

P01.24
PROXIMITY TO THE COMMUNITY OR SPECIALISATION
OF PSYCHIATRIC IN-PATIENT CARE (PART 1)

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Objective: Which effects do the transfer of an acute psychiatric ward into a general hospital have? Of particular interest were the resulting increased proximity to the community and the simultaneous abandonment of specialised diagnostic wards.

Method: The present study was realised at the Centre for Psychiatry Weissenau/Ravensburg. In May 1999 the ward serving the rural region of Allgäu was transferred to the general hospital in Wangen, which is situated within this area. Patients with psychotic disorders, affective disorders, alcohol abuse and gerontopsychiatric patients residing in the Allgäu were investigated from November 1998 until the end of April 2000. The patients with residence in the region of Bodensee West served as control group.

Results: Objective data according duration of treatment, circumstances of admission, sociodemographic and illness-related data, were obtained by chart review. We will present group comparisons both before and after the transfer and between study and control group.

Discussion: The advantages of specialised psychiatric hospitals versus psychiatric wards at general hospitals are often ideologically discussed. Part 1 of our study will supply objective data that will contribute to clarify this debate.

P01.25
THE MOTIVATIONS FOR OPIATE USE AMONG ADDICTS
OF SHIRAZ SELF-IDENTIFIED CENTER

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Introduction: The great deal of this study was to assess the characteristics and motivation for opiate use among addicts referring to Shiraz self-identified center.

Method: The data was gathered from 306 addicts by a semi-structural interview.

Finding: The mean age was 36.97 year and the majority (73.9%) were married. Of the 306 addicts, 28.4% were worker, 13.4% driver, and 11.4% were unemployed. "Modeling" (43.1%) was the first and "enjoyment" (Fun) was the second most common cause of Opiate used. The majority (97.1%) used opium and 71.9% used alcohol. Only 2.6% currently used alcohol. Other subjects were users of cigarette (72.2%), opium (67%), heroin (35%), hashish (0.6%), hallucinogens (0.3%), and cocaine (0.3%). The most common cause of currently using opiate was "habit" (56.5%). About 36% of the subjects reported that they were currently using the opiate more than a decade.

Conclusion: The most common reason for the onset usage of opiate are psychological reasons but the most common reasons of continuing the drug use are both psychological and physiological reasons. During last few years motivation of drug use and some demographic characteristics of Iranian addicts have been changed. Therefore, these result can be implicated in planning preventive programs.

P01.26
THE EFFECT OF CULTURAL FACTORS ON STUDENTS'
DRUG USE

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Introduction: The purpose of this survey was to investigate the relationship between social control theory, measured through a created social bounds scales, and social learning theory, measured by variable of drug-used friends. Now, the question is, What are the social forces that control drug use in Iran.

Method: These data were gathered from Shiraz Paramedical University Students, based on their self report using of Cigarette, Cannabis, Alcohol, Opium, Heroin, and Grass. The regression between dependent and independent variables was examined bivariately and then in trimmed models.

Result: The finding revealed that there is a significant correlation between social learning theory variable (drug-using friends) and drug use. Some of social control theory variables have significant regression with drug use. For example, Religious attachment directly affects the use of alcohol but its effect on the use of other drugs is indirect.

Discussion: Alcohol use was consider more deviant behavior than Cigarette or cannabis, or the use of other types of drugs. Furthermore, the implication of the results for drug use planning preventive programs are discussed.

Conclusion: So regarding the cultural differences and their role in the prevention of drugs, the drug use planning prevention programs should be planned according to each area's specific norms. Drug-using friends account more for the students' use of drugs, than variables of social control theory in Iranian college students. Therefore, the social control theory provide not to be more "Powerful" theory than social learning theory in this study.

P01.27
A COMPARISON OF TWO DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS
ASSESSING THE INDIVIDUAL NEED FOR CARE

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Objective: Planning mental health care facilities aligned to the needs of psychiatric patients requires the assessment of their individual need for care. The assessment in this context is a methodical consequence of the shift from institution-centered to patient-oriented mental health care. On the other hand, according to current legislation health care facilities are obliged to categorize patients with similar need for care. This requires the assessment of the individual need for care as well. In this context the linkage between allocation and need for care is discussed.

Method: In Germany two different techniques to assess the individual need for care are applied at the moment: a questionnaire devised from Dr. Metzler according to current legislation and the Integrated Plan for Treatment and Rehabilitation generated from AKTION PSYCHISCH KRANKE. We applied these instruments to assess the individual need for care at 52 patients in various settings and compared the results. In a small sample (8 patients) we tested the interrater reliability.

Results: The correlation between both instruments was highly significant ($r = .52$; $p < 0.001$). However, focussing on individual cases showed distinct results. Interrater reliability was low and two of the 8 patients were referred in different need categories.

Conclusion: The assessment of the individual need for care is appropriate to the individual care planning and internal quality