

in Coventry, a large multicultural city in the West Midlands. It is a response to the UK's new National Service Framework for Mental Health (Sept 99) and was formed by amalgamating staff from the Community Mental Health Teams, Social Services and the 24 hour Psychiatric Assessment Unit (PAU). It offers a fast community-based assessment service round the clock as well as crisis support and short-term treatment. It also follows up patients discharging against medical advice and going absent without leave where there is cause for concern and it provides a Psychiatric Casualty allowing clients to self-refer at all hours. Referrals come from any health care professional as well as local agencies. Assessments are multidisciplinary, with nursing or social worker assessment followed by a psychiatrist in most cases. Pairs of staff undertake community assessments. When fully staffed, the Team will include occupational therapy and psychology input as well as clerical support. Support workers are also employed to assist in the assessment process and staff the helpline. Using this approach it is hoped patient care will improve and admission to inpatient services can be reduced. We undertook an audit of admissions to the inpatient services in September 1993 prior to the PAU and compared this to September 1999: a reduction in acute admissions of 55% was found. The audit is to be repeated in September 2000 to compare the impact of the A&TT to previous approaches. A further audit into the assessment process and location of assessments is being carried out in June 2000. Results of both these audits will be presented.

### P02.351

#### AL AIN COMMUNITY SURVEY OF PSYCHIATRIC MORBIDITY III: THE NATURAL HISTORY OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND THE UTILIZATION RATE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES IN AL AIN

T.K. Daradkeh\*, R. Ghubash, M.T. Abou-Saleh. *Faculty of Medicine, UAE University, Al-Ain, United Arab Emirates*  
*St. George's Hospital Medical School, University of London, UK*

**Background:** We evaluated the natural history of psychopathology of a stratified sample (n = 250) comprising subjects with no ICD-10 psychiatric disorder over 12 months period using SCID as assessment tool.

**Methods:** A representative sample categorized earlier (one year before) as: ICD-10 psychiatric disorder, subthreshold disorders and no ICD-10 psychiatric disorders were reassessed with SCID one year after. The incidence, recovery rates and the percentage of subthreshold disorders which become DSM-III-R disorder were calculated. The utilization rate of psychiatric services was also assessed.

**Results:** The incidence rate of new case was 10.2%. The recovery (remission) rate was 48% and approximately 20% of subthreshold disorders became definitive disorders (DSM-III-R) after one year. Male sex and contact with psychiatric services were found to affect the recovery rate. Approximately 13% of the sample made contacts with psychiatric services with no gender differences but males were significantly more hospitalized than females.

**Conclusion:** Our findings indicate that mental disorders are relatively common. Approximately 50% of psychiatric disorders in the community are persistent and patients with emotional disorder under-utilize existing services.

### P02.352

#### DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY IN CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFTING PATIENTS

J. Rymaszewska\*, A. Kiejna. *Department of Psychiatry, University of Medicine, Wrocław, Poland*

**Background:** Mood disorders and anxiety are reported as a consequence of coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) and cardiac surgery in general. Depression is an independent risk factor for increased mortality and morbidity in cardiovascular patients. Heart surgery is a strong stressful event that triggers specific emotional and physiological responses of a patient. In spite of positive somatic effects of surgery, depression and anxiety can persist or appear for the first time after the operation worsening patient's psychosocial functioning and quality of life. The aim of this study is to offer a prospective view on the incidence and course of self-reported depression and anxiety in CABG patients.

**Methods:** After informed consent, 53 patients, who submitted CABG, were examined few days before and after the operation and 3 months after CABG. They completed the Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Questionnaire and the Beck Depression Inventory.

**Results:** Approximately 55% of the patients had high level of anxiety preoperatively. Shortly after the surgery 34% of the patients and after 3 months 32% of them had clinically relevant level of anxiety. 32% of the patients before the surgery, 28% immediately after CABG and 26% at follow-up were depressed.

**Conclusions:** High preoperative depression, state and trait anxiety scores appear to be predictors of postoperative psychological outcome. Preoperative assessment can identify patients at risk for clinical levels of postoperative anxiety and depression. Psychological preventive counseling and psychiatric intervention can reduce patients' emotional distress, medical and economic costs.

### P02.353

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND INTERPERSONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS COMPARED TO HEALTHY SUBJECTS

Ph. Huguélet<sup>1</sup>\*, A. Zanello. *<sup>1</sup>Département de Psychiatrie, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève, Ch. du Petit-Bel-Air 2, 1225 Chêne-Bourg, Switzerland*

**Background:** Subjects with schizophrenia feature neurocognitive alterations. The functional consequences of these deficits need to be fully determined, in order to define more effective rehabilitation programmes. We tried to determine the relationship between neurocognitive function and social problem-solving skills, both among schizophrenic patients and healthy subjects.

**Methods:** Twenty-seven outpatients with DSM-IV schizophrenia and twenty-six healthy subjects underwent a neuropsychological assessment on the domains of auditory-verbal and visuo-spatial memory, executive functioning, attention and visual reasoning. Social problem solving skills were assessed by a video-based test, the Assessment of Interpersonal Problem-Solving Skills (AIPSS). The AIPSS measures the subject's ability 1) to describe an interpersonal social problem, 2) to derive a solution to the problem, and 3) to enact what he or she would say and do in an actual situation.

**Results:** The schizophrenic and control groups differed significantly on all but one neurocognitive measures and on AIPSS scores. Among schizophrenic patients, correlations between AIPSS subscales and neuropsychological tests were observed for executive functions, attention and visual reasoning. These associations were not replicated in healthy subjects.