

(HTR2A T102C, 5-HTTLPR, HTR2C Cys23Ser) and chronic schizophrenic patients with or without TD. Methods: Genetic association study with case control design was performed to analyze the allele and genotype frequencies of schizophrenia patients with TD (n=32), patients without TD (n=135), and normal control participants (n=91). All participants are Ethnic Han Taiwanese. Genotyping of HTR2A T102C polymorphism, 5-HTTLPR polymorphism and HTR2C Cys23Ser polymorphism were performed by polymerase chain reaction-based restriction analysis. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were computed by multivariate logistic regression analyses after adjustment for age, gender, education years, marital status, job status, alcohol drinking, smoking and diabetes.

Results: The C allele frequency of HTR2A is 29.7% in TD group and 45.6% in non-TD group (P=0.021). Patients carrying C allele were likely to be protected from TD (OR=0.26, 95% CI=0.10-0.71, P=0.008 for dominant mode; OR=0.40, 95% CI=0.19-0.86, P=0.019 for additive mode). However, no association between 5-HTTLPR and HTR2C polymorphisms and TD was found. HTR2A T102C was associated with TD in subgroup of older than 50 years (OR=0.28, 95% CI=0.10-0.84, P=0.022) and men (OR=0.033, 95% CI=0.003-0.37, P=0.006). Conclusion: Our findings supported that HTR2A T102C polymorphism was associated with the risk of antipsychotics-induced TD in chronic schizophrenic patients in Taiwan.

OT19-4

Exposure to Family and Community Violence and Depression among Adolescent Students in Cambodia
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In post-conflict Cambodia, adolescents continue to suffer from violence and subsequent psychological disorder. This study examined the association between exposure to violence and depression among 1,943 students randomly selected from 11 junior high and high schools. We measured both family and community violence and non-violence factors including family support function and school attachment. For violence experiences, 24.8% of participants had been victimized by and 35.7% had witnessed family violence. Twelve percent had been victimized by and 60.9% had witnessed at least one case of community violence. After adjustment, depression remained significantly associated with family-violence victimization ($\beta=0.12$, SE= 0.77, $t=4.68$, $p<0.001$), community-violence victimization ($\beta=0.09$, SE= 0.38, $t=3.48$, $p=0.001$), community-violence witnessing ($\beta=0.07$, SE= 0.21, $t=2.59$, $p=0.010$), possibility of dropping out of school ($\beta=0.12$, SE= 0.62, $t=5.20$, $p<$

0.001), family structure ($\beta=0.07$, SE= 0.69, $t=3.12$, $p=0.002$), family income ($\beta=-0.08$, SE= 0.61, $t=-3.20$, $p=0.026$), and gender ($\beta=0.11$, SE= 0.62, $t=4.77$, $p<0.001$). Exposure to violence plays an important role in the development of depression among adolescent students in Cambodia, while family support and school attachment have only limited protective effects. Efforts for depression prevention and intervention should focus on family and community violence reduction targeting students in families with low socio-economic conditions.

OT19-5

Internet Addiction and Associated Factors among University Students in China: A Cohort Study
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Objectives: To determine the prevalence and incidence of Internet addiction and the associated socio-behavioral correlates among university students in China. Methods: In 2007, a cohort study was commenced on 2000 university matriculants in Hong Kong, Macau, and Kunming, China using self-administered questionnaires. Follow-up questionnaire-based surveys on these students were commenced in 2009. Results: In 2007, 5.2% of students in Hong Kong, 8.8% in Macau, and 1.1% in Kunming were identified as Internet addicts using the Chen's Internet addiction scale. In the follow-up survey, it was discovered that more than 10% of the non-internet addicts in Hong Kong subsequently became Internet addicts halfway through their studies. The risk of developing Internet addiction was twice as high for students coming from the mainland China than local students. Dissatisfaction with university life, breaking up with romantic partner, higher levels of social anxiety, and depression were significantly associated with increased incidence. Follow-up surveys for Macau and Kunming are in progress. Conclusion: The study results support the contention that, with less parental control and greater Internet accessibility, the prevalence of Internet addiction increases among students after university enrolment. Interventions directed at Internet addiction in this population should bear in mind the psycho-social characteristics of students that may underlie the development of pathological internet use.

OT19-6

Factors Associated with Depressive Disorder among High School Students in Surin Province, Thailand
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