

medical. But they accept a dispensary observation. The think that the basic reason of existing disadvantages in psychiatric service is the current social and economic conditions in our country. There was a greatest percent of the respondents among the patients completely unsatisfied with a medical care who have specified that they were hospitalized without their consent (38 percents).

P10.05

Mental health service systems in 5 Eastern and Western European regions

T. Kallert¹*, T. Adamowski², A. Okine³, N. Bakova⁴, D. Borosova⁵. ¹*Department of Psychiatry & Psychotherapy, Technical University of Dresden, Germany*

²*Akademia Medyczna we Wroclaw, Poland*

³*Queen Mary & Westfield College, London, UK*

⁴*Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic*

⁵*Psychiatricka nemocnica Michalovce, Slovak Republic*

Objective: Within the evaluation of day hospital treatment in a multi-centre EC-funded research project (EDEN-study) it is of great relevance to describe the components of the whole regional mental health service systems of the study centres' catchment areas. Participating centres are located in East Germany (Dresden), UK (London), Southern Poland (Wroclaw), East-Slovakia (Michalovce) and Czech Republic (Prague). The varying stage of reforming mental health care increases the need to analyse differences in these service systems.

Method: The European Service Mapping Schedule (ESMS) was used to classify the full range of services identified within each of the catchment areas (100.000–650.000 residents).

Results: The ESMS revealed large differences in service availability and utilization. E.g. concerning acute residential services there is a range of 76,6 (Wroclaw) – 679,4 places/100.000 residents (Dresden), for non-acute residential services the results differ between 42, (Dresden) – 125,7 places (Wroclaw); the number of service users of non-acute day & structured activity services varies from 345 (Prague) – 768,2/100.000 residents (Dresden).

Conclusion: Reflections of the developmental stage of the regional service system on conceptualisation of day hospitals are discussed.

P10.06

Structural and procedural characteristics of psychiatric day hospitals in Eastern and Western European countries

T. Kallert¹*, M. Schützwohl¹, C. Matthes¹, D. Borosova², A. Howardova³, A. Okine⁴, J. Rymaszewska⁵. ¹*Department of Psychiatry & Psychotherapy, Technical University of Dresden, Germany*

²*Psychiatricka nemocnica Michalovce, Slovak Republic*

³*Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic*

⁴*Queen Mary & Westfield College, London, UK*

⁵*Akademia Medyczna we Wroclaw, Poland*

Objectives: Within the last decades, partial hospitalisation has been a key element of most modern psychiatric services. However, the concept of partial hospitalisation has always been subjected to great changes. As regards the current situation in the Eastern European countries, the reorganisation of the mental health care system is still ongoing, and the establishment of day hospitals is an important part of this process. As regards the current situation in the Western European countries, especially the aim of lowering the costs of treatment is leading to rethinking the main function of day hospitals and to establishing day hospitals acting as an alternative to inpatient treatment for patients with acute disorders. In respect of

this background, the presentation describes and compares structural and procedural characteristics of psychiatric day hospitals in the Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and the UK.

Methods: Data will have been assessed in 2001 and 2002 by a postal survey using a self-developed 15-item questionnaire.

Conclusion: Results will be discussed and future steps concerning the development of partial hospitalisation will be derived from.

P11. Depressive disorders

P11.01

Immune-receptor-endocrine interactions in the pathophysiology of major depression

S. Minenko. *Institute of Experimental Neurology and Psychiatry, Kharkov, Ukraine*

The role of the Adrenergic and Benzodiazepine receptors in development of immunosuppression on leukocyte-pyruvate-dehydrogenase activity was studied in 60 patients with primary major depressive episode. Investigation included administration of α -adrenergic "receptor" drug L-DOPA and benzodiazepine "receptor" drug-DIASEPAM before dexamethazone immunosuppression test (DIST). In cases of primary major depressive episode in separation with an anxiety disorder (30 patients – comparison subjects) after L-DOPA and Diasepam administration activity of leukocyte-pyruvate-dehydrogenase increased more than 25 %. DIASEPAM of a long dose had a higher immunosuppressive effect than L-DOPA (0,5 g) on alteration of leukocyte-pyruvate-dehydrogenase effect than L-DOPA (0,5 g) on alteration of leukocyte-pyruvate-dehydrogenase activity (more than 5 mmol/l/hour, $p < 0,05$). DIASEPAM immunosuppressive action did not correlate with positive dynamics of T-and-B-cells lymphocytes. From other side, mechanism of L-DOPA action on adrenergic receptors stimulated T-cell receptors and made them hyperactive (produced increasing range of T-cell lymphocytes). It means that adrenergic and benzodiazepine receptors are interacting with each other and influencing T-and-B-cells receptors in different ways during immunosuppression. Finally, it is important to study immune-receptor-endocrine interactions and major depression.

P11.02

The role of depression in early psychological rehabilitation in patients with CHD

M. Kowalska*, J. Tylka, I. Korzeniowska-Kubacka, K. Leszczynska, M. Stepnowska. *National Institute of Cardiology, Warsaw, Poland*

Aim of study: The assessment; the influence of intensity of depression in patients after coronary by-pass surgery on the course of primary cardiac rehabilitation (hospital phase) and relation between depression and self-ego picture (particularly as an intensity of psychical needs chosen by patients).

Material and methods: 30 men (age between 45–62, $x = 50,3$) after coronary disease operation (first class NYHA) In study were used: Beck's Scale of Depression; Adjective Check List – H.G.Gough, A.B.Heilbrun; Patients were examined twice (in the beginning and end of two weeks early cardiac hospital rehabilitation)

Results: During first days of cardiac rehabilitation 46% patients appeared depressive reactions (manifested low or medium intensity of them). After hospital phase was observed percentage depressed