a set of 377 vertebrate gene promoters for which binding sites are known (TRANSFAC gene set).

**Conclusions:** Our results show that integrating information from multiple data sources, such as genomic sequence of genes' promoters, conservation over multiple species, and gene expression data, can improve the accuracy of computational predictions. The results of predictions on genes involved in antipsychotics response include the drug target Homer 1, involved in glutamate synaptic plasticity response.

## P157

Validation of a 'satisfaction from psychiatric training' questionnaire

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**Introduction:** Training programs for people that are occupied with mental health are a vital part of their lifelong education, along with the general evolution of psychiatric services.

**Aim:** The aim of this study was to validate a questionnaire, previously constructed by one of the authors, measuring satisfaction from training programs relevant to mental health.

**Methods:** 65 trainees that had participated in three different training programs completed a satisfaction questionnaire, comprising of 4 general subscales (educational materials, trainers, organization, general satisfaction) and 2 specific subscales (satisfaction from training program content, attitude towards trainees' efficacy). 19 of them completed it twice, in two weeks' time.

**Results:** The general part of the questionnaire preserved approximately its original factor structure. Reliability of the subscales was high (Cronbach's alpha was 0.84-0.86 for the three first, 0.77 for the last subscale, 0.94 for the total). Test-retest reliability was very high (Pearson's r was 0.90-0.94 for the subscales 0.98 for the total). Comments on each training program, evaluated by two independent raters (Cohen's kappa=0.96) correlated significantly with the total satisfaction score.

**Conclusions:** The 4 general subscales of this satisfaction questionnaire have demonstrated sufficient psychometric characteristics: factorial and external criterion validity, test-retest reliability and internal consistency, and are therefore proposed to be used, along with content-specific subscales, for the evaluation of any training program in psychiatry.

## P158

Emotional profile of women victims of domestic violence

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The aim of this research was to analyze the emotional profile of women victims of domestic violence comparing it with the emotional profile of women who did not experience domestic violence.

It was analyzed totally 283 women, while 215 of them were victims of domestic violence and 68 who did not experience domestic violence. To identify domestic violence used was the modified inventory of domestic violence, which consisted of three parts: inventory of psychological, physical and sexual abuse. In both groups of women applied was the Profile index of emotion – Pluchik test. Collected were also basic socio-demographic data.

The average age of women was 43.27±9.69 years and most of the women (156 or 55%) were married. According to the level of education most of the women had a high school degree (111 or 39.2%), and related to the employment 164 or 58.0% were unemployed. Among the abused, 107 (50.7%) experienced a combination of various forms of domestic violence. Using nonparametric tests (Median and Kruskal-Wallis test) it has shown that women victims of domestic violence had significantly lower values in dimension of reproduction ($P<0.001$), incorporation ($P<0.001$) and BIAS ($P<0.001$), and significantly higher values in dimension of depression ($P<0.001$), opposition ($P=0.029$) and aggressiveness ($P=0.002$).

According to the results obtained by this research can be concluded that women victims of domestic violence had a lower level of sociability and trust in people, lower need to be socially accepted and increased values of dimension of fear, sadness, rejection and aggressiveness

## P159

Attitudes toward the mentally ill in a sample of professionals working in general and clinical praxis

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The aim of this research was to examine attitudes of doctors and nurses employed in general and clinical praxis applying Community Attitudes Toward Mentally Ill (CAMI).

The survey was conducted among 1051 professionals, and out of them 826 were employees of university hospital health care and 225 of primary health care in the Tuzla Canton, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each subject completed the CAMI questionnaire either at the hospital or at home. In addition, they each completed a short questionnaire on socio-demographic characteristics. The attitudes were examined concerning the age, sex, level of education and the institution they work in.

Out of 1051 professionals 298 were physicians (109 men, 189 women), 753 nurses (86 men, 667 women). The average age of the examined was 40.16±9.48 years (from 18 to 70 years). Employees of university hospital showed significantly ($P>0.001$) higher authoritarian attitudes comparing to the them from general health care. Professionals who were elder and nurses had significantly higher restrictive attitudes ($P<0.001$) compared with professionals who were younger and physicians. Female subjects had also more authoritarian attitudes comparing to the male.

The obtained results by CAMI scale indicate that professionals who had a lower level of education and old-age were less benevolent towards mental illness and that workers of clinical care and female workers had more authoritarian attitudes.

## P160

Sucide of people with mental disorders in war and peace circumstances

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The aim of this study was to analyze suicide of mental ill during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and peace circumstances.

The data about committed suicide were taken out of the registration of suicide Police Department in Tuzla Canton.

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