

resentation's meaning without offer a substitute or witness the redirection of it to other object. Nonetheless, it is possible to provide tools that will help community to detach of projections when the necessity of them be surpassed conceiving the reality.

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EV468

Dreaming the memories of our parents: Understanding neurobiology of transgenerational trauma and the capacities for its healing

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Selma Freiberg once said that “trauma demands repetition”. What if actual trauma did not happen in real life of one particular person, but he/she feels that it was real, as it is repeated every night – in every dream? Do children and grandchildren of survivors of holocaust and of the pogroms dream the memories of their parents and grandparents? Does their imagination “make them up” or do they have a transgenerational connection to the traumatic past of their parents and grandparents, even if they were protected from knowing and hearing the horrors of what actually happened to their loved ones sometime one or two generations apart? Are these people born with some specific biological markers (e.g., lower cortisol levels)? Can fear be passed along from parents to children by smell? All these questions can be answered positively (see work of Jacek Debiec, Dias and Ressler, and many others), and can be explained on the level of neurobiology and epigenetics (thanks to contributions of Moshe Szyf and Michael Meaney from McGill University, and others). This presentation will offer some neuro-psychoeducational reflections on the topic of transgenerational trauma, its epigenetic transmission and its neuro-psycho-biological constructs, as well as a very personal touch, a personal story of growing up in a very nurturing and cultured, but very small family, and not knowing of the circumstances of “why small?”

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EV470

Attitude of attendants for E.C.T. to be given in patients of psychiatric disorders

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Introduction Utilization of E.C.T. has diminished since the middle of 20th century but, inspite of widespread use of pharmacological agents for treatment of major psychiatric disorders, E.C.T. is still treatment of choice for patients with severe suicidal symptoms, catatonia and diseases resistant to various pharmacological agents. But inspite of its excellent effect in various psychiatric disorders, acceptance of E.C.T. is very poor in society.

Objective Objective of this study was to know the attitude of attendants for E.C.T. and acceptance after detailed description of procedure and discussing merits and demerits of E.C.T.

Aims As still it is the best treatment for certain psychiatric disorders, so to increase the awareness about its benefits and try to remove the negativity regarding E.C.T. in society.

Method In this study, 61 patients were randomly selected who had indication for E.C.T. without any discrimination of male and female. Their attendants were categorized by their socioeconomic

status. All the attendants were asked open questions regarding their opinion for E.C.T. before taking consent.

Result Sixty patients were selected who had indication for E.C.T. and their attendants were asked to give their opinion for E.C.T. Amongst them 9.84% were from upper socioeconomic status, 68.86% were from middle socioeconomic status and 21.31% were from lower socioeconomic status. Only 11.48% had a positive attitude, 75.40% had a negative attitude and 16.39% had no comments.

Conclusion After developing good rapport and confidence with attendants and detailed explanation of E.C.T. procedure, its merits and demerits 75.40% had given a positive attitude, 22.95% had given negative attitude and still 1.64% had no comments.

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EV471

Impact of language fluency level on patients' pathway and clinical outcome of the Japanese psychiatric service

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Language fluency often impacts on patients' behaviors. It might affect their pathways, how they find an available psychiatric clinic, and the clinical outcomes, if they continue their treatments. Multicultural services deficiency is serious concern in Japanese psychiatric fields. According to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in 2014, more than two million of foreign visitors live in Japan, however, the psychiatric institutions providing multilingual services are rare and inadequate comparing the situation in Europe. The research sets the objective of analyzing the status quo in a multi-language providing psychiatric clinic, how the pathways and outcomes of language diffluent patients differ from these of the local patients. It further aims to find the significance of foreign patients, and strives the improvement of language services for non-native patients in Japanese mental health cares. The research utilized and quantitatively analyzed the retrospective research data among 900 Japanese patients and 902 non-Japanese patients, who have visited a psychiatric clinic located in Tokyo. The analysis revealed that the significant proportion of foreign patients relied on their acquaintances as their pathways, and that the lower their language levels were, the higher proportion they had this path. For the outcomes, the lower their language levels were, the higher continuity status they had. Our research suggested that two of the common ways to find a psychiatric service when local patients suffer from psychopathological maladjustments are researching Homepages and neighboring clinics, however, the foreigners with limited language abilities tended to follow the different pathways and outcome patterns.

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EV472

The characteristic of auditory hallucinations in patients with schizophrenia, schizoaffective and bipolar disorder with psychotic features in Iran

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Introduction Auditory hallucinations are perceptual experiences that occur in schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder and bipolar disorder with psychotic features. Characteristic of these hallucinations may have relation with cultural factors.

Aim We have done this study to understand more about content and characteristic of auditory hallucinations in Schizophrenia, schizoaffective and bipolar disorder with psychotic features in Qazvin, a state in north-center of Iran.

Methods We used the questionnaire that prof. Romme and Escher developed in 1987 for research purposes. Sixty patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizoaffective and bipolar disorder with psychotic features that admitted or attended at clinic of Qazvin medical science university hospital, psychiatry ward, were interviewed.

Results The 45 men and 15 women in three groups were interviewed. The most were men, single, and in fourth decade of their life. Most patients mentioned that they heard one voice. Mean age of appearing voices in patients were 19 to 29 years old. Most patients in the schizoaffective and bipolar group heard male voices and in schizophrenia were both sexes. Eighty-five percent of bipolar patients, 65% of patients with schizoaffective disorder heard friendly voices. It was 30% in patients with schizophrenia. Fifteen percent of bipolar patients, 75% of schizophrenia and 45% of schizoaffective stated that voice was hostile.

Conclusion Our study has revealed that culture affected content and characteristic of auditory hallucinations. We suggested that some complementary studies will be done in future from different Iranian cultures not just people of Qazvin.

Keywords Auditory hallucination; Schizophrenia;

Schizophrenia; Bipolar disorder; Cultural factors

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Depression

EV473

A study of mood status in children with type I diabetes mellitus: Relationship with parental stress and metabolic control

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Introduction It has been widely recognized that DM can result in psychological, social and physical problems. Parents of children with DM are likely to be highly distressed.

Objective The study of the relationship between mood status of children with type I DM and some factors that might be implicated in its determination.

Aims To evaluate the presence and degree of depression in a sample of children with type I diabetes and how much it might be affected by their metabolic control and the level of their parents' stress.

Methods Ninety-three children were diagnosed with DM type I. They were clinically interviewed and examined. They went through Childhood Depression Rating Scale (CDI), Family Attitudes Questionnaire and HbA1c% assessment. An age and sex matched control group was taken.

Results The age range of diabetic children was 7–18 and two thirds of them were females. Thirty-five patients (37.6%) were

depressed according to CDI results. Diabetic children had significantly higher CDI total score and total parenting stress index (PSI) compared to the control group. CDI total score was positively and significantly correlated with indicators of poor diabetes control (frequency of DKA and HbA1c%) and with duration of diabetic illness. CDI total score was also positively and significantly correlated with PSI score.

Conclusions Depression was highly present in this sample of diabetic children. The degree of their mood impairment was positively correlated with duration of diabetic illness, indicators of poor metabolic control of DM and to the level of their parents' stress.

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EV474

Recent and childhood adversities in patients with depressive disorders

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Introduction A strong association is believed to exist between stressful life events and the development of depressive disorders. Childhood adverse experiences contribute to person's vulnerability to such disorders.

Objective The study of the complex interplay between child abuse, stressful life events and the development of depression.

Aims To study the effect of type and severity of child abuse and magnitude of pre-onset stress on the severity and duration of adulthood depression.

Methods Seventy-five patients with depressive disorders not having a comorbid mental illness were studied using Social Readjustment Rating scale (SRRS) and Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ).

Results The mean age of the patients was 34.96 ± 12.32 years, 69.3% of patients were females, duration of the illness ranged from 2–288 weeks with a mean of 30.94 ± 54.61 and 36% of the sample had severe depression. There was a statistically significant relationship between urban residence and magnitude of stress ($P = 0.049$), married patients suffered less severe depression than unmarried ones ($P = 0.02$) and a positive and significant correlation was found between magnitude of stress and severity of depression ($P \leq 0.001$). Duration of depressive illness was positively and significantly correlated to the raw score of SRRS and to the severity of emotional neglect as measured by CTQ ($P = 0.02$ and 0.04 respectively).

Conclusions The development of depression in adulthood is significantly associated with past exposure to child abuse and stressful life events. Childhood history of emotional neglect and magnitude of pre-onset stress may be contributing factors to duration of depressive illness.

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EV476

Longitudinal effect of depression on glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes: A 3-years prospective study

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