DSM-IV (SCID). Premenstrual Assessment Form (PDF) was used to measure the severity of PMS symptoms. A sociodemographic information sheet was completed for each patient by a psychiatrist. For analysis, the sample was divided into three clusters according to the severity of symptoms and the data was analyzed using K-means cluster analysis.

Results: In this retrospective study, the Premenstrual Assessment Form (PDF) scores of women with depressive disorder were found to be much higher than those without. According to the PDF cluster analysis, 7.4 % ($n=34$) of the sample had severe symptoms and were considered at-risk group since meeting the criteria for PMS.

Conclusion: Women with PMS pose a significant risk for depression and therefore should be informed about this illness and be closely monitored during pregnancy since the risk for developing depression in this period is higher.

Prevalence of Depressive Disorders in the First Trimester of Pregnancy in Eastern Anatolia (Turkey)

Puren Akcali, Nazan Aydin, Tulay Sati, Meltem Oral, Ali Gokhan Daloglu

Ataturk University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Turkey
Email: puren24@yahoo.com

Aims: Although quite a few studies have been conducted in Turkey regarding postpartum depression, there is still limited data available on depression during pregnancy. The studies indicate that the prevalence of postpartum depression in Turkey is between 14 % and 40 %. This ratio was reported to be between 12 % and 36 % in studies that have looked at the frequency of depressive symptoms during pregnancy. In this study, our aim is to identify the prevalence of depressive disorders in women in the first trimester of their pregnancy, in a province in Eastern Anatolia Region, where rates of depression in women is reported to be higher in comparison to other regions.

Methods: A total of 463 women who were in the first trimester of their pregnancy were randomly selected for this study. The Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale was administered to participants for screening. Patients were diagnosed clinically via the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID).

Results: The prevalence of depressive disorders in the first trimester was found to be 16.8 % in this study. Out of the 463 participants, 57 (12.3 %) of them had major depressive disorder, 7 (1.5 %) of them had double depression, 12 (2.6 %) of them had minor depressive disorder and 2 (0.4 %) of them had dysthymia.

Conclusion: Depression during pregnancy is a common, serious health problem for both women and infants. It appears that evaluating women in terms of depressive disorders in the first trimester of their pregnancy may help in preventing any of the negative consequences that may arise later in the pregancy or in the postpartum period.

A Mother-Baby Unit in Créteil (France): From a Pioneer's Heritage to Modernity

Corinne Amzallag, Nadia Moretton

Centre Hospitalier Intercommunal de Créteil, France
Email: corinne.amzallag@chicreteil.fr

The objective of this poster is to present the mother-baby unit of Creteil, from its creation to nowadays.

In the first time, we will go back to the history of this unit, through the emergence of perinatal care in France and the first mother-baby units in the world.

This unit, was the first to be created in France in 1979. It belongs to a general and not psychiatric hospital, which is focused on the care of mothers and children.

Secondly, we will show an overview of the current activity methods of working in the unit. We will clarify the composition of the multidisciplinary team and the different types of care which are proposed for our two main ways of working: institutionnal therapy and parent–child psychotherapy interviews.

We will briefly discuss the indications, mode of adress, and conduct of supported, that we will illustrate with a few pictures of the service.

Prevalence of Premenstrual Syndrome in15-49 Age Women in Erzurum Province (Turkey)

Neriman Aras[1], Elif Oral[2], Nazan Aydın[2], Hacer Akgul Ceyhun[3]

[1]Kanuni Training and Research Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Trabzon, Turkey; [2]Ataturk University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Erzurum, Turkey; [3]Erzurum Research and Training Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Erzurum, Turkey
Email: neriaras@hotmail.com

Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of premenstrual syndrome (PMS) in 15–49 age women in the province of Erzurum.

Method: The study included 589 women between 15 years and 49 years old from the region of 32 family practitioners selected randomly among 113 family physicians in the provincial center. Prevalence of PMS was determined by Premenstrual Assessment Form (PAF). The form filled with face to face interview by an experienced psychiatric resident. In the analysis of the data, sample is divided into three clusters with K-means cluster analysis according to the severity of symptoms. Cluster analysis of the sample according to the PAF with severe symptoms, the third group was considered to be at risk group that meet the criteria for PMS.

Results: In this study, 14.1 % ($n=83$) of the women had severe symptoms and meet criteria for PMS-risk groups were adopted, 26.7 % were determined with only mild symptoms according to cluster analysis of PAF. The prevalence of PMS was higher in single and illiterate women, in women who had history of a mental disorder and who were undergoing treatment for a mental disorder. The most prevalent symptoms were having decreased energy or tend to fatigue easily (77.8 %), having tired legs (75.7 %), tend to have backaches, joint and muscle pain or stiffness (68.4 %), feeling jittery or restless (68.4 %), feeling anxious or more anxious (66.9 %), having intermittent pain or cramps in the abdomen (66.0 %).

Conclusion: PMS symptoms are common among women 15–49 years of age. Women should be given training on the symptoms of PMS, awareness should be increased and should be given advice on ways to deal with.

Depressive Disorders, Related Factors and Impact on Functionality in Reproductive Age Women in Erzurum (Eastern Turkey)

Neriman Aras[1], Elif Oral[2], Nazan Aydın[2], Ismet Kirpinar[3]