

SOME OF WELL KNOWN MARIAN SANCTUARIES IN CROATIA: THE HONORING OF THE PRINCIPAL PICTURES/ICONS AND STATUES

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Background: Croatian people are devoted to Virgin Mary since olden times-there are 1162 religious objects/buildings and 8 cathedrals dedicated to honoured Holy Mary.

The aim is to see how the principal pictures/icons and statues were honored.

Objects and Methods: Registration of Famous Marian Shrines in Croatia and analysis of the most common places of honoring.

Results: There are 17 popular Marian shrines in Croatia that are observed. The pictures/icons are mostly honored in 59% of the popular Marian shrines in Croatia (mostly in Dalmatia -5 and in Slavonia - 3, it is about 47% of all major places of honoring) as opposed to the statues which are mostly honored in 41% of the popular Marian shrines in Croatia (somewhat more often in Dalmatia and in Zagorje - by 2, or 24% of all major places).

Discussion / Instead of a conclusion: It is to be expected that Croatian believers are committed to the Mother of God yearning for help and protection by praying more in front of her icons than in front of her statues.

POZNATIJA MARIJANSKA SVETIŠTA U HRVATSKOJ: ČAŠĆENJA GLAVNIH SLIKA/IKONA I KIPOVA

Pozadina: Djevici Mariji se hrvatski narod utječe od davnina. Njoj u čast i slavu posvećeno je 1162 vjerska objekta i 8 katedrala.

Cilj: Vidjeti čašćenja glavnih slika/ikona odnosno kipova u poznatijim marijanskim svetištima u Hrvatskoj.

Objekti i metode: Registracija poznatijih marijanskih svetišta u Hrvatskoj i analiza u njima najčešćih mjesta čašćenja.

Rezultati: Registrira se 17 poznatijih marijanskih svetišta u Hrvatskoj; slike se uglavnom najčešće časte u 59 % poznatijih marijanskih svetišta u Hrvatskoj (najčešće u Dalmaciji -5 i u Slavoniji - 3 tj. 47 % od svih glavnih čašćenja) za razliku od kipova koji se uglavnom najčešće časte u 41 % poznatijih marijanskih svetišta u Hrvatskoj (nešto češće u Dalmaciji i u Hrvatskom zagorju - po 2 tj. 24 % od svih glavnih čašćenja).

Rasprava / Umjesto zaključka: Predmnijevati je da se hrvatski vjernički puk rado utječe pomoći i zaštitu Majke Božje i to nešto više moleći se pred njezinim slikama / ikonama nego pred kipovima Njoj posvećenim u poznatijim marijanskim svetištima u Hrvatskoj.

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CONTINUOUS TREATMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT WITH DEPRESSION-SUCCESS FOR LONGER REMISSION

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Objective: To show that the lengthy and time taking the therapy in psychiatric patient in geriatrics conditions leads to a long phase of remission. Show case: patient building due to lethargy, indifference to the environment and themselves refusing to take food and disturbed sleep. This patient came in our hospital because of worsened psychiatric condition: lethargy, depressions ideas, suspicions, hearing voices, insomnia, neglect of personal hygiene.

Many years on many occasions treated in hospital with mental stages and remission and actuals, especially living alone and no one to take account and whether receiving regular therapy.

Methods: Pharmacotherapy, surveillance, calls behavioral cognitive therapy, family therapy and social clubs. The patient was treated primary by a multidisciplinary team of psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker and specialist of internal medicine.

During the ten years under the influence of antidepressants and therapy neuroleptics, the patient does not appear on the new attack of the depression disorder. Under the regular supervision of a team of nurses and doctors who closely observed every psychological change and regular treatment of therapy, the patient was ten years of proper psychological plan.

Purpose: With frequent calls by the psychologist and participation in therapeutic sessions of social worker, family, active participation of its part of the department with helping low-skilled staff, affective are well kept. Physical health was monitored by team of specialists of internal medicine and in our institution spent more than ten years.

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USE OF ADJUVANT DOSES OF OLANZAPINE IN ANXIETY CALMING IN SOME NEUROTIC DISEASES (OBSESSIVE, CONVERSIVE, AND SOMATOFORM DISORDERS)

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According to certain studies, olanzapine as an atypical antipsychotic from the second generation, in addition to reducing the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia as well as the manic episodes in bipolar disorders, used in adjuvant doses, gives positive results in the treatment of anxiety in certain neurotic diseases.

The aim of this paper is to accurately reflect the efficacy of olanzapine in alleviating, i.e. overcoming anxiety symptomatology in some neurotic disorders (obsessive, conversive and somatoform).

Subjects and methods: The study was of a prospective type, i.e. it was done for a period of 1 month in the PHI "Dr. Zora Mitic". The study involved 30 patients (13 men and 17 women) with Dg: F42, F44, and F45. Patients were at the average age of 30 ± 3.7 years. They did not suffer from another illness. During treatment, they were placed on medium and large dose antidepressant therapy. The dose of olanzapine administered was at a mean dose of 6.8 mg daily. The efficacy of olanzapine was evaluated using the Hamilton scale to determine the degree of anxiety, prior to the onset of olanzapine administration, after two weeks of treatment and after a month of treatment. Descriptive methods and t-test for testing the significance of differences were used in the prospective study on the statistical processing of the obtained data.

Results: The results obtained from the study indicated that after two weeks of treatment, the anxiety was reduced in patients with no statistically significance $p = 0.34$, and after a month of treatment, the reduction of the anxiety symptoms was statistically significant $p = 0.003$.

Conclusion: With the use of olanzapine in adjuvant doses, for a short period of time, these patients did not require anxiolytic and sedative therapy anymore. In those patients, due to a reduction in anxiety score after initiation into olanzapine, benzodiazepines that were previously given in high doses, after the reduction of anxiety, were given in small doses, only incidentally, or not given at all.

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ANXIETY AND ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN PEOPLE WITH STRESS WORK

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Using data from the Epidemiological Catchment Area study, found that a history of anxiety disorders increased the risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI), so they also found a graded relationship between anxiety (stress work) and the risk of AMI.

The AIM of this study was to determinate the risk of AMI in people with stress work.

Subjects and methods: The patients of this cross section study were examined in the University Clinic Skopje. We evaluated prevalence of anxiety disorders during hospitalization for Acute Myocardial Infarction in 80 patients (60 men and 20 women). Acute myocardial infarction was diagnosed according to the European Society of cardiology consensus guidelines. Criteria for AMI included specific clinical symptoms according to case history information (typical pains), changes in blood levels of cardiac enzymes and specified ECG changes. Anxiety symptoms were measured by Zung scale for self measuring anxiety (SAS). We excluded participants with cancer, asthma, diabetes mellitus, other endocrine disorders and autoimmune diseases. The results of this study were determined by descriptive methods and Pearson coefficient of linear correlation.