

illness in relation to social functioning and stress coping skills. In reference to social contacts, statistically significant difference exists in the segment of stress coping while in social functioning there are no significant differences.

Conclusions: There were statistically significant differences between social functioning and stress coping skills in schizophrenic patients in term that patients with better social functioning use more successful coping skills. The results suggest that stress coping program for schizophrenic patients can influence the outcome of disease.

P0035

Role of psychogenic and stress factors in the formation of clinical forms of mental disorders

B.D. Tsygankov¹, D.F. Khritinin², D.B. Tsygankov¹, Y.T. Janguildin¹, Y.A. Shchetinina¹. ¹ *Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry, Department of Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*
² *Moscow Medical Academy, Moscow, Russia*

Number of mental disorders, evolving as a result of old stress, is characterized of steady increase. Object of the work: determine the role of psychogenic and stress factors in the evolution of clinical forms of mental disorders. 84 patients (10 males and 74 females) from 18 to 64 years old were assessed. Each patient passed the questioning for the development of stress factors, where they specified one or several events of their life, which they qualified as a strong stress. The analysis of obtained data allowed to find out that 6 patients (7,14%) survived a death of child; 14 (16,67%) - death of husband and other members of family; 9 (10,71%) - a severe illness of the family member; 2 (2,38%) - an extremal situation with the life threat; 2 (2,38%) - a rape; 3 (3,57%) - a severe somatic disease; 8 (9,52%) - loss of work; for 7 (8,33%) of the subjects the alcoholization of husband became the main stress. In the most numerous group, consisting of 33 (39,29%) patients, the divorce was a reason for mental disorder. The study allowed to reveal, that the situations of death and illness of the relatives and kindered, divorce and alcoholization of the member of family became the cause of the development of depression (51,19%) and disorder of adaptation (30,95%). The anxious-phobic disorder developed in the patients (14,29%), which have lost the work. In the patients, who have had a severe somatic illness, a hypochondriac (2,38%) and anxious-phobic disorder (0,84%) were diagnosed.

Poster Session I: Personality Disorders

P0036

Relationship of substance use disorder to aggression in male subjects with antisocial personality disorder

A. Algul, M.A. Ates, U.B. Semiz, C. Basoglu, S. Ebrinc, O. Gecici, S. Iyisooy, M. Cetin. *Department of Psychiatry, GATA Haydarpaşa Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey*

Objective: Aggression is a particular problem commonly observed in personality disorders, especially in antisocial personality disorder (APD). It is well known that APD is closely related to substance

use disorder (SUD). Individuals with higher aggression levels have also been suggested to have higher rates of SUD. The aim of this study is to investigate aggression levels and substance use characteristics of APD subjects with and without violent criminal behavior.

Method: A total of 124 male subjects with APD consecutively admitted to the Forensic Psychiatry Department of GATA Haydarpaşa Training Hospital were involved in the study. All subjects were evaluated with an assessment battery using a semi-structured interview for socio-demographic, APD, and substance use characteristics, APD section of SCID-II, SCID-I, and Aggression Questionnaire. The sample was divided into 2 groups in terms of having a history of violent criminal behavior and compared correspondingly.

Results: Of the APD subjects, 90.3% reported a lifetime history of substance abuse and 75% had a current co-diagnosis of SUD. APD subjects with violent criminal behavior were more likely to be diagnosed with SUD as compared to those without violent crimes. Moreover, APD subjects with SUD had higher aggression levels than those without SUD.

Conclusion: Our results indicate that substance use may mediate the association between APD and aggression. Therefore, the treatment of SUD in APD subjects is an important target particularly for prevention of violent criminal behaviors.

Keywords: antisocial personality disorder, substance use disorder, aggression

P0037

Alexithymia and aggression in patients with antisocial personality disorder

M.A. Ates, U.B. Semiz, A. Algul, S. Ebrinc, C. Basoglu, S. Iyisooy, O. Gecici, M. Cetin. *Department of Psychiatry, GATA Haydarpaşa Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey*

Objective: Alexithymic characteristics have been observed in antisocial personality disorder (APD). On the other hand, aggression is a particular problem commonly observed in personality disorders, especially in APD. We investigated the alexithymic features and aggression levels in outpatients diagnosed with APD in a military hospital setting.

Methods: 71 male subjects diagnosed with APD and 81 sex and age matched normal subjects with no known medical or psychiatric disorder were assessed with an assessment battery using a sociodemographic data form, APD section of SCID-II, the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS)-20 items, and Aggression Questionnaire.

Results: The subjects with APD have showed significantly higher rates of unemployment, lower educational and socioeconomic status. The APD group also displayed significantly higher scores on alexithymia and aggression than control group. APD subjects with higher scores of aggression revealed significantly higher scores of alexithymia.

Conclusion: Use of action to express emotions, a commonly observed feature of APD, was once considered to be a part of alexithymia. The subjects with APD may have less developed cognitive skills which lead to a failure in communicating their feelings. This may result in immature methods of communicating distress. Our study indicate that alexithymia may contribute to aggressive behavior in patients with APD. To draw a more definitive conclusion on this issue, larger community based studies that compares APD subjects with sociodemographically matched patient control groups are necessary.

P0038

Personality types of cluster B: Similarities and dissimilarities in a Tunisian psychiatric outpatient unit

Y. El Kissi, M. Ayachi, S. Ben Nasr, A. Mansour, B. Ben Hadj Ali. *Psychiatry Department, University Hospital Farhat Hached, Sousse, Tunisia*

Background and Aims: Cluster B personality disorders are the most common in psychiatric patients and are correlated with specific characteristics. However, dissimilarities may be noticed between different personality types.

This study aimed to compare sociodemographic and clinical features of patients with varied types of this cluster.

Methods: It's a comparative study held in the psychiatric outpatient unit. All five years first time attendances to the unit were retrospectively examined in order to identify those with diagnosis of cluster B personality disorder according to DSM-IV criteria (N=81). Statistical comparisons were performed for sociodemographic features, medical history and axis I comorbidity.

Results: Antisocial personality was the most common (n=32), followed by histrionic (n=28), then borderline personality (n=19).

Patients with antisocial personality were mainly of male gender (p<10-4) and had more antecedents of incarcerations (p<10-4) than the remainder.

Patients with borderline personality had reported less alcohol (p=0.035) and prescribed drugs (p=0.01) use than patients with antisocial personality and more alcohol use (p=0.013) than patients with histrionic personality. History of alcohol (p<10-4), cannabis (0.002) and prescribed drugs (p<10-4) use was more frequent in antisocial compared to histrionic personality. Also, patients with histrionic personality had more conversion disorder than those with antisocial personality (p=0.001).

Conclusion: Cluster B personality disorders seem to share similar family and personal past medical history, but are very different in matter of substance use and comorbid conversion disorder. These findings support the idea that adapted psychiatric care is needed for each type of cluster B personality disorder.

P0039

Medico-Legal acts and epilepsy

S. Boutabia, F. Manoudi, S. Bouaouda, I. Adali, R. Chagh, F. Asri, I. Tazi. *Academic Unit of Psychiatry Faculty of Medicine, Marrakesh, Morocco*

Introduction: The « epileptic personality, rest on the psychiatric conceptions that combine the mental illness and the epilepsy. A multiplicity of factors could explain acts of violence committed by epileptics.

Cases report: Authors reports three observations of epileptics having committed medicolegal acts and hospitalized in a psychiatric service between 1991 and 2003, the average of our patients was 35 years old; two with mental retardation and three a schizophrenics patients, they have been declared irresponsible, two had commit homicide and one commit steal. It was difficult to determine if acts were the consequence of an epileptic fury or the consequence of a delirium. The syphilitic serology was negative. The evolution under neuroleptics and anti- epileptics drugs were marked by a stabilization of all patients. We deplore two deaths by cardiac arrest.

Discussion: The links between violent behaviours and epilepsy involve multiple factors, no characteristic type of crime is related with

epileptic patients. The violence is significantly higher (23%) during postictal psychotic episodes than during acute interictal episodes (5%) and postictal confusion (1%). The interictal violence is associated more with psychopathology and mental retardation than with epileptiform activity or other seizure variables. It is what we reported in our three cases.

Conclusion: A change in the law in our country is necessary to remove epileptic offenders from the legal ambit of insanity, and to save them the threat of detention in a mental hospital as a consequence of their crime.

P0040

Impaired making-decision and empathy disorder in psychopathy

C. Boulanger¹, M. Habib², C. Lançon¹. ¹ *Psychiatric Department, Sainte-Marguerite's Hospital, Marseille, France* ² *Medical University, Marseille, France*

Background and Aims: The current study investigates the cognitive and emotional abilities of psychopathic individuals. To assess whether psychopathic individuals show decision-making impairment, group differences are mirrored by correlations between cognitive and emotional measures and psychopathy.

Methods: Twenty psychopathic individuals and a comparison group, as defined by DSM-IV criteria for antisocial personality disorder and the Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R), were tested a standardized psychometric measures of alexithymia and cognitive empathy (LEAS), a facial emotion recognition (RME). We also examined these patients with procedure designed to measure decision-making (Iowa Gambling Task) and standardized neuropsychological tests were applied to assess their cognitive intelligence, executive functioning, attention as well. Their results were compared with those of 20 controls subjects.

Results: Compared with controls, psychopathic individuals were characterized by a selective impairment for cognitive flexibility, cognitive empathy and decision-making. These results are interpreted with reference to amygdale dysfunction and to somatic markers hypothesis. Moreover, the psychopathic individuals show defective performance and absence punishment learning on the gambling task, who mimicked the gambling behavior of orbitofrontal patients.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that emotional and social functioning is critically tied to on-going experience of autonomic arousal state. Furthermore our results extend the link between dysfunction of their orbitofrontal circuit, but also dorsolateral prefrontal circuit, and psychopathy. The implications of these results for models of psychopathy are discussed.

P0041

Screening of personality disorders for gender among Spanish college students by personality diagnostic questionnaire-4+ (PdQ-4+)

N. Calvo^{1,2}, O. Andion^{1,2}, M. Ferrer¹, X. Caseras², R. Torrubia². ¹ *Hospital Universitari Vall D Hebron Servei de Psiquiatria, Barcelona, Spain* ² *Departament de Psiquiatria I de Medicina Legat, Facultat de Medicina, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain*

Background and Aims: There are only a few epidemiology studies of personality disorders in the general population related with gender distribution. Due the important relevated actually increase in the clinic and non clinic environment of this type of disorders, the intention of this work is to study the prevalence of the personality disorder