

The highlighted data thereby explains the therapeutic response from some OCD forms to the treatment with second generation anti-psychotics. Our clinical experience emphasized the fact that it is these forms that are resistant to standard therapy generally represent the entry to schizophrenia

**Keywords:** obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, vulnerability

### P0181

Prevalence and associated factors for suicidal ideation and behaviors in obsessive-compulsive disorder

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**Introduction:** Patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) have been historically considered at low risk for suicide, but recent studies are controversial.

**Objectives:** To study the prevalence of suicidal thoughts and attempts in OCD patients and to compare those with and without suicidality according to demographic and clinical variables.

**Method:** Fifty outpatients with primary OCD (DSM-IV) from a Brazilian public university were evaluated. The Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) was used to assess OCD severity, the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) to evaluate depressive symptoms and the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test to assess alcohol problems.

**Results:** All patients had obsessions and compulsions, 64% a chronic fluctuating course and 62% a minimum Y-BOCS score of 16. Half of them presented relevant depressive symptoms, but only three had a history of alcohol problems. Seventy percent reported having already thought that life was not worth living, 56% had wished to be dead, 46% had had suicidal ideation, 20% had made suicidal plans and five (10%) had already attempted suicide. Current suicidal ideation occurred in 14% of the sample and was significantly associated with a Y-BOCS score of 16 or more. Previous suicidal thoughts were associated with a BDI score of 19 or more.

**Conclusions:** Suicidality has been underestimated in OCD and should be investigated in every patient, so that appropriate preventive measures can be taken.

### P0182

Comparing self-concept of juvenile (12-18) under hemodialysis treatment with their healthy counterparts

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**Introduction:** Hemodialysis is a very common method to treat the patients suffering from renal failure. Statistics shows about 600 persons under hemodialysis treatment in Shiraz. Chronic diseases lead to limitation in physical activities and change in patients body proportionality.

**Material and Methods:** The Research is an analytic and descriptive study. The sample of research include 72 person: that 24 person of them are between 12-18 and under Hemodialysis treatment and who Referred to Hemodialysis center of Namazi hospital. Also 48 healthy persons 12-18 years old (24 girls and 24 boys) had been chosen randomly from Shiraz schools during one month. The data's was Gathering by (standard test of Tennesy) to determine self concept of adolescent.

**Results:** Age and sex had no influence on concept points statistically, but on the other hand, comparing healthy and patient subjects were meaningful in different ages and same sex range statistically. The latter matter confirms the research hypothesis indicating that chronic disease has negative influence on self-concept and the influence is more obvious than other factors such as juvenile education, his(her) parents education, family income, years of the

**Conclusion:** The present research shows that the juvenile who was under hemodialysis treatment had a self-concept point less than healthy one and there was a meaningful differences between them ( $p < 0.001$ ).

### P0183

Event-related potential memory old/new effects correlate clinical severity in obsessive-compulsive disorder

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**Background and Aims:** Memory disturbances found in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) may partially be related to dysfunction of cortico-subcortical circuits. However, it is still unknown how clinical scoring of OCD influences on memory processing.

**Methods:** Event-related brain potentials (ERPs) were recorded in a continuous word recognition paradigm in OCD patients with either severe or moderate Y-BOCS scores (group S and group M, each 8) and in normal healthy controls.

**Results:** Typically ERPs to repeated items are characterized by more positive waveforms. This "old/new effect" has been shown to be relevant for memory processing. The early old/new effect (ca. 300-500 ms) is proposed to be a neural correlate of familiarity-based recognition. The late old/new effect (post-500 ms) is assumed to reflect conscious memory retrieval processes. The OCD group S showed a normal early old/new effect and a reduced late old/new effect compared to group M and the control group, no difference between group M and the control group. Source analyses for the late old/new effect showed statistically reduced cerebral activations in the anterior cingulate for the OCD group S in contrast to for the control group. Additionally, the early old/new effect in the OCD group S was negatively correlated with the Y-BOCS total scores and the late old/new effect negatively correlated with obsession sub-scores.

**Conclusions:** The severely, not moderately, ill OCD patients showed an impaired conscious recollection of the word memory, which suggested an impairment of working memory capacity in these patients due to a dysfunction in the frontal and cingulated cortex.

## Poster Session III: Panic Disorders

### P0184

Lipoprotein a levels in recent onset panic disorder. Relationship with clinical severity and treatment response

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It has been shown the relationship between Panic Disorder (PD) and cardiovascular mortality. Lipoprotein (a) is a well known cardiovascular risk factor. The aim of this study was to establish the relationship between Lp (a) and clinical severity in Panic Disorder patients and changes related to treatment response.

Patients with recent onset Panic Disorder were recruited in the Panic Disorder Unit of Cantabria. All of them were drug naive to minimize potential confounding factors. Thereafter, patients entered in a naturalistic treatment with SSRIs and were evaluated after 8 weeks follow-up.

159 patients were included. The mean score of the CGI was of  $4.2 \pm 1.0$  and the mean of Lp (a) levels was  $25.0 \pm 26.8$  mg/dl. Clinical response occurred in about 80% of the patients.

There was a significant correlation between the CGI scale and the Lp (a) levels ( $\rho$ : 0.208; d.f.: 147;  $p=0.011$ ) at intake.

Evaluation of Lp (a) at follow up showed lower levels, without statistical significance. Only in the subgroup of patients without agoraphobia this diminution in Lp (a) was significant ( $p=0.047$ ).

**Conclusions:** Patients with higher scores in CGI presented higher levels of Lp (a) with a linear positive correlation between this variables. These findings could implicate Lp (a) in the increased cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in PD.

At follow-up a trend toward decrease in Lp (a) was observed, being this reduction higher in patients without agoraphobia.

Future researches are needed to establish whether Lp (a) modifications occur at longer follow-up evaluations.

## P0185

Temperament and anxiety disorders in children of patients with panic disorder

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**Background and Aims:** Adult patients with panic disorder are characterized by high levels of harm avoidance and anxiety sensitivity. Both, might be the product of the illness or might represent risk factors for development of panic disorder in adulthood. To examine this hypothesis we examined these factors in a high-risk sample of children of patients with panic disorder compared to peer of non affected parents.

**Methods:** Fifty-six children were assessed by the J-TCI, the CASI and semistructured clinical interviews for the assessment of anxiety disorders.

**Results:** The results showed no significant differences between children at risk for panic disorder and peer of non affected parents for Cloninger's temperamental dimensions and anxiety sensitivity while anxiety disorder, in particular separation anxiety disorder, were more frequent among children of patients with panic disorder.

**Conclusions:** Our data suggest that specific temperamental profiles and high anxiety sensitivity are not significantly associated with familial vulnerability to PD, thus suggesting that they may not be significant childhood risk factors for PD, and confirm the association between childhood separation anxiety disorder and panic disorder.

## P0186

An alternative approach to treatment of panic disorders

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**Objective:** To demonstrate through 2 classic case examples that panic disorders can be predictably overcome through 'Breakthrough Intimacy' - closeness between committed couples far greater than their previous maximum level.

**Method:** Lifetrack therapy works with couples (the patient and his/her partner in life) bringing them far closer than ever before, guided by their own daily self-rating on 41 parameters that allow accurate graphic tracking via Internet of subtle changes in their personalities during each therapy session. Working in three-way teamwork, the therapist actively helps the couple to achieve closeness far greater than their previous maximum level, overcoming waves of symptom spikes (such as panic attacks) until they disappear by exhaustion, as the couples undergo personality transformation.

**Results:** Of the 1,170 patients treated (all of them showing varying degree of anxiety) over the last 20 years, 48% of patients reached a level of adjustment beyond their previous maximum level. 31% reached a level more than twice, 24% reached more than three times, 20% reached more than four times, 16% reached more than five times, and 7.6% reached more than ten times their previous maximum level of adjustment far beyond symptom elimination, according to their own daily subjective self-rating.

**Conclusion:** Panic disorders may be better understood and treated as the consequence of one's personality which can be transformed through 'Breakthrough Intimacy.' The results of this study prove that traditional 'disease' concept of panic disorders must be overcome to substantially improve our profession's therapeutic productivity with panic and anxiety disorders.

## P0187

Effectiveness of internet treatment for panic disorder delivered in a psychiatric setting

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**Background:** Panic Disorder with or without or without agoraphobia (PD/A) is common and can be treated effectively with SSRI medication or cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT). However, a great challenge is generally the lack of skilled CBT therapists. Therefore, there has been a move toward evaluating different forms of self-help approaches requiring less therapist contact than in traditional CBT. A novel treatment modality in this field, showing efficacy in several randomised trials, but until yet not evaluated within regular care, is Internet-based treatment.

**Aim:** The aim of these two studies was to evaluate the effectiveness of Internet-based CBT for PD within regular care with patients referred for treatment.

**Methods:** We have conducted two trials. The first trial was a small open study including 20 patients and the second is a larger randomised trial comparing Internet-CBT with group CBT. The Internet-CBT consisted of 10 weekly modules accompanied by e-mail support. In the randomised trial, the group CBT included the same self-help material administered during 10 group sessions.

**Results:** The results of these trials indicate that Internet-based CBT is both an effective and potentially cost-effective alternative for patients with PD, in both trials showing a clinically significant