

obligatory, dominating and through. The typical syndromes were depressive, senestophobic and hysterical ones. The usage of HRT as monotherapy was proved to be effective and pathogenetical method of treating psychic disorders caused by menopause. In case of HRT being not effective, the various psychic disorders expressed mainly in depressive and phobical symptoms and to treat these disorders psychotherapy and additional psychotropic medicines should be applied.

P09.07

Prevalence of obsessive-compulsive disorder in schizophrenia and significance of motor symptoms

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Objective: To investigate the differences between schizophrenic subjects with and without OCD.

Methods: Seventy-six schizophrenic subjects were systematically assessed for OCD. Subjects with and without OCD were then compared for motor symptoms including catatonia and several measures of psychopathology. Treatment strategies were evaluated retrospectively.

Results: The 12 subjects with OCD (15.8%) had more motor symptoms including catatonia than non-OCD schizophrenics. Some differences were found with regard to psychopathological symptoms. Treatment strategies also differed in the 2 groups.

Conclusions: The high prevalence of motor symptoms in these subjects supports the hypothesis of a basal ganglia-frontal lobe connection linking OCD with schizophrenia.

P09.08

Fahr syndrome

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The idiopathic calcification of basal ganglia is neurodegenerative syndrome, which includes different neurological, behavioral and cognitive manifestations. Fahr first described it in 1930. Etiological reasons and pathoanatomic substrate for this syndrome is not yet clear, but sometimes it goes together with hypoparathyroidism and pseudohypoparathyroidism.

Patient A. C. 46 years old, in resent 4 years is cured under the diagnosis of Fahr syndrome. This patient had three psychotic decompensations, with depression, psychomotor agitation and social dysfunction. Calcification of nucleus lentiformis on CT can be seen, while the level of serum calcium and ultrasound of glandule parathyroid is normal.

P09.09

Characteristics of sustained depression in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS)

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Aim: To examine the prevalence of sustained depression in recently discharged ACS-patients in relation to cardiovascular factors.

Method: 899 patients completed the Major Depression Inventory at discharge and at 6 weeks. Previous depression, family history of depression and relevant information were obtained from the hospital records.

Results: At discharge 17% were depressed but only 8,4% were still depressed at 6 weeks. These patients were female, single, previously depressed and having a family history of depression for all $p < 0,001$. Depressed patients had more often had a previous myocardial infarction $p < 0,008$ but no difference in the prevalence of diabetes, smokers, body mass index or serum cholesterol. Depressed patients had smaller infarcts $p < 0,016$, lower ejection fraction $p < 0,043$ and lower workload $p < 0,003$ but no difference in systolic blood pressure.

Conclusion: Depression is common at discharge in ACS-patients but only present in half the patients 6 weeks later. These patients are characterised by psycho-social risk factors for depression. The higher prevalence of previous myocardial infarction may explain the lower ejection fraction and workload in depressed patients although their present infarcts are smaller.

P09.10

Affective disorders in neurological diseases: a register based study

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The aim of this study was to investigate the temporal relationships between a range of neurological diseases and affective disorders. Data derived from the Danish hospital register system by the use of linkage of two registers and using the Danish register of causes of death for censoring purposes.

Seven cohorts with neurological index diagnoses and two control group diagnoses were followed for up to 21 years. The incidences of affective disorders in the different groups were compared with the control groups.

P10. Community services

P10.01

Experience from the first ACT-programme in Denmark. I. Baseline evaluation

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Objective: The successful US-model of Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) has only been evaluated in a few European studies, and with conflicting results. On May 1, 2001 we started up with an ACT-programme in the Tønder-region (45,000 inh.), SJ-county (253,482 inh.). The programme contained the essence of