

P02.P102. PERSONALITY DETERMINANTS OF RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION

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To assessing personality traits that predict religious orientation, we administered Cattell's 16PF Questionnaire (form A) and Religious Orientation Scale (Bahrami Ehsan, 2003). Participants were 200 volunteer 18-50 years old-100 male and 100 female. Data analyzed by linear multivariable regression analysis (stepwise method). Findings: results showed that religious participants were older, more educated and female ones. Furthermore, O, G, C and M primary factors predicted 25.9, 6.1, 2 and 1.3 percent of dependent variable variance (religious orientation) ordinarily. More religious participants showed fewer guilt feeling, more conscientious and more ego strength.

Discussion. Educational systems of society must help children to develop a matured personality structure, conscientiousness and powerful ego to access religiousness as an internal axis to defense against stressful events.

P02.P103. NEUROTIC DISORDERS OF SOLDIERS AND INDUCTEES

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Objective. At present a considerable increase of neurotic disorders is registered among the soldiers and inductees. The dynamism of social processes determines the increasing spread of boundary pathology among the population in different regions of Azerbaijan. And the determination of new types of pre-sickness states, in the view of psycho-adaptive and psycho non-adaptive states give an opportunity for their directed prevention. There is an opinion that absence of sharp boundaries between health and sickness requires deep study of risk groups, forming the most important part of preventive psychiatry as the critical part of military psychiatry. We studied the data gathered among inductees contingent of Azerbaijan (from the point of view of inductees' health state) and the increase of number of hospitalized soldiers with neurotic disorders (as per 7 years data received from the Hospital by Ministry of Defense). The epidemiological data states how important and critical is the differentiation of psychological non-adaptability levels and its effective prophylactics and psychological corrective work at different stages.

Methods. We have carried on analyses of psychiatric disorders among the soldiers, servicing for a fixed period in the Department of Psychiatry of Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan. Methods applied: observation; standard interview; study of cases' history. The observations disclosed that as psychiatric pathology, neurotic disorders are dominating and comprise 73-74% (7 years average data 1998-2005; based on 1750 cases histories).

Results. It was determined that the quantity of military personnel afflicted by psychiatric disorders has increased. Analyzing the structure of pathological symptoms and

syndromes we may mention that the clinical status of neurotic disorders underwent considerable changes. The change in the social and economical situation in Azerbaijan is followed by the changes in the material and spiritual values, self-consideration of one's status in a society and his attitude to the military service in a whole. Soldiers and military personnel with neurotic symptoms constitute not uniform group. The level of case (situation) determined reactions of psychiatric non-adaptation are shown by separate non stable, not differentiated, indistinct symptoms of temporary nature. These disorders have their own dynamics and had been formed in correlation with the stressful factors.

Critical attitude to these disorders is the main characteristic feature of them. The case determined reactions of the psychological adaptation have been easily stopped by the adequate pharmaceutical, therapeutic and corrective actions. Neurotic reactions differ from the case determined ones by psychiatric non adaptive character and duration of their main syndrome. These factors can be named as the main ones in selection of rehabilitation measures.

Conclusions. Complex pharmaceutical and therapeutic treatment and prevention of neurotic disorders and case determined reactions of psychiatric non adaptation have to take stable place in the system of activities aimed at provision of high effectiveness of Armed Forces of Azerbaijan.

P02.P104. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY AND SATISFACTION WITH LIFE AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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Objective. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between satisfaction with life and depression among undergraduate student.

Method. Participants were 571 undergraduate students of Islamic Azad university of Azadshahr in Iran. The mean age of the participants was 22.7 years (SD = 4.58) and ages ranged from 18 to 30 years old. There were 247 men and 324 women. Measures: all participants completed a questionnaire booklet containing two self-report measures: the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS, Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin, 1985) and The Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI: Spielberger, 1983).

Results. The results of the present study demonstrate that: correlation between anxiety and Student's satisfaction with life is meaningful and negative ($r = -0.413$; $p < 0.001$).

P02.P105. LEGAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS OF TREATING THE MENTALLY ILL IN A MUSLIM SOCIETY-BETWEEN PSYCHIATRY AND TRADITIONAL HEALING

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Arab-Muslim patients and their families may attribute behavioral symptoms to bad spirits (jinn) or attribute undesi-

rable thoughts and wrongdoings to temptation by the devil. whereas, a psychiatrist may attribute stressful behavior to psychobiological factors. Nevertheless, in many cases, considering the patient's set of beliefs and common practices, may promote the patient's well being and improve treatment's outcome.

In traditional Muslim societies, Patients and families sometimes turn to a traditional/religious healer to seek help as a first choice before turning to a doctor. This may be due to poor resource allocation and lack of treating psychiatrists, but also it is attributed to the accepted norm of traditional healing as a common practice.

Traditional healing for psychiatric patients arises some important legal issues.

In a case brought before the Israeli Supreme Court, a young Muslim woman, suffering from a post partum mental disturbance, died an unfortunate death in result of treatment by a traditional healer. The legal question that arose: was the healer unlawfully practicing medicine? Were his actions reasonable?

Court's decision gives a general outline for the legal framework of the practice of the traditional healer, which will be introduced and analyzed in the following order: *a)* how should the healer present himself to the patients and their families?; *b)* what methods of treatment should be acceptable?; *c)* When should the healer turn the patient to a doctor and refuse to take responsibility?; *d)* what are the possible civil and criminal implications of practicing traditional healing?, and *e)* should it be allowed legally to practice traditional medicine in a country where contemporary psychiatric treatment is available?

In the concluding part of the presentation, the issue of traditional healing from a Muslim perspective will be addressed by analyzing contemporary Muslim fatawa (legal responses); and a mid-way solution will be explored: avoiding occurrences of such tragic cases, by considering the option of gradually achieving a sort of cooperation between mental health professionals and traditional healers.

Educational objectives. Referring to the importance of traditional healing in Muslim societies, exploring the Muslim juristic view of it as well as contemporary western legal aspects of it, and offering a solution to avoid some of therapeutic problems that may occur during to extensive use of traditional healing.

P02.P106. PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL TENDENCIES AND MENTAL DISORDERS OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER INSTITUTIONS

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Introduction. Researchers over the past two decades have documented that youth in foster care represent a high risk population for maladaptive outcomes, including socioemotional, behavioral, and psychiatric problems.

Objective. This study assesses some emotional and behavioral characteristics and incidence of mental disorders of the

children living in foster institutions comparing to the group of their classmates living in birth families. Study group consisted of 43 children living in foster institutions in Belgrade, SCG (mean age $14,99 \pm 1,37$ yrs.), who have been living in foster care $7,8 \pm 4,13$ yrs. The control group consisted of 45 children living with their biological parents (mean age $14,69 \pm 1,43$).

Method. The emotional status was estimated using: State and Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI, Spilberger CD, 1970) and Children's Depression Inventory (CDI, Kovacs M., 1985). The general psychopathological tendencies of the examinees were assessed by the Youth Self-Report and Profile questionnaire (YSR, T. Achenbach, 1991). The prevalence of mental disorders was estimated according to ICD 10 classification and obtained from medical documentation.

Results. There were no differences in mean values of STAI scores between two groups, while CDI scores in children from foster institutions were significantly higher ($12,44 \pm 6,11$ vs $6,47 \pm 4,37$). Children from foster institutions showed more frequently general borderline and pathological scores in YSR (44,2% vs 6,7%), and also in derived subscales of: competency (51,2% vs 17,8%), internalization (36, 2% vs 4,4%) and externalization (20,9% vs 11,1%). Children from foster institutions had mental disorders more frequently comparing to them from birth families (20,9% vs 8,9), and most frequent were hyperkinetic (F 90.1; n = 3), and non socialized conduct disorders (F 91.1) and anorexia nervosa (F 50.0; n = 2).

Conclusions. Children deprived in parental care made group under increased risk of appearance mental impairments and emphasis is placed on the prevention-evaluation phase, with a goal of providing mental health screenings.

REFERENCES

- At the conclusion of this presentation, the participant should be able to recognize common evidence based problems of mental health in children deprived in parental care.
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P02.P107. SOMATIZATION IN SURVIVORS OF CATASTROPHIC TRAUMA: A METHODOLOGICAL REVIEW

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The literature on mental health effects of catastrophic trauma such as community disasters focuses on posttraumatic stress disorder. Somatization disorder is not listed among the classic responses to disaster, nor have other somatoform disorders been described in this literature. Nondiagnostic «somatization», «somatization symptoms» and «somatic