

WURS scores and scores on the STAI-trait ($r=0.366$; $p<0.001$), STAI-state ($r=0.200$; $p=0.039$), and the BDI ($r=0.350$; $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Correlations between the WURS and other impulsivity-related psychometric scales such as the BIS-11, or the “emotional stability” factor and the “emotion control” and “impulse control” subfactors of the BFQ, provides evidence for the concurrent validity of the WURS. The correlation of this instrument with anxiety and depression scales points to possible clinical implications.

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Headache in psychiatric patients

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Background and aims: The association between headache and psychiatric disorders is formally acknowledged. Although the majority of headaches represent comorbidity (perhaps reflecting a common biological substrate) there is increasing evidence of a bi-directional relationship linking somatic conditions and psychopathology.

The International Headache Society (IHS) classifies in the International Classification of Headache Disorders – ICDH-2 (2004) two main types of Headache Attributed to Psychiatric Disorder, distinguishing between headaches associated with Somatisation Disorders and Psychotic Disorders.

Headache attributed to psychiatric disorder is a diagnosis reserved for when it occurs not as a primary disorder, but as a symptom, or as causally related to the psychiatric disorder.

The authors intend to study the distribution of headaches in a psychiatric population.

Methods: To a population of hospitalized psychiatric patients, able to communicate verbally and consenting to be interviewed, was applied a questionnaire used and validated by the Portuguese Headache Society for population studies. Medical records were also revised in order to access the mental diagnosis ICD-10.

Conclusions: In this population, headaches are a frequent complaint, mainly in females. Regardless of the mental diagnosis, the prevailing are tension-type headache. In Schizophrenic patients, we did not find migraine and there was a higher percentage of patients without headache. Despite the high prevalence of headache in the psychiatric population, headaches attributed to Psychiatric disorders are rare.

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Mental health of war veterans in military forces of Serbia

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Background and aims: A significant number of war veterans from Military Forces of Serbia have participated in wars in former Yugoslavia, since 1991. This paper deals with analysis of war traumatic stressors and after-war psychosocial stressors resulting in mental disorders.

Method: A retrospective study of the disease history in 50 war veterans who were hospitalized during 2006.

Results: Over 80% of the veterans have participated in combat. The most frequent was the posttraumatic stress disorder, followed by a high percentage of comorbidity with depressive disorders, with a lesser presence of alcohol abuse. In majority of veterans, somatic syndromes and

diseases were registered as well. During the after-war period, majority of veterans has been exposed to chronic psychosocial stressors and non-adequate psychosocial support which was followed by consequential low motivation and a poorer professional functioning.

Conclusion: There is a significant connection between war post-traumatic disorders and the extent of the undergone war stressors and non-adequate psychosocial support after the war.

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Posttraumatic stress reactions of children whose parents suffered from posttraumatic stress disorder

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The aim of this research is to analyze expression of Posttraumatic stress reaction symptoms and levels of traumatization of children whose parents suffered from PTSD.

Analyzed was a group of 100 primary school age children (10-15 years old) from two randomly selected schools. Selected were children that come from complete families whose parents accepted psychometric examination related to trauma. The examined group was then divided into two groups, a group (N=50) whose parents suffered from PTSD and a group of children (N=50) whose parents did not suffer from PTSD. Estimation of PTSD symptoms and traumatization of parents has been done using Harvard Trauma Questionnaire, while traumatization levels and posttraumatic stress symptoms at children were estimated using Impact of Events Scale. Results were analyzed using descriptive statistic.

Children whose parents suffered from PTSD showed significantly higher levels of stress ($p<0.001$) comparing to children whose parents did not suffer from PTSD. Girls showed higher level of stress than boys ($p<0.01$). Children whose parents suffered from PTSD showed more frequent posttraumatic stress reactions ($p<0.01$). Concerning the mean score of group of symptoms between examined groups registered was a significant difference in intrusion symptoms ($p<0.01$) and avoidance symptoms ($p<0.001$).

According to obtained results children whose parents suffered from PTSD show evidently more posttraumatic stress reactions and clearly much higher level of stress comparing to children whose parents did not suffer from PTSD.

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Psychopathological disorders in the period of burn disease late sequelae in children and teenagers

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Burn disease and its sequelae are medical, social and economic problem.

Burn disease is manifested both in local change of burned skin and in complex combination of secondary disorders. These are secondary disorders that often acquire their own significance determining the outcome of the disease.

The aim of the work was to study psychopathological disorders in the period of burn disease late sequelae.

365 victims were under the doctor's care, 56 of them were victims of railway accident. Period of follow-up examination was 14 years.

It was determined as a notion the period of late sequelae. It means the period of time more than 3 years after thermal injury survival. It