

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERFECTIONISM AND ANGER IN ADOLESCENTS

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Background: As a contribution to the dimensional classification of mental disorders, which in the next edition of the American Psychiatric Association (APA) could dominate over the categorical, and in general, due to the impact of anger on the behavior of individuals in our society, it seems important to examine and analyze dimensions that represent risk factors for occurrence and development of anger disorders. **Aim:** To examine gender differences in the expression of the adaptive and maladaptive dimensions of perfectionism and anger (state and trait, as well as the anger expression and control) and to examine whether the dimensions of perfectionism are statistically significant predictors of anger.

Subjects and methods: This study included a total of 600 primary and secondary school students (305 girls and 295 boys), 12 to 18 years old. Data were collected using a Socio-demographic Features Questionnaire for general information onto the Adaptive/Maladaptive Perfectionism Scale (AMPS), Child-Adolescent Perfectionism Scale (CAPS), and State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2 Child and Adolescent (STAXI-2 C/A).

Results: Statistically significant gender differences were found in the expression of the adaptive and maladaptive dimensions of perfectionism and anger. For aspects of anger, girls have been found to control their anger more often than boys. Multiple regression analysis indicates the important contribution of the dimensions of perfectionism in the explanation of anger in adolescents.

Conclusion: Given the results obtained, our research represents a contribution to the definition of a dimensional diagnostic system to prevent comorbidity of mental disorders and provide more clinically relevant information about each individual. The instrument which is used to measure anger in this study (STAXI-2 C/A; Brunner & Spielberger 2009) was for the first time applied in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The results of this research are a contribution to its validation.

Key words: perfectionism - anger - adolescents

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PSYCHOGENIC STUTTERING - CASE REPORT

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Stuttering is a speech disorder characterized by the involuntary repetition, extension or cessation of sound. Psychogenic stuttering is a conversion symptom whose cause is emotional in its nature. Conversive disorder is a change in physical functioning that seems to suggest a physical disorder but is in fact an expression of a particular psychic conflict. The appearance of stuttering in adulthood can be the result of psychological trauma.

In this report a 50-year-old female patient who has been in psychiatric treatment (pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy) for the last eight years will be presented. She has been treated for recurrent depressive disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder and histrionic personality disorder and has been in inpatient treatment several times.

The patient lost consciousness a year ago, suffering a concussion. The aforementioned occurred after ingestion of a larger quantity of prescribed psychotropic medication which she took in an attempt to subside polymorphic locomotor issues. She has since started to stutter and has lost hearing in her left ear.

Differential diagnosis between psychogenic and neurological stuttering is complex and demanding and requires individualized and multidisciplinary treatment of the patient.

Key words: psychogenic stuttering - conversive disorder - histrionic personality disorder

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GAMBLING FROM SEVEN PERSPECTIVES

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In recent decades, it has been recognized that certain behaviors resemble addictions to alcohol and other psychoactive substances (PAS). Based on the results of research for such behaviors, many authors have found that it is justified to consider them addictions not related to PAS or "behavioral" addictions and that in the classifications of mental disorders should be in the same group with addictions related to PAS. Compulsive activities that may include gambling, Internet use, playing video games, sex, eating, and shopping based on epidemiological and neurobiological characteristics have similarities to PAS addictions. Recognition of clinical and neurobiological similarities between the described behaviors and behaviors related to PAS use resulted in the inclusion of gambling disorders in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), and online gaming disorders are classified as conditions for further research. In the 11th revision of the International Classification of Diseases, gambling and gaming disorders are involved in behavioral addictions. Authors presented problem of gambling through seven perspectives.

Key words: gambling - behavioral addictions - seven perspectives

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