

linked to psychiatric disorders in three previous studies. We therefore aimed to investigate whether there is an association between Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and psychiatric disorders.

Methods: We used a case-control study design. Cases were women registered with a general practice on a UK primary care database with a live birth between 1987 to 2000 and a subsequent SIDS. Controls were women matched for general practice with a live birth born in the same index year as the matched SIDS, with infant survival for the first year of life. Conditional logistic regression analysis examined the effect of maternal psychiatric disorders and potential confounders. Results: 169 linked mother-infant cases of SIDS were matched with 662 mother-infant controls. SIDS was independently associated with a history of depression in the year before birth and male gender. There was weak evidence of an association of SIDS with depression in the 6 months after birth.

Conclusions: Perinatal depression is associated with SIDS; women with perinatal depression need optimal treatment and advice on preventative behaviours to reduce the risk of SIDS.

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Temperament and character assessed with cloninger inventory of 174 undergraduated medical students at University of Nancy 1, France

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This medium-scale prevalence study was designed to assess for the first time in France Temperament and Character of undergraduated medical students by Cloninger Inventory (in french version). Personality Disorders (PD) are estimated by recent studies to a theoretic 13% of general population. They are identified risk factors of main psychiatric disorders, especially addictive and mood disorders. Otherwise, recent reports on medical doctors'.

(MD) health in France are pointing out the fact doctors are frequently interrupting activities for psychiatric motives. They are also asking consequently for allowance of impairment. Psychiatric motives have become the very first of MD impairment in France.

174 students have successfully completed the inventory upon 454 candidates; filling rate is 38%, sex-ratio 2.1 women for a man, mean age 22.2 years, 146 normal and 28 immature personalities are reported. Theoretical morbidity is 16.1%. Raw Novelty Seeking (NS) scores 19.5; Harm Avoidance (HA) 16.5; Reward Dependency (RD) 16.8; global maturity (SD+C) is 66.5. Both undergroups of students, PCEM2 (second-year-students) and TCMG (thesis-level-students), obtained similar results. Temperament type of a standardized french MD student is passive aggressive; Men being rather histrionic or antisocial, women being passive aggressive or passive dependent. Among immature personalities, obsessive-compulsive type is the most prevalent (10 cases). Though theoretical, prevalence of PD in MD students population seems high and clinical evaluation is recommended on reported cases.

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Heavy use of inpatient psychiatric services: an analysis from a systemic view point

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Objective: There is an inequity in resource utilization among psychiatric in-patients. About 20-30% of them absorb 60-80% of the total

resources allocated to this form of treatment. To develop interventions to contain this utilization pattern requires an agreement on a definition of who is a "heavy user"?

Methods: Using data from a random sample (n = 15000) from the annual Swiss Hospital Survey we compared different definitions of heavy service use as to their usefulness to map and quantify the effect of interventions targeted to reduce inequity of resource consumption.

Results: To deal with heavy service use necessitates to take a look from different levels of service provision. To create a satisfactory definition that can be generalised across different service systems seems out of reach at an individual level. However, various inequity indices commonly used in economic sciences (e.g. Gini-index) are well suited to specify heavy service use from a systems level.

Conclusions: Quantifying the heavy service use from a systemic level allows for an estimation of the impact of services targeted to contain heavy service use.

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Some aspects of adolescents' risk behavior related to drug, alcohol and tobacco in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Objective: Adolescence characterise frequent psychical crisis which are result of biological development, looking for own identity, changes in family relation and many socio-cultural influences. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country with postwar society, currently going through transition period. Therefore various risk factors for drug abuse can be found here, such as: economical, social and health.

The main objective was finding how many adolescents had risk behavior and its subsequences.

Methods: Research has done in urban and rural areas of Sarajevo canton, involved 368 adolescents: male 170, female 198, aged 12-17 equal urban and rural distribution. In research used risk behavior questionnaire Q 2004 (K.B.Kelly 2000).

Results: Out of total number of individuals in the study 25.8 percent was cigarette smokers, 39.4 percent consumed alcohol, 2.2 percent consumed marijuana.

Among group who use tobacco 33.7 percent have fight twice or more in the last two years; suicidal thoughts: 36.8 percent. Similar results were found among individuals who abuse alcohol: fighting 44.8 percent; suicidal thoughts 32.4 percent. Among youngsters who abuse marijuana: fighting: 87.5 percent, suicidal thoughts 50.0 percent.

Bad score in school had 12.6% individuals who smoke, and 21.5% are truant. Similar results were among adolescents who drink alcohol: 10.3% had bad school performance and truant was 17.9%. Among marijuana group: bad score 12.5% and truant was 87.5%.

These results were compared with adolescents who don't abuse drug.

Conclusion: Adolescents tend to abuse psychoactive substances in developing countries. These results could be used to develop an appropriate prevention strategy.

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Patients with suicidal ideation in primary care: Clinical characteristics