

depression. The Hosmer-Lemeshow test ($p=.706$) indicated the goodness-of-fit of the model.

Conclusions: Women with PPD had higher scores in the Vulnerable Personality Style Questionnaire. They were more nervous, timid, sensitive, obsessive, worried, angry and cope poorly than healthy postpartum women.

P0196

Suicide risk in junior high students: A look at Mexico City downtown

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Background and Aims: Literature about suicide behavior often shows equity between suicide attempt and deliberate self harm (DSH). The objective of this study is to differentiate suicide attempt from DSH regarding the frequency, methods used, reasons, and purposes.

Methods: Data were collected from 1,551 junior high school students from Mexico City Downtown (2003 and 2006 academic generations). The questionnaire included the CIP (Cédula de Indicadores Parasuicidas: Parasuicide Indicators Schedule), suicide ideation, depression, and others. Participation in the study was voluntary and anonymous.

Results: DSH overall prevalence was 5.8% male and 20.5% female, including 3.9% and 16.7% of ambivalent suicide attempt, and 0.7% and 6.1% of suicide attempt with death purpose. Most of the boys who attempted suicide used sharp objects. Reasons in both sexes were mostly related to interpersonal area, and the purpose was to stop suffering. The most frequent method used in DSH was sharp objects; reasons for boys were in the emotional area and in the interpersonal for girls. The purpose was continue living.

Conclusions: It is important to distinguish between suicide attempt and DSH to obtain more precise information about the problems and its characteristics. Results show that both of these are a considerable matter among adolescents; tough they have different characteristics, with a considerable suicide risk. Mental health promotion and attention must begin during elementary school in order to prevent more serious distress and illness during adolescence and adult age.

P0197

Description of the patients admitted in the detoxification unit of the Gregorio Marañón Hospital in Madrid in the year 2007

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The Hospital Gregorio Marañón of Madrid is one of the few centers in Spain which has a Detoxification Unit integrated in a Psychiatric Service within a General Hospital.

It has got six beds, one Psychiatrist, one nurse and one nurse assistant, and one occupational therapist.

This is a voluntary admission unit designed especially for drug abusers presenting health problems, since most of them are suffering liver diseases and many of these are under antiretroviral treatment for HIV.

Patients are sent from the Anti-drug Agency of the Community of Madrid whom centralizes all the medical and social resources of the drug dependency network: CAD, CAID (centres for integral attention to drug addicts), emergency social centers, detoxification units, therapeutic communities, support flats and the "metabus"(vehicle for distribution of methadone).

When our patients are discharged from the unit is also the Anti-drug Agency the sole responsible for seeking a place where they can continue their treatment.

The authors want to submit the data describing the patients treated in the Unit during 2007.

The variables that will be exposed are: gender, average age, average stay, number of patients in methadone maintenance program and drug-free program.

Porcentaje of each of the illegal substances, depending of them being in a MMP (methadone maintenance program) or DFP (drug free program): methadone, heroin, cocaine, cannabis, alcohol, benzodiazepine...and place they are derived to after leaving our unit (CAID, therapeutic community and/or support flats).

P0198

Personality traits in leader managers in Croatian health services

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Authors hypothesis is that a manager who makes critical decisions that could greatly influence the survival or health of the organization and its employees is in a way analogous to a gambler. This has never been investigated before from the aspect of the role of emotions and personal traits in making decisions in crisis conditions.

Aim: To assess the personality traits in managers in health services and to find out the similarities and differences between pathological gamblers and managers in health services. Subjects: 32 managers in health care services (20 female, 12 male) comprised physicians, economists and pharmacologists.

Methods: The psychological test PIE (Profile Index of Emotion) was applied to examine the emotional and personality profile of the subjects.

Results: There are similarities between personality traits of managers and gamblers in a way that they both have the lower self-control, they enter in the risk situations more than average people, they don't make long future plans, they have increased depressiveness and aggressiveness which in combination shows auto destructive behaviour.

Yet, there are also some prominent differences. Gamblers have disturbed impulse control, they are socially inhibited, they have lack of social skills and they are highly anxious as well as impulsive and they lack the trust towards people and managers are highly sociable and trustful.

The question remains whether the personality traits shown are hereditary or developed during the life according the situation.

P0199

Prevention of depression and anxiety in patients with acute coronary syndrome (DECARD)

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