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Background and aims: The aims of this study was to identify patient characteristics associated with once-only contact with a community-based mental health service (CMHS), and to re-evaluate these patients 3 months after the contact.

Methods: A 33-month cohort of new episodes of care was followed-up to identify and interview once-only contact patients.

Results: Of the 1,101 patients who met the study criteria, 165 (15%) were discharged after the first contact, 87 (8%) dropped out after the first contact, 440 (40%) were low users and 409 (37%) were high users of the CMHS in the 90 days after the first contact. A higher GAF score, less severe psychiatric diagnoses and lower socioeconomic status were the factors most associated with once-only contact at baseline. At follow-up clinical conditions of patients who had only one contact (both discharged and drop-out) had improved and, in most cases, they were in contact with other services. Drop-out patients, however, were more unwell and less satisfied with the initial contact.

Conclusions: Although there is no way of knowing the status of patients who could not be located, information from the people interviewed suggest that, for a group of patients predominantly without psychoses, dropping out of contact after the first visit is associated with being less satisfied with the services received at the initial contact. This dissatisfaction may had lead these patients seeking help elsewhere. Perhaps, some of these extremely low users are in need of a different or more specialized clinical treatment approach.

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Mental disorder and women

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Introduction: The epidemiology of mental disorders plays a significant role in the identification of the current status of mental health in society. As women play important role in protecting the mental health of the members of family and society. Therefore the mental health of the married women in Semnan has been studied.

Material and Methods: In this study mental condition of the married women has been studied. To do this a questionnaire (Scle-90-R) counting questions about anxiety, depression and etc., via interview was completed by questionnaires. Sampling was done in the form of stratification in which population affiliated each health center considered as a stratification and appropriate with volume, a share from total sampling was allocated to it. At the end of 970 cases contributed with US data were analyzed by using spss10 frequency tables and statistical graphs.

Finding: In this research 91.8% (890 cases) were urban and 8.2%(80 cases) were rural. With the age mean 25.6±5.1 years were studied. In this study the common mental disorders which needed treatment were psychosis 9.1%, paranoid 7.3%, depression 6.8%. Meanwhile the common disorders needed the consultation were paranoid 21.3%, somatic complains 20%, depression 16.6%, sensitivity 16.5% and aggression 15.3%

Conclusion: Considering the high prevalence of the above disorders needing consultation and treatment, setting up the psychiatric

and psychological sections for women is necessary in the health centers.

Keywords: Prevalence, mental disorders, epidemiology, Scle-90-R.

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The epidemiology of common mental disorders in adolescents: The Epirus school project

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Background and aims: Adolescence is a high risk period for the development of anxiety and depressive disorders. Very few studies have investigated the epidemiology of common mental disorders in adolescents attending school and using structured psychiatric interviews. The aim of the presentation is to report on the methodology used to assess the common mental disorders in schools of the region of Epirus in Greece, using a computerized version of the revised clinical interview schedule (CIS-R).

Methods: A two stage design will be used: Adolescents will first complete the 12- item general health questionnaire (GHQ-12) and then a stratified random sampling will be selected for the psychiatric interview. The latter will be delivered using a computer network version of the CIS-R

Results: We used an open source program (phpsurveyor) to develop the computerized version of the CIS-R. We modified the program accordingly to include the full algorithm of the interview. Use of this interview to assess the common mental disorders was acceptable for adolescents and comparable with face to face interviews.

Conclusions: It is possible to use an internet-based structured interview to assess the common mental disorders in adolescents. Delivering this interview using the school-based computer laboratories may facilitate school-based epidemiological research.

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Characteristics of no shows in the netherland study of depression and anxiety (Nesda)

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The present study investigates characteristics of those who appeared versus those who did not appear for a baseline assessment in the Netherland Study of Depression and Anxiety. In NESDA 2850 persons are included in a 8 year follow up study on the course of anxiety and depression disorders. Within the NESDA screening data are collected on demographics, physical and mental conditions of potential participants. At the end of the screening it is registered whether the person meets the inclusion criteria and is willing to participate in NESDA. Within the inclusion procedures for the Nesda study about 30% of the persons who passed the screening and initially agreed to participate in the baseline assessment did not show up for the interview. Because of the large numbers of persons screened the NESDA study has enough statistical power to investigate differences between characteristics of shows and no shows.

We will use data from the inclusion phase basic demographics as sex, age, current employment status, and education and data on physical and mental functioning collected with questions from the CIDI