

Conclusion: the 13 item LSI-Z Persian version for evaluation of life satisfaction in Iranian elderly people is valid and reliable.

Keywords: life satisfaction index-Z, validity, reliability, Geriatric

P0340

Evaluation of the effects of weather variables on the violent crimes, suicide and psychiatric hospitalization in Mashhad, Iran

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Background and Aims: Various studies have been conducted on the role of meteorological variables on the onset or complications of psychiatric disorders. For example low air pressure was directly related to violent crimes and suicide. As these relationships are not clear, we decided to devote this paper to the study of such factors.

Methods: The daily hospitalization rates of Ebn-e-Sina Hospital were extracted from the archive files. Also the daily rates of murder, suicide, and quarrels were obtained from the Legal Medicine Department. Meteorology data were taken out of the daily reports of the Meteorology Organization of Khorassan Province. The data were analyzed by statistical tests such as ANOVA and POST HOC.

Results: In our statistical analysis, there was a significant statistical relationship between minimum daily temperature, maximum daily temperature, average daily temperature, minimum daily moisture, maximum daily moisture, minimum daily air pressure, and maximum daily air pressure and the number of quarrels and hospitalizations at Ebn-e-Sina Psychiatric Hospital during the year 2005 in Mashhad. Also, the statistical data indicated that no meteorological variable had any effect on the rates of murder and suicide in the city.

Conclusions: It will be useful to consider meteorological variables in preventing the onset, complications and treatment of psychiatric disorders. Yet there was no relationship with the rates of murder and suicide. As the number of murder and suicide is low during one year it is recommended the study carry out in longer period.

P0341

Patients with paramyloidosis awaiting liver transplantation: Psychiatric profile and coping mechanisms

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Background and Aims: Liver transplantation is, nowadays, considered the treatment of election for many patients with severe liver disease.

Paramyloidosis is a very uncommon genetic liver disease almost only present in Portugal and about which very little has been published.

We aimed to study the psychiatric and psychosocial differences between paramyloidotic and other liver transplant candidates.

Methods: We studied a liver transplant candidates sample (n=100), comprising consecutive patients attending out-patient clinics of a Public Liver Transplantation Central Unit (30% of patients with paramyloidosis, 70% with other liver diseases - alcohol liver disease, liver cancer, C hepatitis) by means of DSM-IV diagnostic criteria, TAS (Taylor 1991), Neo FFI personality inventory (McCrae 1992), HADS (Zigmond 1983), Brief COPE (Carver, 1997)

and a multi-dimension adherence questionnaire (Telles-Correia 2006).

Results and Conclusions: Only 28% showed no lifetime psychiatric disorders in the past, and as current DSM-IV psychiatric diagnosis 25% showed major depressive disorder, 18% anxiety disorders, 11% adaptive disorder, 6% dependence/abuse of alcohol or other substances. Twenty percent of the patients presented alexithymia (TAS), 40% had moderate-high scores for anxiety and 36% for depression (HADS). There was a predominance of acceptance, active coping, use of emotional support, positive reframing, and planning coping strategies

We found that paramyloidotic patients showed lower scores for anxiety and depression; for neuroticism personality trait; selfblame, emotional expression and disinvestment coping strategies. They showed higher scores for openness personality trait; religion, positive reinterpretation and planning coping strategies.

P0342

On the psychiatric hospitalization under assessment order in Western Quebec: 1991-2006

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Background: Hospitalization of Accused Under Assessment Order (AUAO) to determine if the person could stand trial is probably one of the most controversial forensic psychiatric acts. The subject of assessment order is relatively well studied in psychiatry and law; but the clinical characteristic of hospitalized AUAO has been scantily investigated with conflicting results. Moreover, recent growth of judicial demands for assessment, threatening the stability of care and funding for regular psychiatric beds, needs some empirical justification.

Aims: To examine clinical characteristics of all consecutive cases of hospitalized AUAO in Western Quebec between 1991 and 2006.

Methods: File information was collected for all adult admissions during study period. First, a descriptive analysis of the clinical characteristics of 270 hospitalized AUAO was performed. Then, a comparative prevalence study, using Relative Risk (RR) measure, was conducted on 2132 cases (148 AUAO and 1984 regular) of first admission.

Results: Hospitalized AUAO, were mostly males (84%) and had a median age of 36 years. Most subjects admitted only once (91%), with an average of 33 days in the hospital. Compared with other first time in-patients, they were significantly more likely to be males (RR = 5.3) suffering from substance-induced disorders (RR = 7.1), personality disorders (RR = 4.4) and schizophrenia (RR = 1.5).

Conclusion: These results suggest that AUAO are mainly suffering from substance-induced and personality disorders. It might then be proposed that a large portion of assessments should be done by community-based evaluation teams in lieu of hospitalization.

P0343

Involuntary hospitalisation in Greece: Questioning clinicians' knowledge

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Aims: To assess physicians' knowledge on the procedures for involuntary detention in hospital of the mentally ill.