

**Wed-P96****THE ABILITY OF SCREENING INSTRUMENTS TO DETECT SUBTHRESHOLD SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY IN THE ELDERLY GENERAL POPULATION**

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**Objective:** There are many well established screening instruments for the detection of depression in community-based samples. This study focuses on the ability of such instruments to detect subthreshold symptoms of depression and anxiety in the elderly general population.

**Methods:** The diagnoses of subthreshold depressive disorders, subthreshold generalized anxiety disorder, and subthreshold panic disorder were made according to the criteria proposed by Angst. Additionally, we included subthreshold agoraphobia, subthreshold social phobia, and subthreshold specific phobia to the category of subthreshold anxiety disorders. The study was carried out on 287 subjects out of the general population aged 60–99 years. All subjects completed the short version of the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies - Depression Scale (CES-D). The performance of the questionnaires was assessed by receiver operating characteristics (ROC) analysis.

**Results:** Both the GHQ-12 and the CES-D discriminated between the presence and the absence of subthreshold disorders, however their performance was poor. Items describing somatic/vegetative complaints showed the highest discriminating ability.

**Conclusions:** Subthreshold disorders in elderly subjects can be identified by using well-established screening instruments, however modifications of these instruments should be undertaken to improve sensitivity and specificity. We suggest the inclusion of more items describing somatic complaints to reach better performance.

**Wed-P97****SUBTHRESHOLD PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN THE ELDERLY GENERAL POPULATION: LIFETIME PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS**

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The aims of the present study were: (1) to assess the lifetime prevalence of minor and subthreshold psychiatric disorders in a sample from the elderly general population, and (2) to assess the influence of demographic variables, i.e. age, gender, educational level and profession on prevalence rates. - Personal psychiatric interviews of 287 subjects from the elderly general population (aged  $\geq 60$  years) were performed using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Subthreshold depressive and anxiety disorders were defined in analogy to the criteria proposed by Angst in several recent publications. - 44% of the sample suffered from subthreshold depressive disorders (lifetime diagnosis). 18% of the subjects suffered from subthreshold anxiety disorders. Subthreshold depressive and anxiety disorders do not increase with subjects' age. Female subjects had an increased risk for subthreshold anxiety than males (Odds ratio OR = 3.3). Subjects with high professional status had less subthreshold anxiety disorders than subjects with lower professional levels (OR = 0.3). - Subthreshold affective and anxiety disorders are prevalent disorders which do not significantly increase with age. They are influenced by the presence of different risk or protective factors. The disorders need further attention concerning detection, influence on subjective quality of life, and possible treatment needs in the elderly general population.

**Wed-P98****DYNAMICS OF IMMUNOLOGICAL STATUS INDICES IN PERSONS SUFFERED FROM CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT**

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Changes of basic indices of immunological status during follow-up study of treatment effectiveness in 30 participants of Chernobyl disaster consequences elimination (the so-called liquidators) suffered by mild affective, psychoorganic and psychosomatic disorders were investigated. The patients were repeatedly admitted for treatment to the Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry Clinic in the period from 1993 to 1997. Considering the immunological indices changes in subsequent admissions by comparison with the first one, all the examined were divided into 3 groups; 1-st with positive immunological effect; 2-nd with negative effect; 3-rd lacking effect. The patients of the 1 st group (13 persons) revealed increase of all cell populations: general T-lymphocytes increased 1.5 times; T-helpers 1.7; T-suppressors 3.3; B-cells 1.6. Decrease of indices of humoral immunity, the initially increased concentration of circulating immune complexes (CIC) and titres of antithymic antibodies (ATA) up to 57% and 64%, respectively, as compared to data of the first admission, confirm favourable changes in the immunological status. The 2-nd group (13 persons) having negative effect displayed moderate decrease of all cell populations except B, CIC level remained unchanged, and ATA titre increased 1.3 times. No essential changes were discovered in the 3-rd group (8 persons) except for the increase of B-cells (up to 190%), and decrease of CIC and ATA in blood to 48% and 44%, respectively. Thus, immunological indices dynamics over a period of years proved to be different in different group of observation. There is no full agreement of direction of immune deviation with tendencies of clinical dynamics of the examined states: in the majority of cases we can state the stability of clinical manifestations of polymorphous disorders of affective spectrum with inclusions of moderate impairment of memory and attention.

**Wed-P99****IMMUNOLOGIC DISTURBANCES IN IRRADIATION EXPOSED INDIVIDUALS**

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Subjects of investigation are 85 former participants of the elimination of the Chernobyl accidents consequences (1986), who have been exposed by low doses of radiation. They were investigated in 1994–1996 in the psychiatric clinic because of development of different mental disorders, mainly of exogenous organic type. Two groups have been distinguished: 1) with dominating neurotic-like disorders ( $n = 48$ ) and 2) with initial features of psychoorganic syndrome ( $n = 37$ ). The results were compared with data of 40 mentally healthy donors. Both groups are characterized by a decrease of the total amount of T-cells and T-helpers, an increase of circulating immune complexes (CIC) and antithymic antibodies, and besides an abrupt decrease of B-lymphocytes in group 2. The second group showed more pronounced and persistent immunological disturbances. Therapy included cerebroprotective and vegetotropic agents. In group 1 the therapeutic changes in immunologic parameters by the end of therapy. In group 2 immunologic changes were more inert: the amount of T-helpers and total T-cells approached to normal, however low values of B-lymphocytes and high level of CIC retained. The immunological data in the

patients affected by low doses of radiation can be very useful for diagnostic and prognosis.

### Wed-P100

#### NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DISABLEMENT AND TREATMENT EFFICACY

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The aim of the investigation was to develop a tool for assessment functional and organic disablement in persons with mild cerebral and neurotic-like disorders and to assess therapy efficacy in terms of brain structures functioning. Neuropsychological test battery sensitive to minimal brain dysfunctions has been developed. Indices of different brain structures functioning (frontal lobes, profound structures, right and left hemispheres of the brain) have been analyzed under 5 different therapy courses. The subjects of the investigation were 115 male patients who had been involved into elimination of the Chernobyl NPP accident consequences in 1986–1987 years. Psychopathological investigation revealed a wide variety of the disorders in these persons which were considered as psychoorganic syndrome early stages. A specific type of these disorders pathogenesis has been revealed and therapy approaches have been developed. Neuropsychological assessment has showed the following items: (1) Brain damage profile typical for these disorders; (2) Sensitive and resistant brain functions to each therapy course; (3) Remedies influence profiles on different brain structures. This neuropsychological tool can be used in minimal brain dysfunction evaluation and description of early remedies side effects for the purpose of individual treatment course search and rehabilitation of the impaired functions.

### Wed-P101

#### CHEMILUMINESCENT METHOD IN EXAMINATION OF MENTALLY DISTURBED CHERNOBYL "LIQUIDATORS"

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In the system of whole blood, with aid of method of spontaneous chemiluminescence (SCL), evaluating the level of oxygen active forms (OAF) and the method of induced chemiluminescence (ICL) with particles of latex, which determines metabolic activity of phagocytes, 73 former participants of the elimination of Chernobyl disaster consequences in 1986 so called "liquidators", who have afterwards developed a complex of psychosomatic and mental disorders of exogenous-organic type have been examined before treatment in 1995–1997. Two groups have been distinguished: (1) with dominating neurotic-like disorders and (2) with initial features of psychoorganic syndrome. 10 healthy donors served as controls. Both groups were characterized by an increased levels of SCL:  $3.30 \pm 0.30$ ,  $p < 0.05$  (1 group),  $3.72 \pm 0.28$ ,  $p < 0.001$  (2 group) compared with  $2.16 \pm 0.15$  in control group. In ICL most of patients in both groups showed hypoxic type of OAF generation. Hyperoxic type of OAF generation was found more frequently in the 2 group than in the 1 group (26.4% and 5.3% of patients accordingly). Differences in ICL levels between 2 groups appeared to be significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). Thus chemiluminescent method is perspective both for scientific research and for clinical practice in examining Chernobyl liquidators.

### Wed-P102

#### INVOLUNTARY INTERNMENT — AND THEN? A STUDY OF TREATMENT AGAINST THE PATIENT'S WILL

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Baden-Württemberg's hospital accommodation law allows for the involuntary interment of patients who represent an acute danger to themselves or to others for 72 hours in a psychiatric clinic. After this time a judge must be consulted.

The subject of the study was a group of 70 involuntarily interred patients in the first days of treatment in the University Psychiatry and Psychotherapy Clinic in Tuebingen. Sociodemographic, illness and treatment data were considered and the attitudes of the patients thoroughly examined.

The long period of involuntary interment allowed by the law almost halves the number of cases that need to be considered by a judge. This applies particularly to younger patients with addiction disorders or disturbances of a neurotic nature. Older patients with organic brain diseases and schizophrenic patients are more likely to be detained on court orders.

While about two-thirds of the patients feel well-informed about their legal situation, only about a third consider preventative restraint as beneficial to their health.

### Wed-P103

#### THE C.C.P.P.R.B.: THE RISK OF REFERENCES AND NOTICE DISPARITY

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The law of 20 December 1988 asserts in France the legality of the biomedical research but it bases its logic on four pillars: the reminder of the pre-eminence of a logic of person protection in the biomedical research, the clear definition of the status of the two main actors: the promoter and the investigator, the obligation of a free informed consent and the Consultative Committee for Protection of Persons in Biomedical Research (C.C.P.P.B.R.) as pivot structure. These independent committees with pluridisciplinarity composition, whose role is obligatory (decree of 27 December 1990) but whose notice has consultative value, are a look of the social body on clinic tests. This inquiry allows to have an overview on the functioning and the real activity of the C.C.P.P.B.R.. The law has to offer to all citizens a protection of equal measures on all the territory. Results show the difference between the claim essentially ethics and criteria of essentially scientific analysis. A statistical analysis (ANOVA) watch that the C.C.P.P.B.R. distribute in at least 7 different groups in function of criteria used. These verifications pose the problem of the harmonization of the functioning of committees and the inequality of citizens in term of protection.

### Wed-P104

#### CUSTODY IN CONTEMPORARY PSYCHIATRY

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In the circumstances of contemporary social-psychiatric trend in which efforts are made to have as many outpatients as possible, the term (institution, significance) custody gains different meaning and is faced with different tasks. Also, the role and duties of a psychiatric patient's tutor is changed.