

approaches to a person as whole, mental disorders and their treatment into person-centered clinical practice. In this sense, group psychotherapy and creative psychopharmacotherapy today are part of the overall integrative efforts in psychiatry. Neuroscientific discoveries suggest that they share similar neural pathways that lead to changes in brain function and symptoms relief. Various integrative elements make group psychotherapy and psychopharmacotherapy in combination more effective and efficient. The integration of the concept of creative psychopharmacotherapy and group psychotherapy into everyday clinical practice can improve treatment options as well as clinical practice by creating opportunities for research and development of new modalities of overall treatment.

Key words: creative psychopharmacotherapy - group psychotherapy - clinical practice

* * * * *

EPIGENETICS IN PSYCHIATRY

Andrea Zemba Čilić

Department of Neurology, University Hospital Center Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Changes in gene expression that lead to predictable, stable and possibly heritable alterations in cell function that are not due to changes in DNA sequence is the current definition of epigenetics. Ever growing evidence suggests that antipsychotic drugs used routinely for schizophrenia therapy induce their effects by modulating the host epigenome. The key epigenetic mechanisms targeted by antipsychotic drugs include DNA methylation, histone modification, and noncoding RNA expression. Understanding the pharmacoepigenetics of an antipsychotic drug is crucial to predicting its extrapyramidal effects, therapeutic dosage, treatment efficacy, and treatment strategy, and will facilitate personalized interventions. Further related drug discovery should target the induction of selective chromatin remodeling and gene-specific expression effects.

* * * * *

ACCEPTANCE OF DIAGNOSIS IN PSYCHIATRY AND INFLUENCE ON TREATMENT IN THE LIGHT OF CREATIVE PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY

Dino Hodžić¹, Mevludin Hasanović^{2,3}, Izet Pajević^{2,3} & Muhammed Hasanović⁴

¹*Mental Health Care Center, Public Institution „Dom zdravlja“ Odžak, Odžak, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

²*Department of Psychiatry University Clinical Center Tuzla, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

³*School of Medicine University of Tuzla, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

⁴*School of Philosophy, Psychology Department, University of Tuzla, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

In this paper, we focused on the complexity of diagnosis in psychiatry and problems during its communication, and its acceptance / non-acceptance, both by the patient and family members of the patient, which has a significant impact on the success of treatment. It is not uncommon for somatic diseases to be related to mental illness, which due to damage to certain organs requires adequate psychiatric therapy. The treatment process is a joint agreement between the patient, his / her family members and the psychiatrist regarding the explanation of the illness, how to take the medication and the agreement with the patient about the psychotherapy that would suit him / her best. Psychosocial support to the patient(s) is also very important in the treatment of psychiatric patients, because only with such support do we empower sick people, their families and the social environment, and the result is successful treatment and reintegration into everyday life in the community.

Key words: diagnosis in psychiatry, stigmatization, treatment, creative psychopharmacotherapy

* * * * *

CREATIVE PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY AND EXPERIENCES FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Nermina Kravić^{1,2}, Martina Krešić Ćorić³, Marija Burgić Radmanović⁴,
Nermina Ćurčić Hadžagić⁵, Mira Spremo⁴, Zihnet Selimbašić^{1,2}, Izet Pajević^{1,2},
Vesna Horvat⁵, Sabina Kučukalić⁵ & Mevludin Hasanović^{1,2}

¹Department of Psychiatry University Clinical Center Tuzla, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina

²School of Medicine University of Tuzla, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina

³Department of Psychiatry, University Clinical Hospital of Mostar, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina

⁴Department of Psychiatry, University Clinical Center of Republic of Srpska,
Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

⁵Department of Psychiatry, Clinical Center of University Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Introduction: Pediatric psychopharmacology involves the application of psychotropic agents to the treatment of children and adolescents with mental disorders and gathered knowledge from child and adolescent psychiatry (CAP), neurology, pediatrics and pharmacology. Defining elements of this discipline are: the metabolism of drugs is different in children than in adults (pharmacokinetics), the developing brain reacts specifically to the drug (pharmacodynamics), and psychopathology itself is not differentiated yet. To make an overview of specifics in psychopharmacological use in CAP and emphasize some experiences from Bosnia and Herzegovina in that field.

Methods: Through insight in current literature, we presented comprehensive findings and compare it with situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Results: The most common conditions in which psychopharmaceuticals are used in CAP were attention deficit hyperactivity disorders (ADHD), depressive and bipolar disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder and the treatment of early psychosis. Psychopharmaceuticals were also used to treat agitated conditions in various causes.

We made an overview of psychopharmaceuticals use in Bosnia and Herzegovina CAP and emphasized the fact that psychostimulants are not approved for the use yet, although they are mostly prescribed medication in CAP over the world. That limits us in the effectiveness of the treatment in ADHD and put us in the situations to use other medications instead (anxiolytics, antipsychotics, mood stabilizers) which are not approved for that condition.

Conclusion: The use of psychopharmacotherapy in CAP is justified in cases where it is necessary to reduce the suffering of children and to improve their functionality at the time when cognitive, social and emotional advancement is most pronounced. Further research and clinical monitoring of efficacy and safety in the use of psychopharmaceuticals in youngsters are necessary.

Key words: psychopharmacotherapy - child and adolescent psychiatry - Bosnia and Herzegovina

* * * * *

EVOLUTION OF PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY IN RECENT YEARS, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON ANTIPSYCHOTICS, FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE CLINIC FOR PSYCHIATRY OF UHC SPLIT

Davor Lasić, Trpimir Glavina & Boran Uglešić

Clinic for Psychiatry, University Hospital Centre Split, Split, Croatia

At the 4th Croatian Psychiatric Congress entitled "For Betterment without Stigma" held in Cavtat, from October 4 to 8, 2006, Prof. Goran Dodig, PhD, MD, in a discussion on the future of Croatian psychiatry, pointed out the allegation from the British research that for the most part the psychiatric doctrine changes significantly every fifteen years. Modern psychiatry is about 200 years old. The first European psychiatric clinic was founded in Florence in 1802. Modern psychopharmacotherapy dates back to 1952 with the discovery of chlorpromazine (Jean Delay & Pierre Deniker), considered the third psychiatric revolution. The sequence of events in the field of psychopharmacotherapy over the last 70 years can be traced as evolution, which in shorter and shorter time intervals results in significant shifts in the development of psychiatry from almost all points of view. The process of globalization equals psychiatric