

## POSTERS PSYCHIATRY

### 43. ADULT ADHD; THE HIDDEN PUZZLE.

Mohamed M Abdel-Fattah

Psychiatry, Lions Gate Hospital, University of British Columbia 1431 Chartwell Drive, West Vancouver, BC, V7S 2R7, Canada  
E-mail: mohamedarcan@yahoo.ca

**Introduction/Objectives:** Adult ADHD is a neurobehavioral disorder and is the second most common psychiatric condition yet it is unrecognized, misunderstood, and untreated. Untreated, ADHD leaves millions of children and adults suffering and struggling in a hostile environment. Co-morbidities are very high. Practitioners are often, address the comorbid condition and pass up the underlying etiology. ADHD, once properly diagnosed, is a very rewarding disorder to treat. Outcomes can be improved with the use of medications, lifestyle adaptations, and accommodations, allowing those with the disorder to lead a productive life and to reach realistic goals.

Learning Objectives:

- 1) Recognize the signs and symptoms of adult attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD);
- 2) Address the differential diagnosis and co-morbidities; and
- 3) Develop a treatment and management plan

**Participants, Materials/Methods:** Psychiatrists, neurologists, general practitioners, nurses and social workers.

**Results:** ADHD is a heterogeneous neurobehavioral disorder with multiple possible etiologies, genetic, and environmental. It is a common chronic impairing disorder. A very rewarding condition to treat.

**Conclusions:** Early recognition and treatment of ADHD minimizes functional impairment in: academic or vocational functioning, interpersonal relationships (family, peers, authority figures) and participation in leisure activities.

### 44. WAR-RELATED THE ENDURING PERSONALITY CHANGE (F62.0), QUALITY OF LIFE AND DEPRESSION

M. Stojakovic, B., Stojakovic, S., Medenica

Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University in Banjaluka, Banjaluka, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Clinic for Psychiatry, Clinical Center Banjaluka, Banjaluka, Bosnia-Herzegovina  
E-mail: misos@blic.net

**Introduction/Objectives:** The authors' objective is to analyze Quality of Life (QoL) and depression in the Enduring personality change after catastrophic experience (F62.0).

**Participants, Materials/Methods:** In study we include 120 adult men, 60 subjects with diagnosis F62.0. according to ICD-10 (experimental group) and 60 adult men veterans without the diagnosis of F62.0 (control group). The subjects were assessed with the standardized psychometric instruments.

**Results:** In subjects with Enduring personality change (F62.0) assessment of QoL shows differences in some segments that are important for further monitoring and analysis. The results of the depression in experimental and control group show statistically significance on level ( $p < 0.05$ ) for baseline visit and follow-up visit.

**Conclusions:** The statistical relationship between level of combat exposure and war-related F62.0, depression symptoms and QoL, suggests that it may take time for the consequences of traumatic exposure to become apparent. Moreover, degree of exposure may be important in predicting the eventual development of symptoms and precipitation of F62.0. Continued follow-up will address the evolution of PTSD symptoms in war related PTSD. The results indicate the importance of further monitoring and analysis symptoms of depression in F62.0 and QoL.

#### 45. SELF-ESTEEM – THE MAIN FACTOR OF PERSONALITY STRUCTURE

Josipa Sanja Gruden Pokupec, Zdenka Gruden

University Dental Clinic, Zagreb, Hrgovići 61, Zagreb, Croatia  
E-mail: vladimir.gruden1@zg.t-com.hr

**Introduction/Objectives:** According to Larsen and Buss, personality is a sum of organised, relatively permanent psychological traits and mechanisms in an individual which affect his interactions with his surroundings and his adjustment to the surroundings. Self-esteem is awareness of one's own value and of the dimensions and quality of these values. It is an acquisition of inner peace and well-being. Self-esteem declines our enforced need to be better than others.

**Participants, Materials/Methods:** High self-esteem includes independence, identity, intimacy, confidence, intelligence, competence, talent, security and pride. Low self-esteem is a feeling of hesitation and guilt; it includes depression, fear, panic, difficulties in realization and maintenance of relationships, separation, dependency, failure in career, poor parenthood, reluctance and inactivity.

**Results:** The entire psychopathology and, in particular, personality disorders are the results of a low self-esteem. The most destructive life concept is throwing one's needs away in order to serve to the needs of other people. Children who think well of themselves take care of their dental hygiene. The habit of looking down on oneself results in other people having difficulties in accepting us. Self-esteem stems from our readiness to accept responsibility for our own life. Upbringing has a crucial role in the development of self-esteem. Self-esteem is a result of the interrelationship between the success achieved and our expectations. Theory of choice and some other contemporary theories on human behavior may help us oppose the rivalry trends in society and to support situations in which a man competes with himself.

**Conclusions:** The fantastic evolution of human species probably stems from the discovery of co-operation. The way living creatures behave is not a reaction whose function is to adapt to the surroundings, but a pro(action) of closed systems which, within their respective abilities, modify the surroundings to meet their needs. Living beings control outer variables, it

is not the other way round. A man is a system which requires a sense of his own value. The basis of all thoughts must be the realization of one's own abilities and the possibility of a free choice.

#### 46. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONS AND INSIGHT

Vladimir Gruden, Vladimir Gruden jr.

Experta - Business School, Nalješkovićeve 21, Zagreb, Croatia  
E-mail: vladimir.gruden1@zg.t-com.hr

**Introduction/Objectives:** 'He believed, for anyone likes to believe in what one wants to believe,' Ariosto: Orlando Furioso. Is there an objective truth? Maybe there is, but apperception is omnipresent. If an objective truth does exist, its insight is dubious. This kind of reasoning is of a huge importance for medicine, particularly for psychiatry and psychotherapy.

**Participants, Materials/Methods:** From its very beginning, psychoanalysis has been warning us that one has to possess a powerful 'ego' in order to gain an insight of a sublime conflict. If an immature ego faces the truth, it might lead to disintegration of a personality, i.e. to a psychotic expression. If we relate this fact to the before mentioned introductory notes, we may ask ourselves whether it is worthwhile to pursue the truth if, when we finally manage to find it, what we find is actually a 'truth'? P. Lacan has been writing a lot about particular words whose power may trigger an emotional eruption, which can lead to a serious psychopathological symptomatology or, rarely, to some miraculous, illogical improvements.

**Results:** The flow of our thoughts is the consequence of emotional events. A scientist may find it difficult to accept cognitive relativism, but it is a fact that managing a personality is in fact managing the emotions. That is why in psychotherapy and not only in psychotherapy it is important to know how to control the emotions. Nowadays, so called 'emotions of power' so well-known among historical political and religious leaders have become an issue. The basic motivation of all life activities is the feeling of happiness which stems from all levels of Maslov's hierarchy of needs, and even from masochistic tendencies. All these activities may be justified by the most widespread defence mechanism – rationalisation. Talking

a young child in the upbringing process or an adult, while adapting, into behaving constructively means to find the elements of pleasure in your recommendations. The success of the procedure directly depends on the level of the trainer's or therapist's education, which is a synonymous expression for recognition and management of one's own emotions.

**Conclusions:** To conclude, it is important to stress that all values are relative and a mature person remains alone in the absolute freedom of choice.

#### **47. CONECTION BETWEEN PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN AND THEIR AGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR**

Gordana Lastrić, Sabaheta Duranović

Psychiatric Service, Cantonal Hospital Zenica, Crkvice 67, Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
E-mail: goca13@yahoo.com

**Introduction/Objectives:** Physical punishment of children as way of education is well known from ancient times. It can be defined as the use of physical force with purpose of inflicting pain on child with the aim of correcting or controlling a child's behavior. The use of physical punishment on children creates a number of physical and psychological problems. The aim of this paper is to shown the connection between physical punishment and children's aggressive, delinquent and asocial behavior.

**Participants, Materials/Methods:** Methodology Data for this research was collected from sample of 320 primary school pupils from Canton Sarajevo. The pupils came from 5th until 8th grade; age from 11 to 14. A written was obtained from both the ministry of education and the parents. The children completed „Youth Self-Report“ YSR 6-18 and parents filled CBCL/6-18 which are components of the Achenbach system of empirically based analysis (ASEBA).

**Results:** Results showed a statistically significant difference between children that were physically punished on a scale of aggressiveness (YSR- $p=0.025$ ) and delinquent behavior (CBCL- $p=0,028$ ). Physically punished children have shown tendency to aggressive behavior and other behaviors ranging from running away from home and school and tendency of using lies, up to delinquency.

**Conclusions:** Children that were physically punished are demonstrating higher level of aggressiveness and delinquent behavior compared to unpunished children.

#### **48. EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN OCD, A COMPARISON WITH DRUG THERAPY THROUGH CHANGES IN THE SPECT**

Cristina Garcia Blanco, Olga Sobrino Cabra, Julio Martinez Arraiz

USM Puertollano, Gerencia de área de Puertollano, Av. Primero de Mayo 32, Puertollano- Ciudad Real, Spain  
E-mail: limeikala@hotmail.com

**Introduction/Objectives:** The effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy for patients with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder is unquestionable. In most cases we rely on empirical data to demonstrate such improvement. In this presentation we considered necessary to perform an objective evaluation with neuroimaging studies, as is done in most current drug studies.

**Participants, Materials/Methods:** We performed a literature search of major journals internationally for the last 5 years.

**Objective:** Determine the effectiveness of psychotherapeutic treatment, behavioral cognitive, in patients with mild to moderate OCD. The improvement will be evident through the clinic as well as changes in functional testing (SPECT).

**Results:** The changes observed in SPECT are similar in patients with purely pharmacological therapy and patients with cognitive-behavioral therapy, the latter being consistent with the structured clinical observation (by clinical interview and symptom rating scales).

**Conclusions:** We conclude that cognitive behavioral therapy has proven efficacy in the treatment of patients with mild to moderate OCD, in similar range to drug treatment. Obviously, we always consider a combination therapy of choice in these cases

#### 49. KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE / FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Eduard Pavlovic, Marija Vucic Peitl, Vjekoslav Peitl

Psychiatric Clinic in Rijeka, KBC Rijeka, Cambierieva 17/7, Rijeka, Croatia  
E-mail: edopav@excite.com

**Introduction/Objectives:** The aim of this paper was to show what kind of attitudes against several statements about a foreign language i.e. foreign languages were in groups of schizophrenic and depressed patients and also in a group of healthy individuals; the importance and understanding were particularly sought in these groups.

**Participants, Materials/Methods:** Both 25 random schizophrenic and depressed outpatients such as 25 random healthy persons were included in this research. One short questionnaire was used in this research. It contained 5 questions contacted with 5 statements of the importance and understanding of knowledge of a foreign language i.e. foreign languages. Answers were YES or NO.

**Results:** About 27% of all queried persons are agreed with the statement that our society some more respects individuals who use one foreign language or foreign languages except their the mother-tongue. It is particularly seen in the group of schizophrenic and depressed females patients (85% i.e.81%).

**Conclusions:** Instead of the conclusion is for the discussion if females of various categories are able to become still aware of any more importance of knowledge of a foreign language i.e. foreign languages because they seek for them some more respect and so less stigmatisation, too. Also they could be become aware of their linguistic flexibility what is welcome in the today's society of differences.

#### 50. GENETIC CHANGES ON BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER- SPECIFICS OF GENETIC VARIANTS ON PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER AND THEIR RELATIVES IN COMPARISON WITH THE NORMAL POPULATION

Reininghaus Bernd, Reininghaus Eva , Hecht Karen, Stebbegg Bernadette, Windpassinger Christian, Petek Erwin

Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University Graz, Auenbruggerplatz 31, Graz, Austria  
E-mail: be.reininghaus@medunigraz.at

**Introduction/Objectives:** Bipolar disorder is a frequent mental disease with a lifetime prevalence for suicide of twenty percent. The rate of heritability is projected at 89 percent, so as to identify the genetic risk circumstances is an important step to better appreciate the pathogenesis of this disease. (Mc Guffin et al., 2003).

Family-, twin- and adoption studies arrestingly document the influence of genetic factors on the "basic vulnerability" to contract a bipolar disorder, so that a definite coherence is shown between the relation and the risk to taken ill.

**Participants, Materials/Methods:** Our concept envisions testing about 70 patients and their relatives, already good diagnosed, for phenotype-specifics CNVs by using "state of the art" methods. We recruit patients of our special clinic for BIP. Most of these patients are in long lasting medical care in our clinic, so that we have an excellent relationship and accordingly a very good compliance.

**Results:** End of the study: The study is finished when 70 Array-CGH results of patients are available and continuative analysis to confirm the genetic changes (controls and CNV validation using quantitative multiplex PCR) are completed.

**Conclusions:** We expect from the scientific findings to get impetuses for a more effective and specific treat of bipolar disorder, a former detection of the disease and a better understanding for the influence of environmental factors. In addition we could identify in the future "risk families". So we can offer these families an especial genetic advice and influence preventive the progression of the disease in a positive way. Furthermore it is calculated to establish an interdisciplinary clinic for genetic consultation.

## 51. COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS AND IMPULSIVITY

Oon-Seng Tan

Psychological Studies, Nanyang Technological University,  
National Institute of Education, 1 Nanyang Walk,  
Singapore, Singapore  
E-mail: oonseng.tan@nie.edu.sg

**Introduction/Objectives:** The application of structural cognitive modifiability (SCM) intervention to reduce impulsivity is a relatively new approach. This paper shares on the SCM intervention and how cognitive functions intervention can complement traditional approaches to reduce impulsive behaviors for various impairments.

**Participants, Materials/Methods:** High functioning adolescents with neurological impairments. Subjects undergo a 30-week intervention programme addressing specific cognitive functions as such as episodic grasp of reality, restraint of impulsivity, unwarranted closure, planning behaviors, etc

**Results:** Preliminary findings appear to indicate the probable positive effects of SCM on certain cognitive functions from a dynamic assessment perspective

**Conclusions:** Structural cognitive modifiability intervention appears promising for future research and applications for specific groups of high functioning adolescents with in certain groups of impairments

## 52. TIME-DEPENDENT EFFECTS OF RISPERIDONE ON HIPPOCAMPAL NEUROGENESIS IN THE POLY I:C MODEL OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

Yael Piontkewitz, Hans-Gert Bernstein, Ina Weiner ,  
Gerburg Keilhoff  
Tel Aviv University, Department of Psychology  
E-mail: yaelpion@post.tau.ac.il

**Introduction/Objectives:** Maternal infection during pregnancy is associated with increases risk of schizophrenia in the adult offspring. The gestational immune activation model is based on this association. In the model, injection of pregnant rats or mice with the viral mimic polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid (poly I:C), leads to a wide spectrum of schizophrenia-relevant functional and neuropathological deficits in the adult offspring that emerge in adult but not peri-

adolescent offspring (see ref. 1 and 2). Recently, using structural imaging, we have shown that in-utero exposure to poly I:C led in the offspring to post-pubertal emergence of hallmark brain structural abnormalities associated with schizophrenia, enlarged lateral ventricles (LV) and smaller hippocampus. Both of these volumetric abnormalities were prevented in the poly I:C offspring that received treatment with clozapine during an asymptomatic period of peri-adolescence (postnatal days [PND] 34-47). The latter was paralleled by prevention of behavioral abnormalities phenotypic of schizophrenia, attentional deficit and hypersensitivity to amphetamine (1). Here we sought to determine whether the observed reduction of the hippocampal volume might in part be due to a disturbed hippocampal neurogenesis, and whether preventive clozapine treatment may be normalizing the putatively disrupted cell proliferation.

**Participants, Materials/Methods:** On gestational day 15 pregnant dams were injected i.v. to the tail with poly I:C (4mg/kg) or saline under isoflurane anesthesia. Their offspring received on postnatal days (PND) 34-47 daily injections of risperidone (0.045mg/kg) or saline. BrdU was administered to 3 different groups of poly I:C or saline offspring either on PND 34-36 (group C), PND 49-51 (group A) or PND 77-79 (group B). All rats were sacrificed 21 days after the last BrdU application.

**Results:** Group C: Offspring of poly I:C treated mothers showed significantly lower hippocampal neurogenesis than offspring of saline treated rat dams. Groups A and B: There was no statistically significant difference of BrdU labeled hippocampal cells between the offspring of poly I:C and saline rat dams. Administration of risperidone increased the proliferation rate in the offspring of both saline and poly I:C mothers. The effect of risperidone was stronger immediately after the treatment (group A) compared with the effect seen a month after treatment cessation (group B).

**Conclusions:** We found that poly I:C treatment of pregnant rat dams reduces the hippocampal neurogenesis in juvenile rats. This is in accordance with findings of others (3) and might in part explain the reduced hippocampal volume in the offspring. Since atypical APDs have been reported to increase cell proliferation/ survival (4) we had expected that ris-

peridone treatment would show a beneficial effect and normalize neurogenesis in poly I:C offspring. As expected, risperidone increased neurogenesis in both groups. However, risperidone was less efficient a month after treatment cessation. Our data replicate previous data that poly I:C decreases neurogenesis in juvenile rats.

Increased neurogenesis during adolescence can be one mechanism by which risperidone prevents the postpubertal emergence of both behavioral and structural brain schizophrenia-like abnormalities.

### **53. 15 YEAR AMNESTIC GAP- FROM A CRISIS OF CONSCIOUSNESS TO DISSOCIATIVE AMNESIA**

Tomislav Peharda<sup>1</sup>, Mauricio Juričić<sup>2</sup>, Ivica Šajn<sup>3</sup>,  
General hospital Pula, Pula, Croatia

<sup>1,3</sup>Psychiatry Unit, General Hospital Pula

<sup>2</sup>Neurology Unit, General Hospital Pula

A 30-year old female was found unconscious in her home, with scattered and broken things around the house. Due to loss of consciousness, after a basic internist examination, she was observed in the neuro-

logy outpatient surgery. With a pronounced headache, temporal disorientation was striking: she was unable to recognize her children in the pictures and convinced that she was 14 years old, attending catering school, i.e. reverted back 15 years. Since neurological examination (CDS of vertebral and carotid arteries, EEG, MSCT) proved normal, and tests for drugs of abuse negative, the neurological pathogenesis was excluded (crisis of consciousness, convulsive elements and commotion). She was referred for psychiatric treatment wherein the technique of free association was applied, without medications. Despite the pronounced headache, the patient was asked to talk with closed eyes. In three days her memory was recovered and the conflict situation that caused conversive and dissociative amnesia reconstructed. Without drug treatment, the nature of amnesic event was approached, preceded by profound neurological treatment. The particularity of this case lies in the fact that an acute conflict situation induced a dramatic conversive psychogenic reaction, relatively benign one, but it could only be identified after the exclusion of more serious, neurological causes.