antidepressants may not offer effective treatment for this aspect of the illness.

P0041

Efficacy and tolerability of fluvoxamine in outpatients with anxiety disorders

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Prospective, three months study of efficacy and tolerability of fluvoxamine in outpatients with Anxiety disorders. The subjects were the patients older than 18 years of age, previously without therapy or treated with other psychopharmacological treatment, with diagnosis of Anxiety disorder (F40 to F49 according to ICD-10 Classification of Mental Disorder). Clinical efficacy was evaluated with Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale HAM-A and Clinical Global Impression scales at baseline visit, after one month and after three months of fluvoxamine therapy. Side effects were recorded during the therapy.

Aim of the study: Evaluation of efficacy and tolerability of fluvoxamine in outpatients with Anxiety disorders (F40 to F49 according to ICD-10 Classification of Mental Disorder).

Inclusion criteria: Female and male outpatients older than 18 years of age treated in Psychiatry Clinic Clinical Hospital Center Split, previously without therapy or treated with other psychopharmacological treatment, to which one of the following Anxiety disorders (F40 to F49 according to ICD-10 Classification of Mental Disorder) was diagnosed.

Exclusion criteria

- Hypersensitivity to fluvoxamine
- Pregnancy and lactation
- Hepatic or kidney insufficiently
- Unstable epilepsy
- Discontinuation of the treatment with irreversible monoamine oxidize inhibitors less than 14 days prior to introduction of fluvoxamine therapy
- Discontinuation of moclobemide therapy less than one day prior to introduction of fluvoxamine therapy.

Statistical Methods: Descriptive statistics was used for the analysis of demographic data and incidence of adverse events.

Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance was used for data analysis (Statistical software SPSS).

Statistical significance was defined as $p \leq 0{,}05$.

P0042

Milnacipran in the treatment of depressive patients older 60 years

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Milnacipran in the treatment of depressive patients older 60 years

Background: Treatment of old - age patients requires antidepressants with high efficacy, but safety from view of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.

Milnacipran is a specific serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor antidepressant, which is devoid of antagonist activity at muscarinic, histamine and adrenergic receptors, resulting in a benign side-effect profile.

Aim: evaluate efficacy and tolerability of milnacipran over a 8 - week treatment period in patients older 60 years suffering from reccurent or single episode of major depression.

Methods: 24 patients with mild or moderate major depression were included in the study. Patients had been suffering from depression from 2 to 20 years and had had one or two depressive episodes in the last two years. The study was open label. Milnacipran was administered as a single daily dose of 50 mg and subsequently as 50 mg bid (100 mg/day).

Results: After six weeks all patients had a reduction of the Hamilton score of at least 40% with a mean reduction of 54.6%. After eight weeks, the mean Hamilton rating score was 8.1 with most patients in remission with a score of 8 or less. Adverse events were reported infrequently. Constipation and excessive sweating occurred in four patients and headache in one patient. These adverse events occurred early in the treatment and lasted less than 14 days.

Conclusion: Good efficacy and good tolerance suggests that milnacipran is a suitable candidate for first line treatment of mild to moderate major depression.

P0043

Sertraline in treatment of depression, panic disorder, OCD and PTSD at dailly hospital, psychiatric clinic Sarajevo university

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Background and Aims: Sertraline is an antidepressant of the SSRI class, and shared common side effects and contraindications with other members of SSRI class.

Aim of this study is to show how Sertraline is effective in treatment of distinguish psychiatric disorders, observing side effects as well.

Methods: This prospective study covered 30 patients, randomly selected at Psychiatric Clinic University of Sarajevo.

SCID-I and CGI was used as instruments. Dose vary related to clinical state (25-150 mg/day)

Results: Out of total number of patients (30); 22 (73.3%) are female and 8 (267%) males with disorders as follows: Depression (667%),Panic Disorder and PTSD (33% each) and OCD (6,7%).

Starting Sertraline dose was 25 mg/day, which is increased in 90% of cases to 50mg/day, and 100 mg/day (6.7%) after one week of treatment resulting with average dose of 52.5 mg/day (average change 27.5). During second follow up there is a further increase of dose to the average of 76.67 mg/day ranging from 25 to 150 mg/day (average 25). Duration of follow up was 3-6 months. 43.3% of patients in our sample were taking concomitant pharmacotherapy in form of anxiolitic and antidepressants.

Conclusion: Sertraline is significantly effective as therapy for Depression, Panic disorder, OCD. None of the patients reported some side effects from the Sertraline therapy. In 90.0% of cases final evaluation of response was excellent with 10% of very good response to treatment

P0044

Manic-Like episode associated with Venlafaxine-Mirtazapine combination in resistant major depression: Case report

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