

Results: Between score of Zung scale for self measuring anxiety and diagnosed AMI we got statistical significances correlation ($r=-0.42$; $p=0.003$). The results also show that in 80 patients with AMI in higher percentage (85%) have higher score of SAS (anxiety) and also they have stress work only in 25% patients have small score of SCA and they don't have stress work.

Conclusion: Our findings indicate that self-reported core psychological symptoms of anxiety and also stress work are moderately associated with AMI risk. So, early diagnosis of anxiety disorders in AMI is so import there is clear advantages for those patients who are discharged from the hospital mast go to a rehabilitation facility. In this facility with nurses, physical therapist, and social workers have time for diagnoses and treated anxiety in AMI patients.

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POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS OR/AND POSTTRAUMATIC SUCCESS

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Results of several studies suggest that psychotrauma is not necessarily disabling. Most people are resistant and they can even develop as a person through trauma. Understanding and amplifying the sources of resilience and posttraumatic growth, as well as focusing on the hope and optimism, helps the professionals to awake those strengths in their patients. The intention of this workshop is to develop and to contribute to the sensitivity for the continuum which extends from the posttraumatic stress to the posttraumatic success - as well as to create a new language and a new understanding of trauma with which the survivors and the whole society can find new strength and more constructive patterns of support.

POSTTRAUMATSKI STRES I/ILI POSTTRAUMATSKI USPJEH

Rezultati nekoliko studija ukazuju da psihotrauma ne mora nužno onesposobiti. Većina ljudi posjeduje otpornost te je čak moguć i osobni razvitak kroz traumu. Razumijevanje i pojačavanje izvora otpornosti i posttraumatskog rasta, kao i usredotočenje na nadu i optimizam, pomaže stručnjacima u buđenju tih snaga kod svojih pacijenata. Namjera ove radionice je poticaj razvoju osjetljivosti za kontinuum koji se proteže od posttraumatskog stresa do posttraumatskog uspjeha - kao i stvaranje novog jezika i novog shvaćanja traume s kojima preživjeli i cijelo društvo mogu pronaći novu snagu i konstruktivnije obrasce podrške.

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MEDICAL TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE IN PATIENTS WITH CO-MORBID ANXIETY- DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

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Background: Alcohol dependence comorbid with anxiety-depressive disorder poses a major challenge in the clinical settings. Clinical studies show that certain number of people with alcoholism who are recently abstinent characteristically report increased feelings of anxiety and panic intertwined with depressive symptoms. Although the quality and severity of the presented symptoms do not satisfy the criteria of anxiety and depression, respectively, pharmacological treatment of this specific entity require comprehensive clinical assessment and thoughtful planning.

Methods: In the period 2015-2017 in specialized department for treating alcohol abuse and dependence in Mental Hospital “Skopje”-Skopje 609 patients were hospitalized. 61 patients were abstinent and at the same time were with mixed anxiety and depressive symptoms. We analysed the personal files of medical treatment in the hospital, individual pharmacological therapy list and prescribed therapy in the discharge summary. The included criteria were patients with the co-morbid state of alcohol dependence and anxiety-depressive disorder, while the excluded criteria were previously dual diagnosed conditions, alcoholism with personality or psychotic disorder.