

with mixed mania have more frequently obsessive-compulsive disorder comorbidity and psychoticism. These findings indicate that mixed mania and pure mania differ in some characteristics but have many similarities.

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GENETIC STUDY OF BIPOLAR DISORDER: TAKING SERIOUSLY THE PROBLEM OF CONTROLS SELECTION

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A genetic liability in the aetiology of the manic-depressive illness is, now, a very well accepted feature but the kind of this contribution remains till now unknown. "What is hereditary? A diagnosis or something else?" With Akiskal, the temperaments could be defined, a priori, as permanent affective sub-syndromes with a precocious outset and so represent a clinical susceptibility factor.

We investigated first 140 healthy (at present) volunteers for: a diagnostic interview for genetic studies (2), a self-assessment of affective temperaments (1), a detailed record of pedigree. Then, 30 relatives of bipolar patients were investigated in the same way. All the items of each temperament are processed by factorial analysis.

We present here: the demographic and epidemiologic variables of our population; the results of the controls as a whole; and the comparison of controls vs bipolar relatives.

Our results clearly evidence the difficult problem of the controls selection in regard with the presence/absence of varied psychopathological features in relatives of the selected volunteers. So, the research in phenotype-genotype relations needs to select carefully not only the patients but also the controls.

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Mon-P73

STRUCTURE OF PERSONALITY AND DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

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Objective: To reveal the role of the structure of personality in psychopathology of depressive disorder.

Methods: Psychopathological, pathopsychological. The analysis is carried out of experience of depression on cognitive and somatic level and personality traits.

Results: Three groups of personality were marked out in depressive patients. (N30) was characterized Somatic level of emotional experience, weakness of its cognitive categorization and dependent traits ($P < 0.01$) were characterized for the first group. Biological symptoms, "vagueness" of cognitive triad have been related to bipolar affective disorder, cyclothymia. The second group (N25) was mostly presented by high level cognitive functioning, avoidant and dependent traits ($P < 0.05$). Stability of cognitive triad have

tuned up specific psychopathology of recurrent depressive disorder and dysthymia. The specific features of patients of the third group (N25) were dissociation of cognitive-affective interaction and combination of narcissistic, borderline, paranoid traits ($P < 0.01$). Depersonalization symptoms, persistent somatization, hypochondrial ideations were more common in subjects of this group. (The diagnosis is dysthymia, bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder).

Conclusion: The structure of personality should be taken into account in the assessment of depression psychopathology.

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PERSONALITY TRAITS IN MOOD DISORDERS: ASSOCIATION WITH POLYMORPHISMS OF THE DOPAMINE D3 RECEPTOR GENE?

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Defined personality constellations may be predisposing for the development of affective disorders. Specific personality traits might be related to genetic variation of neurotransmitter receptor genes. The Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) by Cloninger was designed to measure four temperament and three character dimensions. Several reports postulated an association of the temperament dimension novelty seeking (NS) with the Dopamine (DA)-neurotransmission system. We tested a Dopamine D3 receptor gene polymorphism for association with novelty seeking (NS) in patients with affective disorders.

The Ser-9-Gly polymorphism of the D3-receptor (DRD3) gene was tested for association with the temperament dimension novelty seeking in patients with unipolar or bipolar affective disorder. Diagnostic process included structured interviews (SADS-LA) and information from medical records. Blind consensus diagnosis according to DSM-IV was made by two independent psychiatrists. TCIs were individually administered to patients. Genotyping for the Ser-9-Gly polymorphism was performed by restriction enzyme digestion and PCR. Statistical analysis was performed by Kruskal-Wallis-H-test.

A preliminary analysis of 25 patients with regard to an association of DRD3 with the temperament dimension novelty seeking in unipolar or bipolar patients did not show significant results (Kruskal-Wallis-H-Test, $p > 0.5$).

According to our results, D3-receptor gene polymorphisms are not associated with the TCI-dimension novelty seeking in patients with affective disorders. According to the small sample size, this result should be considered preliminary. By the time, the study is still in progress and the number of patients will be enlarged.

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A FORENSIC CASE OF DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER (DID) AND THE RECENTLY INCREASED REPORTS OF DID IN JAPAN

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At the age of 26, the defendant murdered 4 little girls during the period from 1988 to 1989. The forensic-psychiatric examination showed that after the unexpected sudden death of his deeply

attached grandfather he had developed a lot of dissociative symptoms including depersonalization, autoscopy, fugue, psychogenic amnesia, Ganser's syndrome and DID on the basis of traumatic experiences under the dissociated family circumstances from his early childhood. As for DID, at least 4 personalities, i.e. a host personality, a child personality, a cool personality and a female personality, were supposed to exist in this case. Among them the female personality was the perpetrator. In Japan only 5 cases of DID had been reported until 1990 since the first case was introduced in a book in 1919, whereas more than 30 cases have come to appear in journals or academic meetings from 1991 to 1997. Compared with the clinical picture of DID in North America the rate of sexual abuse and the number of alter-personalities are low with the cases in Japan. Although the incidence is still quite low in Japan DID can be said to be validated as a clinical entity in spite of Mersky's severe criticism about it. It is to be noted that in most of the cases alter-personalities appear spontaneously without any suggestion by psychiatrists. The influence of mass-media may not be denied but the severity of psychopathology in some cases can not be explained by it.

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THE STRUCTURE ALTERATION OF THE DEPRESSIVE PATHOLOGY IN CONDITIONS OF MAJOR SOCIAL BREAK-DOWN

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The introduction of new diagnostic categories, as Enduring Personality Change after Catastrophic Experiences (ICD 10- F 62.0) and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (ICD 10-F 43.1) has suggested us the idea to study the disorders that have arisen after major social changes. The alteration of the socio-economical system after the collapse of communism in 1989 in the Eastern Europe was considered as the index event.

It has been analyzed the structure of the pathology in a very big psychiatric hospital, with a stable population that is referring to this hospital, in three different moments: before the event, after 1 year and after 5 years after he social break.

Surprisingly the conclusion of the study was related to the depressive pathology, that has changed significantly from statistically point of view, increasing from 32.8% to 49.37%, with a proportionally increase of the gravity index of depression.

The interpretation of these results is that the cognitive hypothesis of depression is also verified in conditions of major social changes, when people's expectations are modified and the individuals are losing their axiological values.

It was also achieved the structural analysis regarding the sex and the age in order to establish the population at maximum risk.

All the data were verified with usual statistically methods (T Student, OR and RR), and from statistically point of view the conclusions of the study have a high significance.

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PTSD IN AMBULANT ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT VICTIMS: PREVALENCE, PREDICTORS AND A CONTROLLED STUDY OF THE PROPHYLACTIC VALUE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEBRIEFING

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This report examined initial distress levels, course of symptoms, incidence of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), predictors

of short-term outcome and value of prophylactic counselling in a consecutive series of amublant trauma attenders with Minor RTA injuries.

Method: Forty consecutive attenders were randomly allocated to intervention and monitoring groups following an assessment interview at a mean of seven days post-trauma and were reassessed at three months using a variety of standard scales both self and clinician rated.

Results: High initial levels of distress at one week post-trauma in the majority decreased sharply over the three month follow-up period. Incidence of PTSD over the three months were estimated at 19% and prevalence at three months post-trauma was 9%. High initial distress increasing age and high levels of perceived threat were significant independent predictors of morbidity at follow-up. No significant differences in outcome were found between intervention and monitoring groups at three months.

Conclusions: Early assessment is of value in identifying individuals at risk of PTSD. There is as yet, no evidence that psychological debriefing confers significant benefit in terms of reduced psychopathology at three months post trauma in RTA victims

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POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDERS OF AFGHANISTAN COMBAT VETERANS

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Drug and alcohol problems of traumatic stress sufferers is one of the crucial problems in the field of posttraumatic stress disorders.

The study of development mechanisms of alcohol dependence of an individual including reasons for alcohol consumption is important both from scientific point of view and from that of therapeutical intervention

Clinical and psychological methods were used for examination of 128 males aged 21–32 who had been in active service in Afghanistan from 1979 till 1989. The period after their homecoming made 2–8 years. Almost everyone under investigation abused alcohol during one or one month after homecoming. The combat veterans fall under the following groups: "relatively refusing alcohol" (24 persons, 18.8%), "with signs of alcohol abuse" (32 persons, 25%), and the so-called "intermediate group" which in fact do not show signs of alcohol dependence but under unfavourable social and economic conditions display clear tendencies for alcoholism development. The long-term studies (2.5 years) indicate that the dynamics of alcohol dependence development is due to combat-related stress, peculiarities of personality, social and family environment of the veterans after homecoming.

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PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AMONG POWs IN BOSNIA DURING 1992–1995

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Twenty patients, who were POWs in Bosnia during war period were examined. Seventeen of twenty patients were male and three female, aged from 24–45.

All of them were Moslems.

None of observed POWs weren't high educated. Average length of being in prison was five months. Circumstances during that period were hard, and all of POWs had been exposed to different torture.