

severity and change, PDSS, HAMA, SDS, HDRS, and in self-assessments BAI and BDI.

Results: A combination of CBT and pharmacotherapy proved to be the effective treatment of patients suffering with panic disorder and/or agoraphobia with or without comorbid personality disorder. The 12th week treatment efficacy in the patients with panic disorder without personality disorder had been showed significantly better compared with the group with panic disorder comorbid with personality disorder in CGI and specific inventory for panic disorder – PDSS. Also the scores in depression inventories HDRS and BDI showed significantly higher decrease during the treatment comparing with group without personality disorder. But the treatment effect between groups did not differ in objective anxiety scale HAMA, and subjective anxiety scale BAI.

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P0268

Cognitive dysfunctions during chronic Thyrotropin-suppressive therapy with levothyroxine in patients with differentiated thyroid carcinoma

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Background: TSH-suppressive therapy is widely used in treatment of thyroid differentiated carcinoma. A common consequence of therapy is subclinical hyperthyroidism which may cause dysfunction of cardiovascular system, metabolism and reduction of bone mass. Thyroid hormones are also involved in regulation of brain function. Therefore, thyroid dysfunctions are associated with frequent comorbid cognitive dysfunctions and depression.

The aim of our study was to assess the cognitive functions in patients treated with suppressive doses of levothyroxine due to thyroid papillary carcinoma.

Methods: Twenty three patients with subclinical hyperthyroidism in the course of substitutive treatment with levothyroxine due to total thyroidectomy and 131I therapy were involved in the study. The control group consisted of 13 healthy, euthyroid subjects.

A battery of neuropsychological tests was administered to assess: 1. Working memory and executive functions (the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test- WCST, The Controlled Oral Word Association Test-FAS), 2. Psychomotor speed (the Trial Making Test- TMT) 3. Attention (the Stroop test) and 4. Short term memory (the Digit Span test). Psychometric evaluation was made using 17 items the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale and Beck Depression Inventory.

Results: Patients compared to control group performed poorer in WCST. They made significantly more perseverative errors. Patients were found to perform less well than controls in FAS and in TMT-B. The mean score of HDRS and BI (3,4 and 6,6 respectively) suggest that patients were not depressed during examination.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that suppressive treatment with levothyroxine may affect executive functions, working memory, psychomotor speed.

P0269

Peculiarities of teenagers' suicidal behavior

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Objective: Suicides rate, especially among young people in Lithuania, is the highest in Europe.

The goal is to define and compare the peculiarities of suicide behavior among teenagers of different sex.

Methods: 109 teenagers were researched in the age group of 14 to 17 (52 boys and 57 girls), they were treated in Kaunas University of Medicine Psychiatry Clinics Children – Teenagers Department after they had tried to commit a suicide. Medical documentation and authors' concluded structuralized questionnaire were used to evaluate anamnesis data.

Results: More than one half of boys and girls tried to commit a suicide for the first time, the other part of researched teenagers attempted this repeatedly (46,2 % of boys and 42,1 % of girls). Researching suicide environment, the correlation between suicide surroundings and sex was established ($\chi^2=9,21$, $lfs=2$, $p=0,01$). Three fourths (75,4 %) of girls chose parental home surroundings, whereas only every second boy chose the surroundings of parental home (51,9 %) ($p<0,05$). Quite the same percentage of researched boys and girls - accordingly - 17,3 % and 15,8 % percent chose school and friend environment; the percentage of boys who chose other environment (remote places) was triple larger than the percentage of the girls in this group - accordingly 30,8 % and 8,8 % ($p<0,01$).

Conclusions: research data suggests that suicidal behavior of teenage boys and girls implies statistically significant differences.

P0270

Gender differences of teenagers manner of suicide

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Objective: suicide is one of the core health problems in the global society. One of the predominant causes of death among young Europeans is suicide. Recent statistic data on suicide proves that Lithuania is one of the leaders in this range.

The goal is to define and compare the peculiarities of suicide behavior among teenagers of different sex.

Methods: 109 teenagers were researched in the age group of 14 to 17 (52 boys and 57 girls), they were treated in Kaunas University of Medicine Psychiatry Clinics Children – Teenagers Department after they had tried to commit a suicide.

Results: Researching teenagers' mode of suicide, the correlation between mode of suicide and sex was defined ($\chi^2=19,29$, $lfs=3$, $p=0,0001$). Only every fourth (25,0 %) teenager – boy used medications for killing himself, whereas even two thirds of girls (64,9 %) took medicine to commit a suicide ($p<0,001$). Self inflicted wound (32,7 %) was prevailing in the group of boys comparing with the group of girls (15,8 %) ($p<0,05$); hanging as a suicide method was eight times more frequent between the boys than the girls - accordingly 13,5 % and 1,8 % ($p<0,001$).

Conclusions: research data suggests that teenage boys and girls manner of suicide implies statistically significant differences.