

P16 *Environmental psychiatry***SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN CHERNOBYL PATIENTS**

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74 men involved in the clean-up operation after Chernobyl were investigated regarding sexual dysfunction, clinico-pathogenetical peculiarities, comprehension and assessment. All the patients had been diagnosed with non-psychotic mental disorders developed following their return from Chernobyl and were cured in the State Research Centre of Psychiatry and Narcology. The results showed a wide variety of sexual disturbances. The majority were hypothalamic structure injuries with central and peripheral hormonal interaction failures which appeared as early involuntal traits. Statistical methods proved that the development of these disorders was dependent on the dose of radiation, the character of the individual reaction to the radiation and some other exogenous factors. Neuropathological constitution also had an influence on the development of sexual disorders. Sexual disturbance appeared to be associated with, and appeared after, the first appearance of mental disorders.

P18 *Environmental psychiatry***PHYSICIANS' OPINIONS ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CONSULTATION-LIAISON UNIT AT ANKARA UNIVERSITY, TURKEY**

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The Consultation-Liaison discipline established at Ankara University Faculty of Medicine conducts activities consisting of Clinical Service, education and research, in order to meet the ever increasing clinical demand in a more scientific and organized manner.

For gathering the opinions of the physicians about the Consultation-Liaison unit and to convert the data obtained by their evaluation, into a better cooperation and service, a questionnaire containing 13 questions was handed out to a population of 900 physicians.

In this study, we evaluated the opinions of the physicians about the activities of the consultation-liaison unit. Besides, data acquired from the study are presented to establish concepts that may serve to enhance the quality of the services of the consultation-liaison unit.

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P17 *Environmental psychiatry***NONPSYCHOTIC MENTAL DISORDERS RELATED TO THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER**

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Objective: the aim was to study non-psychotic mental disorders following the Chernobyl disaster.

Method: 380 patients with non-psychotic mental disorders who had been exposed to low doses of radiation in the 30km clean-up zone were evaluated clinically and psychologically.

Results: Findings allowed us to describe post-Chernobyl cerebrastrhenic syndrome characterised by a complex of symptoms e.g., headache, dizziness, asthenia, fatigue or chronic tiredness, poor concentration, attention deficit, memory impairment, irritability, expressiveness, mental and physical exhaustion, emotional liability, autonomic and vascular tone dysregulation, sleep disturbance, feelings of hopelessness, worthlessness, lack of initiative, sweating, pain in the bones, lack of libido, sensitivity to noise, bright light and high temperature. Other non-psychotic mental disorders, from simple asthenic reaction to psycho-organic syndrome have also been found. Besides cerebrastrhenic syndrome 5 psychopathological syndromes were found - asthenic, pseudoneurotic, depressive, psychopathic, and organic. It was concluded that different nonpsychotic psychopathological syndromes are the diseases which appeared following the Chernobyl disasters among the liquidators and cerebrastrhenic syndrome is one of the most typical disorders.

P19 *Environmental psychiatry***THE PARADOXES OF THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD IN POSTGRADUATE TRAINING OF PSYCHOTHERAPISTS IN THE UKRAINE**

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The situation with regard to postgraduate education in psychotherapy has many contradictions, e.g., (i) the great interest in postgraduate psychotherapeutic education is stimulated to a large degree by lack of undergraduate education for psychotherapists; (ii) State institutions for postgraduate education offer training courses in directive hypnosis and give little attention to other therapeutic methods; (iii) Students in non-government institutions are trained in non-suggestive forms of psychotherapy are not allowed to practice psychotherapy; (iv) the orientation of professionals towards modern therapy is contradicted by the motivation of the population towards short term "magic" treatment (suggestive treatment); (v) the expense of non-governmental education in psychotherapy is impossible for most people in the country with restricted financial resources.

Postgraduate training in psychotherapy in the Ukraine is lacking and its creation depends on the enthusiasm and collaboration of a few professional groups.