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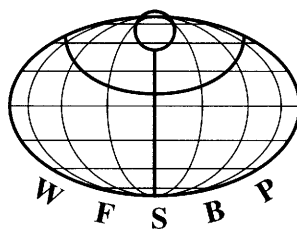
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ABSTRACTS



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POSTER SESSIONS - Aggression and personality disorders

tonin transporters were older and had more high scores in the MCMI-II personality analysis than subjects with a lower number of platelet serotonin transporters.

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P031-13 Combination therapy for borderline personality disorder with lamotrigine and paroxetine: A case report

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Background: In a small group of patients the mood-stabilizer lamotrigine has recently shown efficacy in treatment of borderline personality disorder (BPD) (Pinto 1998). As the relationship of BPD and bipolar mood disorder is still discussed controversial (Akiskal 1994, Tyrer 1994) and a rational pharmacotherapy for BPD must be based on a dimensional analysis of psychopathology (Hirschfeld 1997) we investigated a 24-years-old female depressed patient meeting some of the DSM-IV criteria for BPD.

Methods: In an on-off-on design the study medication was given at least 3 weeks in each period either lamotrigine (100mg/d) or paroxetine (40mg/d) or a combination of both. Simultaneously questionnaires for self-evaluation of symptoms (Bf-S, SCL-90-R, SDS) and CGI had been performed in each period and compared to scores of initial hospitalization.

Results: Treating the patient with the SSRI paroxetine only a decrease of Bf-S-Index of 29%, SDS-Index of 39% and in SCL-90-R: GSI of 75%, PSDI of 56% was noted. In combination with the mood-stabilizer lamotrigine Bf-S-Index showed a reduction > 75%, SDS-Index > 60%, SCL-90-R: GSI > 94% and PSDI > 66%. In lamotrigine monotherapy the outcome was worse than in paroxetine monotherapy (reduction in Bf-S: 0%, SDS 13%, SCL-90-R: GSI 59,7%, PSDI 38,56%). These findings correlated well with progression of CGI.

Conclusion: The efficacy of lamotrigine in this case gives evidence that this mood-stabilizer may be efficient in BPD.

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P031-14 The birth order and personalities of medical students

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The purpose of this study was to determine how birth position i.e. first-born, middle-born, lastborn, and only child, correlate with personality. One hundred and eighty out of 186 (97%) of the 1st year medical students of Chiang Mai Medical School were asked for completing a questionnaire together with administrating personality test. The data obtained included age, sex, Grade Point Average (GPA), family back ground i.e. birth order and the students' personality profiles which assessed by California Psychological Inventory (CPI).

The results showed that the only children and lastborns had more positive personality factors than other groups. They had more ambition, breadth of interests, versatility, self confidence, clear-thinking, intelligence, and independence than those of firstborns and middle-borns (Cs and Ai scale on CPI). In addition, the students whose parents died, separated, and divorced had some personality profiles differed from those whose did not. The finding both supported and contradict to other papers.

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P031-15 FMRI-study in a homosexual pedophilic sex offender

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The present study is aimed at testing the hypothesis that pedophilic sex offenders differ significantly from normal heterosexual controls in neuronal activation during visual stimulation. So far one homosexual pedophilic sex offender and two healthy heterosexual controls were examined by fMRI and extensive neuropsychological tests.

The fMRI examination was done during varying visual stimulations (pictures of young boys in swimsuit, pictures of women in swimsuit and scrambled pictures).

During presentation of the pictures of young boys the pedophilic sex offender showed significant activation of attention network (cingulum, basal ganglia, prefrontal cortex) and right orbitofrontal cortex although in self assessment on a visual analogous scale he scored these pictures as not being interesting and not sexually stimulating.

During presentation of the pictures of women the heterosexual controls showed significant activation in the left hemispheric brain areas relevant for speech.

The study design will be continued in a larger sample to examine whether there is a possible neurobiological basis of pedophilia which can be changed by therapeutic interventions.

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P031-16 Female homicide behaviour in Chile

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Female homicide has been associated with several psychiatric disorders and represent about 10% of all the offenders murderers in different countries. The authors reviewed forensic psychiatric examinations of 79 female homicide offenders in Chile within a 5 year period (1995-1999). Demographic, clinical forensic and offence features of these women are compared with a general homicidal group. Clinical elements which are associated with psychopathic behaviour like attention deficit, hyperactivity disorder and impulsivity are analysed. Personality disorder was the commonest diagnosis found (83%), followed by substance abuse (32%) and psychosis (13%). Some of the implications of our findings are discussed.

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P031-17 Trauma, dissociation, and self esteem after treatment in women with childhood sexual abuse

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Objective: To study the levels of PTSD-symptoms, dissociation, and self-esteem after treatment in women with childhood sexual abuse (CSA).

Method: 36 women with a known story of CSA were followed-up after outpatient psychotherapy. The Davidson Trauma Scale (DTS), Dissociative Experience Scale (DES), and the Robson self esteem questionnaire (RSQ) were filled in by all women.

Results: The mean age of the women was 38.3 years. They had a mean of 59.8 sessions of psychotherapy, and the mean follow-up time since termination was 4.0 years. Mean DTS score was 47.9 (SD 24.1), mean DES score 10.8 (SD 9.4), and mean RSQ score 112.4 (SD 15.0).

Conclusions: At follow-up after psychotherapy women with CSA showed a subclinical level of PTSD, a low level of dissociative symptoms, and clearly reduced self-esteem. Results of contrast groups and biological parameters are to follow.

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