

check-list, Beck depression inventory and the Scale for evaluation of bullying behaviour in their schools. Their parents also completed Overt aggression check-list and Beck depression inventory.

Results: Adolescents who presented themselves as bullies in school had more aggression in their families than those adolescents who were not involved in school violence. Also adolescents whose parents had high scores on the Beck depression inventory and had autodestructive impulses had statistically higher scores on the Overt aggression check-list compared with other group of adolescents whose parents were not depressed. We documented that 17% of adolescents were victims of school bullying. Those adolescents had statistically significant higher scores on the Beck depression inventory than the adolescents who were not involved in the school violence.

Conclusion: The present study revealed that the level of aggression in families has influence on the aggressive behaviour of adolescents in their schools.

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Suicidal ideation in Viennese secondary school pupils

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Objective: We assessed the prevalence of lifetime suicidal ideation and associated psychosocial factors among Viennese secondary school pupils.

Method: An anonymous self-report survey which assessed the major psychiatric risk factors of teen suicide, as well as demographic characteristics, was completed by pupils of three Viennese secondary schools (n=214).

Results: Eighty-one (37.9%) secondary school pupil reported ever having suicidal thoughts, girls significantly more often than boys (48.5% vs. 29.1%, p=.004). Furthermore, lifetime suicidal ideation among Viennese secondary school pupils was associated with living in "broken-home" families, cigarette smoking, substance problem (alcohol/drugs), self-reported depression, and school type. After adjusting for confounders, we found that female gender, substance problem, school type and cigarette smoking were significantly associated with lifetime suicidal ideation among secondary school pupils in Vienna.

Conclusions: In context of suicide prevention, attention should be paid to the psychosocial factors associated with pupils' suicidal ideation.

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Adolescent general health in Tehran

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Background and aims: There is little data about assessment of general health among Iranian adolescents. We aimed at studying the general health of 3rd grade high school students in Tehran.

Methodology: In a cross sectional study representative sample of 3rd grade high school students were selected using multistage random sampling taking each school as cluster. The General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12) was administered to the students in absence of the teachers. Questions about physical activity and demographics were also included. The cut off value for GHQ score was determined using Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve against self reported general health taken as gold standard. The scores equal or higher than the cut off were assumed as high. Proportion of the students with high GHQ score was calculated by age and sex. Comparison of the proportions was made using Chi square test.

Results: Of 4842 students studied 55% were 17 and 45% were 18 years old. It included 2444 (56%) girls. The cut off of 4.5 for GHQ score was obtained. The area under the curve was 0.89 (0.95CI, 0.85-0.89, p<0.001) with sensitivity of 0.86 and specificity of 0.69. The proportion of high GHQ was 46% and the girls had higher (49.8% versus 40.5%) (p<0.001). The high GHQ score in 18 years old was higher than that for 17 years old students (928,48.2% vs.1040,43.6%, p<0.005). Those who assessed their general health as "very good" had lower GHQ score than those who assessed themselves as "very bad" (410, 29.4% vs. 54, 84.5%) (p=0.000). Students with higher level of physical activity had lower GHQ score comparing with those with lower physical activity (490,35.4% vs. 660,63.5%) (p=0.000).

Conclusion: Proportion of minor mental disorders is high in Adolescents. Girls are more vulnerable to the mental disorders. Better mental health was associated with higher levels of physical activity.

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Prevalence and behavioral correlates of enuresis in preschool children

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Objectives: Previous studies, based on clinic samples, report that enuresis in children is associated with behavior problems but the relationship between behavior problems and enuresis remains controversial. This population-based study investigates the prevalence and behavioral correlates of enuresis in a group of preschool children.

Methods: This cross-sectional survey involved 370 parents and their 5 to 7 years old children, all residents of Istanbul, Turkey. Parents completed the Child Behavior Checklist and sociodemographic data form. Fifty-three children with enuresis were compared to 303 nonsymptomatic children. Differences in the mean scores and the percentages of children falling beyond preselected clinical thresholds were compared across the groups.

Results: The prevalence of enuresis was 14.9 and enuresis was more frequent among boys. Children with enuresis were reported by their parents to have greater social problems and total problem scores compared with control children (p = 0,019, p = 0,048 respectively). However there were no differences in the percentages of children falling beyond preselected clinical thresholds among the groups.

Conclusions: Enuresis is common in 5 to 7 years-old children. As a group, children with enuresis differ from children without enuresis on behavioral parameters, children with enuresis had the higher mean scores of behavioral problems than do controls, however clinically