and socio Educational Institution, legal career).

We have organised a "Tool of care" with 4 Sub Units: Ambulatory, Day Hospital, Crise Intervention Staff, Hospital. In this presentation we will show and explain these different subunits and their interaction with the different Partners.

P01.30

ALTERED BIOCHEMICAL BONE REMODELLING MARKERS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

A. Herrán*, M.T. García-Unzueta, J.A. Amado, J. González-Macias, L. Perera, J.L. Vázquez-Barquero. *University Hospital Marques de Valdecilla. Department of Psychiatry. s.n. Avda. de Valdecilla, 39008 Santander. Spain*

Objective: Bone mineral density is decreased in schizophrenia. The aim of this study has been to evaluate biochemical bone remodelling markers in chronic schizophrenia and to evaluate the influence of treatment and clinical features over these markers.

Methods: Serum osteocalcin, parathyroid hormone, bone alkaline phosphatase, telopeptide, collagen type I C-terminal propeptide, crosslaps, 25 hydroxyvitamin D, and cortisol and Interleukin 6 levels were measured in 59 patients suffering from chronic schizophrenia (DSM-IV criteria) and in the same number of sex and age-matched healthy controls. Clinical evaluations included the Clinical Global Impression scale, the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, the Disability Assessment Schedule, and information about antipsychotic treatment.

Results: Parathyroid hormone was lower in patients than in controls (mean 31.5 pg/ml s.d. 16.8, vs. mean 35.8, s.d. 16.4, $p = 0.05$). 25 hydroxyvitamin D also was lower in patients (mean 17.2 ng/ml s.d. 9.9, vs. mean 22.0, s.d. 9.2, $p = 0.002$), while telopeptide was higher in schizophrenics (mean 4.2 ug/ml s.d. 1.4, vs. mean 3.3, s.d. 1.1, $p = 0.000$). The rest of the markers were normal compared to healthy controls. Telopeptide inversely correlated with years of evolution of the illness. Treatment and clinical features did not exert any effect over these bone remodelling markers. Interleukin 6 showed a strong negative association with 25 hydroxyvitamin D levels in patients, but not in controls.

Conclusions: The data suggest an increase in bone remodelling due to vitamin D deficiency that induces a release of calcium from the bone and an inhibition of parathyroid hormone secretion.

P01.31

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENZYMES MAOA AND ACE IN HUMAN BRAIN?

O. Šerý*, V. Znojil, V. Mikeš, P. Zvolský. *Department of Comparative Animal Physiology and General Zoology, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Kollářská 2, 61137 Brno, Czech Republic*

We tried for the first time the relationship between polymorphic sites in genes of two enzymes that are participating in the regulation of the dopamine system.

Monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) is a mitochondrial enzyme which oxidises dopamine, serotonin and other biogenic amines. Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) is a part of renin angiotensin system. ACE cleaves angiotensin I to the functional angiotensin II. MAOA and ACE are possible biological markers of vulnerability to neuropsychiatric disorders.

This study group included 49 unrelated Caucasian males from the Czech Republic. Individual genomic DNA samples were extracted from the blood and subsequently used for the PCR detection of the I/D polymorphism of the ACE gene and dinucleotide (CA)_n repeat polymorphism in the second intron of the MAOA gene. We found statistically significant prevalent presence of long alleles of MAOA polymorphism with I allele of ACE polymorphism and presence of short alleles of MAOA polymorphism with D allele of ACE polymorphism (Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA, $p < 0.023$). It is known that intracerebrovascular injection of angiotensin II increases the activity of MAOA in the brain. We propose that