

WURS scores and scores on the STAI-trait ($r=0.366$; $p<0.001$), STAI-state ($r=0.200$; $p=0.039$), and the BDI ($r=0.350$; $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Correlations between the WURS and other impulsivity-related psychometric scales such as the BIS-11, or the “emotional stability” factor and the “emotion control” and “impulse control” subfactors of the BFQ, provides evidence for the concurrent validity of the WURS. The correlation of this instrument with anxiety and depression scales points to possible clinical implications.

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Headache in psychiatric patients

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Background and aims: The association between headache and psychiatric disorders is formally acknowledged. Although the majority of headaches represent comorbidity (perhaps reflecting a common biological substrate) there is increasing evidence of a bi-directional relationship linking somatic conditions and psychopathology.

The International Headache Society (IHS) classifies in the International Classification of Headache Disorders – ICDH-2 (2004) two main types of Headache Attributed to Psychiatric Disorder, distinguishing between headaches associated with Somatisation Disorders and Psychotic Disorders.

Headache attributed to psychiatric disorder is a diagnosis reserved for when it occurs not as a primary disorder, but as a symptom, or as causally related to the psychiatric disorder.

The authors intend to study the distribution of headaches in a psychiatric population.

Methods: To a population of hospitalized psychiatric patients, able to communicate verbally and consenting to be interviewed, was applied a questionnaire used and validated by the Portuguese Headache Society for population studies. Medical records were also revised in order to access the mental diagnosis ICD-10.

Conclusions: In this population, headaches are a frequent complaint, mainly in females. Regardless of the mental diagnosis, the prevailing are tension-type headache. In Schizophrenic patients, we did not find migraine and there was a higher percentage of patients without headache. Despite the high prevalence of headache in the psychiatric population, headaches attributed to Psychiatric disorders are rare.

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Mental health of war veterans in military forces of Serbia

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Background and aims: A significant number of war veterans from Military Forces of Serbia have participated in wars in former Yugoslavia, since 1991. This paper deals with analysis of war traumatic stressors and after-war psychosocial stressors resulting in mental disorders.

Method: A retrospective study of the disease history in 50 war veterans who were hospitalized during 2006.

Results: Over 80% of the veterans have participated in combat. The most frequent was the posttraumatic stress disorder, followed by a high percentage of comorbidity with depressive disorders, with a lesser presence of alcohol abuse. In majority of veterans, somatic syndromes and

diseases were registered as well. During the after-war period, majority of veterans has been exposed to chronic psychosocial stressors and non-adequate psychosocial support which was followed by consequential low motivation and a poorer professional functioning.

Conclusion: There is a significant connection between war post-traumatic disorders and the extent of the undergone war stressors and non-adequate psychosocial support after the war.

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Posttraumatic stress reactions of children whose parents suffered from posttraumatic stress disorder

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The aim of this research is to analyze expression of Posttraumatic stress reaction symptoms and levels of traumatization of children whose parents suffered from PTSD.

Analyzed was a group of 100 primary school age children (10-15 years old) from two randomly selected schools. Selected were children that come from complete families whose parents accepted psychometric examination related to trauma. The examined group was then divided into two groups, a group (N=50) whose parents suffered from PTSD and a group of children (N=50) whose parents did not suffer from PTSD. Estimation of PTSD symptoms and traumatization of parents has been done using Harvard Trauma Questionnaire, while traumatization levels and posttraumatic stress symptoms at children were estimated using Impact of Events Scale. Results were analyzed using descriptive statistic.

Children whose parents suffered from PTSD showed significantly higher levels of stress ($p<0.001$) comparing to children whose parents did not suffer from PTSD. Girls showed higher level of stress than boys ($p<0.01$). Children whose parents suffered from PTSD showed more frequent posttraumatic stress reactions ($p<0.01$). Concerning the mean score of group of symptoms between examined groups registered was a significant difference in intrusion symptoms ($p<0.01$) and avoidance symptoms ($p<0.001$).

According to obtained results children whose parents suffered from PTSD show evidently more posttraumatic stress reactions and clearly much higher level of stress comparing to children whose parents did not suffer from PTSD.

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Psychopathological disorders in the period of burn disease late sequelae in children and teenagers

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Burn disease and its sequelae are medical, social and economic problem.

Burn disease is manifested both in local change of burned skin and in complex combination of secondary disorders. These are secondary disorders that often acquire their own significance determining the outcome of the disease.

The aim of the work was to study psychopathological disorders in the period of burn disease late sequelae.

365 victims were under the doctor's care, 56 of them were victims of railway accident. Period of follow-up examination was 14 years.

It was determined as a notion the period of late sequelae. It means the period of time more than 3 years after thermal injury survival. It

was proved that psychopathological disorders may occur both in the presence of postburn cosmetic defects and without them. The cause of these disorders is multifactorial. However these disorders are mainly stress-provoked but not solely psychogenic.

The disorders manifest with neurotic, psychovegetative and personality symptoms as well as encephalopathy. They correlate with victim age, pubertal crisis, pre-morbid residual organic cerebral dysfunction, severity of thermal injury, postburn cosmetic defects of visible body parts.

A deprivation type of psychogenic pathologic formation which includes complex of a physical defect – Quasimodo Complex was singled out in the most maimed children of pubertal age. These teenagers submit with their defects and refuse from cosmetic surgery.

Developed combined treatment with obligatory use of psychotherapy provides individual approach to the victim personality, improves his or her social adaptation.

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Psychopathology of hospital endocrinological patients - Two -year retrospective study

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Comorbidity of endocrinological illness and psychiatric disorder is associated with a higher rate of functional disability and worsening of quality of life in comparison with each of conditions.

The objective of the study was: to identify the most frequent psychiatric disorders of hospital endocrinological patients in consultative psychiatric practice.

Material and method: Two-year retrospective study included a total of 112 hospital endocrinological patients of both sexes, F-68(60%), M-44(40%), who were referred to psychiatric consultation.

Results: 1. The most frequent causes for psychiatric consultation in hospital endocrinological patients were as follows: in diabetic patients (62/112-55%)-depression (34/62-54%), psychoorganic syndrome (24/62-38%), other diagnoses (4/62-16%); in patients with arterial hypertension (26/112-23%)-depression (18/26-69%), psychoorganic syndrome (6/26-31%); in patients with other diagnoses (obesity, menopause, Cushing disease) (16/112-14%)-depression (12/16-75%), psychoorganic syndrome (3/16-18%), schizophrenia (1/16-6%); in patients with thyroid gland diseases (8/112-7%)- depression (6/8-75%), psychoorganic syndrome (2/8-25%).

Conclusion: Depression and psychoorganic syndrome were the most frequent psychiatric disorders in hospital endocrinological patients with various endocrinological diagnoses, referred to psychiatric consultation.

It is necessary for consultative-liaison (CL) psychiatry to include long-term follow up of somatic patients with psychiatric disorders because of define of course and outcome of psychiatric symptoms and disorders in this patient's population, the interactive relation of somatic and psychiatric disorders as well as the evaluation of the effects of psychopharmacological therapy.

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The postponed mourning in Bosnian refugees: "I'll cry tomorrow"

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Objective of this article is to describe Mihatovici as a Paradigm of Exile. Mihatovici is the biggest settlement of refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thus, it is the paradigm of a refugee life. Number of "the missing" from Podrinje, after the genocide in Srebrenica is about 7,500. For a few years a team of forensics working in Tuzla has been digging out mass graves and collecting remains in order to make a database for the identification. The first impression when a person gets to Mihatovici is that it is a quite merry place. Loud folk music can be heard from the houses, there are many people on the street, many of them are young and all are laughing. Refugees postpone the beginning of mourning and instead they live one more day of their lives, as it was the last... It is shown how is to be married again to a killed or missing Husband... how goes with New Loves... Healing and Legal Significance of talking about a traumatizing event. The Beginning of Mourning is the Same as Death, Madness, or Loss of Control. Autor observed and described on this setting Myth about Odysseus, Fantasies of a Revenge and Mourning, Time Context and Fantasies of Oblivion. There are evidences about Cellular Level or "When a Body Speaks About a Trauma".

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Subjective sleep quality and aggression in antisocial personality disorder

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Background: As a symptom, aggression is closely related to antisocial personality disorder (ASP). Prefrontal cortex plays a key role in the regulation of anger and violence and in sleep-wake transitions. The aim of this study is to evaluate the quality of the subjective sleep and to determine its relation to the degree of aggression for the subjects with APD.

Methods: Among 155 males who were sent to a pretrial forensic psychiatric examination by the court, 60 were suitable and admitted to the study. All of them were being charged with violent offences (murder or assault). 64 subjects were not involved in crimes involving violence were taken as the control group. All of the subjects met the DSM-IV criteria for ASP. Subjects were interviewed with an assessment battery including a semistructured interview form concerning the sociodemographic factors, SCID-I, SCID-II, Aggression Questionnaire (AQ) and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI).

Results: AQ total point and physical aggression, verbal aggression and anger subscales were found to be significantly higher in the study group. Between the groups significant differences were found in PSQI total points, sleep latency, sleep disorder, use of sleeping pills and in the points of subscales of loss of functionality during day. There has been found a positive correlation between PSQI global point and AQ total point.

Conclusions: This study can contribute to further support to evidence of brain dysfunction predisposing to severe aggression and sleep disturbances of individuals with APD.

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Traumatic stress in delinquent adolescent girls

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The investigation centered on clinical features and risk factors of posttraumatic stress disorder.

Methods: clinical, experimental. PTSD symptoms were assessed according PTSD diagnostic criteria (ICD-10). Statistical calculations