

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 Tennessee) 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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