

Results: Methodological pluralism must become standard practice in a psychiatry that aspires to stature as a scientific and humanistic discipline. The boundaries of such pluralism are constrained in ways that were first elaborated by Karl Jaspers and can be re-elaborated today. Jaspers already clarified that the methods of psychiatry are perspectival. Emerging from a particular vantage, each method reveals its evidence and at the same time conceals other evidence. Methods clash, complement, are mutually affirmative or disjunctive. Furthermore, the numerous methods of psychiatry are expressed within time - within a temporal horizon - leading us to ask if any is a priori divorced from its history. Can we claim that what is compelling today will not be illusory tomorrow? A scientific and humanistic psychiatry always deals with this challenge.

Conclusions: Psychiatry is a pragmatic, multiperspectival discipline. The methods of psychiatry are pluralistic. Each needs be clarified, with strengths and limits investigated in isolation and also through a sympathetic yet critical pluralogue. Jaspers mature existential philosophy, his notion of communication as a "loving struggle", and his clarification of truth all developed out his earlier experiences as a clinical psychiatrist. The psychiatrist who practices in 2008 deals with the same multifaceted psychiatric reality.

P0323

Confronting challenge: Enabling care home staff to understand and work effectively with challenging behaviours in dementia

A. Scott¹. ¹ *Mental Health, Northern Health & Social Care Trust, Holywell Hospital, Antrim, UK*

Background and Aims: Challenging behaviours in dementia exceed the capability of many care home staff precipitating admission to hospital even though ninety percent of problematic behaviours occur as a response to care practices or environmental factors. Instead, the reasons should focus on when, where, why and with whom these behaviours occur. In 2006, a five-month pilot study within the Northern Health and Social Services Board (NHSSB) (Northern Ireland), using the Newcastle Model, a bio-psycho-social intervention received 20 referrals involving 11 care homes.

The Newcastle Model formulates challenging behaviour in terms of peoples' needs, which are assumed to drive their behaviours. The model is a hybrid of well-established ideas from various psychological models, but its distinguishing feature lies in the unique integration of teaching, supervision and intense support provided to staff in care homes.

Methods: The NeuroPsychiatric Inventory Caregiver Distress (NPI-D) measures frequency and severity of behaviours and level of distress this causes staff. This was administered pre and post intervention. At discharge staff completed an anonymous satisfaction questionnaire.

Results: Following interventions four hospital admissions were averted which, based on the average length of stay, would have cost an estimated £81,500. NPI-D scores decreased and staff questionnaires were positive.

Conclusions: The potential of this pilot study was noted by the Institute of Healthcare Management Quality Awards scheme prompting the NHSSB to fund a Behaviour Sciences Nursing Service. This preliminary study will form the basis of a study that will evaluate the service using a quasi-experimental intervention – comparison non-equivalent design.

P0324

Quality of life in the epileptic patients

S.H. Shaafi Sheida. *Neurology Department, Tabriz University of Medical Science, Tabriz, Iran*

Epilepsy is a chronic disease, which has a major influence on the quality of life in the epileptic patients. The aim of this research was to study the quality of life of the epileptic patients in our society, and compare with other centers all the world.

Materials and Methods: One hundred eight nine patients were enrolled according to the criteria of the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) for diagnosis of epilepsy. The patients were interviewed using a standard questionnaire, Quality of life in Epilepsy (QOLIE- 31-P).

Findings: Among 189 patients Total quality of life according to the score of QOLIE- 31-P was minimally 16.20 and maximally 87.5 and mean of (50 14.59 SD).the mean score for men was (50 16.11 SD; 16.2-85.35) and females (49.28 14.47 SD; 24.14-87.5), (no significant difference between sexes p Value= 0.549). The mean score in the monotherapy group (52.95 16.22 SD) (a significant difference to the poly therapy group (46.98 12.07 SD), (P Value=0.). There was no significant difference statistically with regard to age groups and educational status, but duration of the epilepsy less than one year had statistically significant better quality of life.

Conclusion: Differences in studies may be due to stem from cultural differences and beliefs. The care of the epileptic patients must take into account the many factors influencing the quality of life in these patients.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Quality of Life, questionnaire

P0325

The depression in family and its relation with psychosocial needs satisfaction in female teenagers, Kashan, Iran -2006

K.H. Sharifi¹, Z. Sooky², Z. Tagharrobi¹, M. Hosanian¹. ¹ *Nursing Department, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Kashan University of Medical Sciences & Health Services, Kashan, Iran* ² *Midwifery Department, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Kashan University of Medical Sciences & Health Services, Kashan, Iran*

Background: The family is one of the most important factors can help to make independent the teenagers and increase their self esteem. depression of family decrease the family's attention to psychosocial need satisfaction (PSNS) of their teenagers specially in female's ones, so this research was carried out about depression of family and PSNS in female high school students of KASHAN, IRAN-2006.

Methods: A descriptive-analytical study performed on 762 female students of high schools of Kashan-Iran 2006 who were from All courses and different grades selected by multi-step random sampling from 50% of state and private schools separately (in high school and Art-school) of proportional to their population .After considering excluding and including factors, the researcher made PSNS Questionnaire (31questions) as well as demographic data were completed by students. χ^2 , Fisher exact test and T test were used to analyze the data .

Results: The frequency of PSNS by parents were ;low 2/1%, moderate 25/7% and high 72/2% .There was significant relationship between PSNS by parents and depression in family(p<0/005, k2=40/62) .The rate of depression in family who had low PSNS was as twice as in family with high PSNS. PSNS of teenagers in family with