

severity and change, PDSS, HAMA, SDS, HDRS, and in self-assessments BAI and BDI.

Results: A combination of CBT and pharmacotherapy proved to be the effective treatment of patients suffering with panic disorder and/or agoraphobia with or without comorbid personality disorder. The 12th week treatment efficacy in the patients with panic disorder without personality disorder had been showed significantly better compared with the group with panic disorder comorbid with personality disorder in CGI and specific inventory for panic disorder – PDSS. Also the scores in depression inventories HDRS and BDI showed significantly higher decrease during the treatment comparing with group without personality disorder. But the treatment effect between groups did not differ in objective anxiety scale HAMA, and subjective anxiety scale BAI.

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P0268

Cognitive dysfunctions during chronic Thyrotropin-suppressive therapy with levothyroxine in patients with differentiated thyroid carcinoma

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Background: TSH-suppressive therapy is widely used in treatment of thyroid differentiated carcinoma. A common consequence of therapy is subclinical hyperthyroidism which may cause dysfunction of cardiovascular system, metabolism and reduction of bone mass. Thyroid hormones are also involved in regulation of brain function. Therefore, thyroid dysfunctions are associated with frequent comorbid cognitive dysfunctions and depression.

The aim of our study was to assess the cognitive functions in patients treated with suppressive doses of levothyroxine due to thyroid papillary carcinoma.

Methods: Twenty three patients with subclinical hyperthyroidism in the course of substitutive treatment with levothyroxine due to total thyroidectomy and 131I therapy were involved in the study. The control group consisted of 13 healthy, euthyroid subjects.

A battery of neuropsychological tests was administered to assess: 1. Working memory and executive functions (the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test- WCST, The Controlled Oral Word Association Test-FAS), 2. Psychomotor speed (the Trial Making Test- TMT) 3. Attention (the Stroop test) and 4. Short term memory (the Digit Span test). Psychometric evaluation was made using 17 items the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale and Beck Depression Inventory.

Results: Patients compared to control group performed poorer in WCST. They made significantly more perseverative errors. Patients were found to perform less well than controls in FAS and in TMT-B. The mean score of HDRS and BI (3,4 and 6,6 respectively) suggest that patients were not depressed during examination.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that suppressive treatment with levothyroxine may affect executive functions, working memory, psychomotor speed.

P0269

Peculiarities of teenagers' suicidal behavior

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Objective: Suicides rate, especially among young people in Lithuania, is the highest in Europe.

The goal is to define and compare the peculiarities of suicide behavior among teenagers of different sex.

Methods: 109 teenagers were researched in the age group of 14 to 17 (52 boys and 57 girls), they were treated in Kaunas University of Medicine Psychiatry Clinics Children – Teenagers Department after they had tried to commit a suicide. Medical documentation and authors' concluded structuralized questionnaire were used to evaluate anamnesis data.

Results: More than one half of boys and girls tried to commit a suicide for the first time, the other part of researched teenagers attempted this repeatedly (46,2 % of boys and 42,1 % of girls). Researching suicide environment, the correlation between suicide surroundings and sex was established ($\chi^2=9,21$, $lfs=2$, $p=0,01$). Three fourths (75,4 %) of girls chose parental home surroundings, whereas only every second boy chose the surroundings of parental home (51,9 %) ($p<0,05$). Quite the same percentage of researched boys and girls - accordingly - 17,3 % and 15,8 % percent chose school and friend environment; the percentage of boys who chose other environment (remote places) was triple larger than the percentage of the girls in this group - accordingly 30,8 % and 8,8 % ($p<0,01$).

Conclusions: research data suggests that suicidal behavior of teenage boys and girls implies statistically significant differences.

P0270

Gender differences of teenagers manner of suicide

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Objective: suicide is one of the core health problems in the global society. One of the predominant causes of death among young Europeans is suicide. Recent statistic data on suicide proves that Lithuania is one of the leaders in this range.

The goal is to define and compare the peculiarities of suicide behavior among teenagers of different sex.

Methods: 109 teenagers were researched in the age group of 14 to 17 (52 boys and 57 girls), they were treated in Kaunas University of Medicine Psychiatry Clinics Children – Teenagers Department after they had tried to commit a suicide.

Results: Researching teenagers' mode of suicide, the correlation between mode of suicide and sex was defined ($\chi^2=19,29$, $lfs=3$, $p=0,0001$). Only every fourth (25,0 %) teenager – boy used medications for killing himself, whereas even two thirds of girls (64,9 %) took medicine to commit a suicide ($p<0,001$). Self inflicted wound (32,7 %) was prevailing in the group of boys comparing with the group of girls (15,8 %) ($p<0,05$); hanging as a suicide method was eight times more frequent between the boys than the girls - accordingly 13,5 % and 1,8 % ($p<0,001$).

Conclusions: research data suggests that teenage boys and girls manner of suicide implies statistically significant differences.

P0271

Body dysmorphic factors and mental health in people seeking rhinoplastic surgery

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Background and Aims: There has been increasing number of requests for cosmetic rhinoplastic surgery among Iranians in different age groups in recent years. One risk for those who undergo such plastic operations is the presence of body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) which might complicate the results and decrease the rate of satisfaction from surgery. This study was aimed to find the rate of BDD symptoms and mental problems in people demanding rhinoplastic surgery and a control group.

Methods: The scores of General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) and DCQ (Dysmorphic Concerns Questionnaire) were obtained for 50 people who were candidates for rhinoplastic surgery and the results were compared with normal control group.

Results: The total GHQ score ($p=0.0001$) and scores in anxiety ($p=0.009$), depression ($p=0.009$), and social dysfunction ($p<0.001$) sub-scales were higher among the study group compared with the control. Similarly, the DCQ score in the study group (10.67 ± 2.93) was obviously higher than the control group (2.54 ± 2.34) ($p=0.0001$). However, the score of somatisation sub-scale of GHQ ($p=0.06$) was not significantly different between the two groups.

Conclusions: Psychiatric evaluation in candidates of rhinoplastic surgery seems necessary to prevent unnecessary and repetitive surgical operations.

Keywords: Body Dysmorphic, Rhinoplasty, Mental, Depression, Anxiety

P0272

A worldwide analysis of population structure and suicide risk

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Background and Aims: Suicide accounts for almost 2% of the deaths in the world, though the rates between countries vary considerably. Socio-economic factors play a significant role in mental well-being and the rate of suicide. There is a strong relationship between socio-economic development and the age-sex structure of a population with changes in one being reflected in changes in the other. Age-sex changes in a population associated with socio-economic development are typically, falling birth rate and increased life expectancy which changes the age ratios between young and old. This study investigated the relationship between population structure and reported rate of suicide.

Methods: Data were provided by US Census Bureau and WHO. Non-parametric correlation (Spearman's rho) was used to examine the relationship between population structure and reported rate of suicide. Initially, median age was used to describe population. In order to take into account the complexity of population age structure the data were described and indexed using the UNEX30 algorithm.

Results: A significant correlation was observed between the median age of the population and the rate of suicide (0.311 ; $p <$

0.001), but a higher level of correlation was observed between population structure and the reported rate of suicide (0.526 ; $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: The findings support the hypothesis that the population age affects the reported rate of suicide, but more significantly, the age structure of the population shows a better relationship to the reported rate of suicide. This knowledge should be used to guide the direction of future research.

P0273

Subthreshold visual stimulation in psychophysiological diagnosis of paraphilias

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Purpose: To compare various methods of visual stimulation (threshold and subthreshold) in psychophysiological diagnosis of paraphilias.

Materials and Methods: A total of 45 male sexual offenders were examined. All of them look through abnormal sexual photos. Physiological reactions such as skin-galvanic, cardiovascular, muscular reactions, and changes in chest and diaphragmatic respiration/breathing were recorded. During subthreshold stimulation slides' exposition time with masked image was 10 ms. During threshold stimulation slides' exposition time without masked image was 5000 ms. Psychophysiological examination's data were compared with results of clinical interview.

Results: Two patients' groups were studied: with paraphilias (27 pts) and without paraphilias (18 pts). In the first group the concurrency of threshold stimulation data was observed in 88,9 % of cases, at subthreshold stimulation - in 77,8 %. In 37 % at one method stimulation we were observed reactions to stimulus, relevant to paraphilias, on which reactions at the other method were absent. Only at subthreshold stimulations appeared reactions to those stimulus which were submitted in behavior, but not in imaginations and dreams. In these cases realization sexual perversion on altered states of consciousness, and in a post-criminal period was observed the partial amnesia. In the second group more than in half of cases were marked reactions only for normative sexual stimulus.

Conclusions: The threshold and subthreshold stimulations' data supplement each other in paraphilias' diagnosis.

P0274

Stress and psychosocial determinants of formation of neurotic and affective disorders in patients with peptic ulcer

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Objective: To study the role of psychosocial stressor factors in formation of neurotic and affective disorders in patients with PU of duodenum and stomach.

Material and Methods: In Borderline States Department of MHRI TSC SB RAMSci we examined 245 patients (male - 111; female - 134; mean age $43,28\pm 8,86$ years) with peptic ulcer and mental disorders (MD) of neurotic and affective level appearing to be causes of seeking by patients for a psychiatrist. In 24,9% of them PU was diagnosed for the first time under conditions of a psychiatric hospital.