

combinations of the studied polymorphisms can participate in the balancing of MAOA activity.

P01.32 SOCIAL FACTORS AND WOMEN'S MENTAL HEALTH IN RUSSIA

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Mental health problems in women must be analysed within a social and cultural context. Transitional period is going on in Russia and this socio-economical situation has brought changes not only in society but also in families which are vulnerable to challenging situations. Social turbulence is leading to growth of violence in families. The problem reflects culturally determined mentality of Russian women who are very patient and tough from early childhood not to show personal feelings in public. Meanwhile domestic abuse against women often results in long term mental health problems. A research has been carried out on the basis of psychiatric and forensic psychiatric assessment of 2 groups of women who had a long history of violence by their husbands. Women of the first group suffered from depression and have committed attempted suicides. Another group of victims of domestic violence responded by killing their husbands. Thus the study reveals psychogenic causes of homicides and suicides in women.

P01.33 EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS IN OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

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Background: As in previous studies event-related potentials (ERP) have revealed evidence for abnormal cognitive processing in OCD, in this study it was aimed to investigate the cognitive functions of the patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) by the help of event-related potentials and some neuropsychological tests.

Methods: Event-related potentials were recorded in a group of thirty one unmedicated OCD patients without depression and thirty normal controls for verbal auditory stimuli in an oddball paradigm. The neuropsychological tests specified for frontal lobe functions were applied in all individuals: Stroop Test, Trail Making Test, Design Fluency Test, Controlled Word Association Test.

Results: The patient group showed shorter P300 duration when compared with normal controls on ERP measures ($p = 0.002$, t -test). No significant differences were found in neuropsychological tests between two groups. Positive correlation was found between Stroop duration and P300 amplitudes in some regions. There was a negative correlation between Stroop duration and the mean P300 amplitudes in occipital ($p = 0.048$, Pearson correlation test), parietal ($p = 0.029$) and temporal anterior regions ($P = 0.016$).

Conclusion: The shorter P300 duration may indicate alteration in cognitive functions as in attention, decision making and going into details.

P01.34 DISABILITY PENSION AMONG PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENTS WITH MAJOR DEPRESSION

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Background: Depression is the fourth most important cause of global burden of disability in a recent study by the WHO. Today, depression is the most important single illness leading to permanent disability pension in Finland. We studied to what extent major depression (MD) leads to permanent disability pension and whether any associated factors with being pensioned off exist among the psychiatric outpatients with MD.

Design: A total of 213 adult psychiatric outpatients with first-time documented DSM-III-R MD were retrospectively followed up based on chart reviews with excellent diagnostic kappa-values of 0.92/0.95 (1). Several sociodemographic, clinical and treatment characteristics were detected during the follow-up time of 3 months' medical care. This information was related to official registers of granted pensions with a follow-up time of 30 months.

Results: The mean (sd) age of the patients was 40.8 (11.7) years. Of the patients 58% were women, 22% severely depressed, and 40% received probably inadequate pharmacotherapy according to given dosage and duration (2). Forty-six (22%) patients were pensioned during the 30 month follow-up. In a multivariate survival analysis greater age (≥ 43 yrs, $p = 0.01$), somatic comorbidity ($p < 0.001$), and lowered self-esteem ($p = 0.008$) were associated with being granted a pension.

Conclusions: Work restoration of depressive patients demands careful assessment of risk factors in an early phase of treatment. Especially, lowered self-esteem may be a target symptom of a more hidden nature. It may partly explain why work recovery takes longer than general symptom relief (3). Future prospective research on the effect of longer treatment procedures of MD on work ability is needed.

- (1) Sorvaniemi et al. *Psych Services* 1998; 49: 384–86.
- (2) Sorvaniemi et al. *Nord J Psychiatry* 1998; 52: 155–61.
- (3) Mintz et al. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 1992; 49: 761–68.

P01.35 AGGRESSION IN MILD RETARDED PEOPLE AS FAMILY PROBLEM REFLECTION

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The actuality of investigation of aggressive behavior of mild retarded young people (MRYP) is determined by unstudying of the problem and serious medical and social consequences such as rising of criminal among MRYP and deep social-psychological desadaptation. 105 MRYP (18–25 years old) and their families were examined by clinical-psychopathological and social-psychological methods, various types of aggressive behavior were as criteria for investigation. Psychological health of families with extracting various types of upbringing was investigated as well. It was revealed that 48 people were brought up in full families with both parents, 15 - in deformed families with mother-in-law or father-in-law and 24 cases were brought up in incomplete family with one of the parent. 17 of them without father. All the families were characterized by conflict interactions, poor living level, low educational and intelligence status of parents. Systematic alcohol abuse was found out in 63 families, a criminal behavior - in 23 ones. The majority in upbringing were hypoprotection and neglecting with the violent attitude with physical punishment. In conclusion we can say that