

Results: Meta-analysis revealed that BME patients were over three times (3.35), Black patients were nearly four times (3.83), and Asian patients are twice as likely (2.06) to be detained as compared to White patients, even when other predictors of detention were controlled. There was a striking lack of primary evidence to support most explanations to account for this excess.

Conclusions: While there is robust evidence that BME status is an independent predictor of psychiatric detention in UK, the causes of this remain unclear. Many potential explanations for greater detention such as length and severity of illness, pre-morbid personality, subjective experiences of receiving psychiatric care, lack of a social support system that can provide alternatives to detention and the relationship between local service structure and detention rates have not been studied. A simple 'race-based' explanation has possibly been detrimental to understanding the true reasons behind this excess and need to be explored in better designed studies using mixed qualitative and quantitative methods.

P0330

Sexuality during pregnancy

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Background and Aims: The aim of the study was to evaluate sexual satisfaction during pregnancy using the Hudson's Index of Sexual Satisfaction (ISS) questionnaire.

Methods: One hundred and thirty seven couples who met the study criteria were recruited by voluntary participation. Participants anonymously completed a self-administered questionnaire (demographic questions, Hudson's Index of Sexual Satisfaction (ISS), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)). Demographic data, ISS and HADS scores were analyzed and compared among trimesters.

Results: Data of 38 couples for the first (28%), 40 for the second (29%) and 59 for the third (43%) trimesters of pregnancy were collected for the analysis. The median age was 28 (25 – 30 years) for women and 29 (26-32 years) for men. Women's ISS score was influenced by age of woman ($b=0,12$), woman's HADS score ($b=0,25$), and ISS score of the partner ($b=0,55$).

Women's HADS score ($b=-0,18$), women's ISS score ($b=0,63$) and men's HADS score ($b=0,25$) were factors influencing men's ISS score. Women's level of sexual satisfaction (ISS scores) didn't differ among trimesters. For men, the highest level of sexual satisfaction was reported in the third trimester.

Conclusions: Our results don't support previous observations that the level of sexual satisfaction decreased significantly throughout pregnancy.

P0331

Relationship between mental health and satisfaction with living in nursing home in elderly people in Golabchi nursing home Kashan, Iran 2007

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Background and Aims: Regarding to living of some elderly people due to different causes in nursing house, it's a must to Know affecting factors on mental health of this group. One of these factors is satisfaction with living in nursing house(NH). So we have studied relationship between that and mental health elderly people.

Methods: A descriptive-Analytical study with aim-centered sampling was performed on 56 elderly people residing on golabchi nursing house -Kashan 2007 in the event that had research units features (Normal IQ, able to understand the Questions and lack of serious mental disease and Alzheimer).The standard mental health Questionnaire (GHQ28) was used and the scores less than 23 was mentioned as health .some other like demographic factors, family residing in nursing house and ...were assessed too. The descriptive statistics and χ^2 were used to analyze the data.

Results: There was no significant relationship between mental health with satisfaction with living in nursing house, gender, education, previous job, income source, economic situation, marital status and duration of residing in nursing house, although the rate of satisfaction in health group was 1/6 as unhealthy group and the rate of mental health was increased with increasing duration of residing.

Conclusion: It may be promoting the rate of satisfaction with living in NH can help elderly people's mental health.

Keywords: elderly people satisfaction, nursing home

P0332

Psychosocial needs satisfaction in female teenagers and its relation with father's characteristic, Kashan, Iran -2006

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Background and Aims: The family is one of the most important factors in psychosocial need satisfaction (PSNS) of teenagers specially in female's ones and father's role is more impressive and serious affair, so this research carried on about PSNS of female high school students and characteristics of their fathers KASHAN, IRAN-2006.

Methods: A descriptive- analytical study performed on 762 female students of high schools of Kashan-Iran 2006 who were from All courses and different grades selected by multi-step random sampling from 50% of state and private schools separately (in high school and Art-school) proportional to their population .After considering excluding and including factors, the researcher made PSNS Questionnaire (31questions) as well as demographic data were completed by students. χ^2 , Fisher exact test and T test were used to analyze the data .

Results: The frequency of PSNS by parents were ;low 2/1%, moderate 25/7% and high 72/2% .There was significant relationship between PSNS by parents and father's age, education and job($p<0/05$).%100 of students with younger fathers(less than 30) had high PSNS whereas in older ones (more than 45) it was %69/5, the rate of high PSNS in students with educated father and less educated ones was %84/4 and %55 respectively and in group with teacher fathers and worker ones was %81/3 and %65/5 respectively .

Conclusions: It is recommended to make program for teaching of paying attention to PSNS of teenagers for older and less educated fathers and low social class job ones in female student's high school.

Keywords: Psychosocial need satisfaction, Teenager, Depression