

later, in relation to subsequent research on schizophrenia, and certain other concepts — cycloid, paranoid, puerperal and psychogenic psychosis.

#### ICD-10, EXPERIENCES IN WESTERN EUROPE

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Since the beginning of 1994, an increasing number of Western European countries officially have taken ICD-10 in use, and in other countries preparing to do so, extensive introduction and training in use of the psychiatric part of ICD-10 has taken place. In this way, experience with the use of ICD-10 has amounted. As expected, the use of ICD-10, Chapter V has contributed to increased diagnostic reliability leading to improved professional training and heightened quality of diagnosis and treatment in psychiatry. Following a short period of transition, the ICD-10 has been found easy to use, and adequate for the majority of the disorders met in the psychiatric in- and out-patient clinics. Some Western European countries still adhere to the DSM-system, in case the latest revision, DSM-IV, which, in spite of many and profound differences in practice, for the main categories overlap with ICD-10 in most cases. Further experiences including validity studies comparing the two systems will help to point out categories to be considered for the next revision.

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE ICD-10 COURSE

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The ICD-10 chapter dealing with mental disorders has been produced through an intensive process of collaboration between experts in more than 30 countries. The proposals have been translated into numerous languages and tested worldwide. The process of production of the ICD-10 Chapter V have probably been the largest international collaborative project ever.

The presentation will give a brief description of the process and of its main products, thus serving as an introduction for the course.

#### EXPERIENCES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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First information regarding the progress in cooperation between psychiatrists of the former "Eastern Block" and their western colleagues was given at the 6th AEP Congress in Barcelona, 1992. Authors have continued in their efforts to create the basic semantic tool compatible enough with the western psychiatrists in the sphere of the psychiatric classification. E.g. special courses on ICD-10 and DSM-IV classifications have been organized in Czech Republic and the basic materials of WHO have been translated into Czech. Authors have contacted actually Psychiatric Associations of the Central and some Eastern European countries to reach basic information about their experiences in the application into the practice the new psychiatric classification. The changes of information has been valuable in many cases. The main common problem seems to be difficulties in the development of informational systems which could be sufficient enough to link Eastern and Western informational data bases. The creating of these systems depends first of all on the economical possibilities. Even if the macroeconomical data could give evidences of the substantial changes and improvements, the health systems in the countries of the former "Eastern Block" have suffered from radical reduction of financial means actually. In spite of these problems, first

successful steps have been achieved in the mutual cooperation thanks to the help of the WHO Division of Mental Health, WPA and many institutions and colleagues of the West European countries, U.S.A., Canada and others.

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## S5. New developments in child and adolescent psychiatry

*Chairmen:* M Schmidt, RC Harrington

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### THE OUTCOME OF HOME-TREATMENT COMPARED TO INPATIENT TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

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Earlier studies have demonstrated that home-treatment and inpatient treatment of psychiatric disorders in children and adolescents is comparable with regard to the outcome of psychopathological, behavioural and psychosocial factors. The aim of the present study is to replicate these treatment effects when home-treatment is performed by a registered nurse with special experience in child and adolescent psychiatry supervised by a child and adolescent psychiatrist. In the home-treatment group children aged 6 to 16 years with need of inpatient treatment are treated two times a week for three months. Control group is an inpatient treated sample of children matched for age, sex, diagnosis, severity of disorder, and psychosocial background. Treatment evaluation includes multi-modal assessments by patient, parents and therapist (self rating scales, structured interviews, performance tests) before, during and after treatment. Treatment effects are evaluated by comparing the home-treatment group with the control group. Furthermore long-term effects will be assessed one year after the end of the treatment. Results are reported for 40 children of each group. Preliminary results reveal that home-treatment is as effective as inpatient treatment and that the effects of the home-treatment are long-lasting.

### EARLY ONSET BULIMIA NERVOSA: LIFE EVENTS, DEPRESSIVE FEATURES AND TWO-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

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Typically, bulimia nervosa (BN) begins around 18 years of age and is thought to be related to difficulties in autonomisation and separation from family.

In a French multicenter study including 358 consecutive female outpatients with a DSM-IV diagnosis of BN, 69 subjects (19%) had had onset of their disorder between 10 and 15 years of age. At time of evaluation, they were aged 15 to 46 years.

Compared to patients with a classical late adolescent onset of BN, those with early onset came more often from disrupted families, they had an earlier age of menarche and reported more often a pronounced weight gain at puberty. Other factors cited as possible precipitating events included death of a parent or grandparent, conflict with parents, somatic illness of a parent, change in family composition, and difficulty adjusting to a new school.

At time of evaluation, patients with early onset BN had relatively less severe eating symptoms but more frequent impulsive disrupted