

attached grandfather he had developed a lot of dissociative symptoms including depersonalization, autoscopy, fugue, psychogenic amnesia, Ganser's syndrome and DID on the basis of traumatic experiences under the dissociated family circumstances from his early childhood. As for DID, at least 4 personalities, i.e. a host personality, a child personality, a cool personality and a female personality, were supposed to exist in this case. Among them the female personality was the perpetrator. In Japan only 5 cases of DID had been reported until 1990 since the first case was introduced in a book in 1919, whereas more than 30 cases have come to appear in journals or academic meetings from 1991 to 1997. Compared with the clinical picture of DID in North America the rate of sexual abuse and the number of alter-personalities are low with the cases in Japan. Although the incidence is still quite low in Japan DID can be said to be validated as a clinical entity in spite of Mersky's severe criticism about it. It is to be noted that in most of the cases alter-personalities appear spontaneously without any suggestion by psychiatrists. The influence of mass-media may not be denied but the severity of psychopathology in some cases can not be explained by it.

Mon-P76

THE STRUCTURE ALTERATION OF THE DEPRESSIVE PATHOLOGY IN CONDITIONS OF MAJOR SOCIAL BREAK-DOWN

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The introduction of new diagnostic categories, as Enduring Personality Change after Catastrophic Experiences (ICD 10- F 62.0) and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (ICD 10-F 43.1) has suggested us the idea to study the disorders that have arisen after major social changes. The alteration of the socio-economical system after the collapse of communism in 1989 in the Eastern Europe was considered as the index event.

It has been analyzed the structure of the pathology in a very big psychiatric hospital, with a stable population that is referring to this hospital, in three different moments: before the event, after 1 year and after 5 years after he social break.

Surprisingly the conclusion of the study was related to the depressive pathology, that has changed significantly from statistically point of view, increasing from 32.8% to 49.37%, with a proportionally increase of the gravity index of depression.

The interpretation of these results is that the cognitive hypothesis of depression is also verified in conditions of major social changes, when people's expectations are modified and the individuals are losing their axiological values.

It was also achieved the structural analysis regarding the sex and the age in order to establish the population at maximum risk.

All the data were verified with usual statistically methods (T Student, OR and RR), and from statistically point of view the conclusions of the study have a high significance.

Mon-P77

PTSD IN AMBULANT ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT VICTIMS: PREVALENCE, PREDICTORS AND A CONTROLLED STUDY OF THE PROPHYLACTIC VALUE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEBRIEFING

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This report examined initial distress levels, course of symptoms, incidence of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), predictors

of short-term outcome and value of prophylactic counselling in a consecutive series of amblant trauma attenders with Minor RTA injuries.

Method: Forty consecutive attenders were randomly allocated to intervention and monitoring groups following an assessment interview at a mean of seven days post-trauma and were reassessed at three months using a variety of standard scales both self and clinician rated.

Results: High initial levels of distress at one week post-trauma in the majority decreased sharply over the three month follow-up period. Incidence of PTSD over the three months were estimated at 19% and prevalence at three months post-trauma was 9%. High initial distress increasing age and high levels of perceived threat were significant independent predictors of morbidity at follow-up. No significant differences in outcome were found between intervention and monitoring groups at three months.

Conclusions: Early assessment is of value in identifying individuals at risk of PTSD. There is as yet, no evidence that psychological debriefing confers significant benefit in terms of reduced psychopathology at three months post trauma in RTA victims

Mon-P78

POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDERS OF AFGHANISTAN COMBAT VETERANS

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Drug and alcohol problems of traumatic stress sufferers is one of the crucial problems in the field of posttraumatic stress disorders.

The study of development mechanisms of alcohol dependence of an individual including reasons for alcohol consumption is important both from scientific point of view and from that of therapeutical intervention

Clinical and psychological methods were used for examination of 128 males aged 21–32 who had been in active service in Afghanistan from 1979 till 1989. The period after their homecoming made 2–8 years. Almost everyone under investigation abused alcohol during one or one month after homecoming. The combat veterans fall under the following groups: "relatively refusing alcohol" (24 persons, 18.8%), "with signs of alcohol abuse" (32 persons, 25%), and the so-called "intermediate group" which in fact do not show signs of alcohol dependence but under unfavourable social and economic conditions display clear tendencies for alcoholism development. The long-term studies (2.5 years) indicate that the dynamics of alcohol dependence development is due to combat-related stress, peculiarities of personality, social and family environment of the veterans after homecoming.

Mon-P79

PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AMONG POWs IN BOSNIA DURING 1992–1995

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Twenty patients, who were POWs in Bosnia during war period were examined. Seventeen of twenty patients were male and three female, aged from 24–45.

All of them were Moslems.

None of observed POWs weren't high educated. Average length of being in prison was five months. Circumstances during that period were hard, and all of POWs had been exposed to different torture.

Fifteen of twenty patients (75%) had symptoms of delayed PTSD, 10% (2/20) suffered from Depression, and 15% (3/20) from Anxiety Disorders. We found in 80% (16/20) PTSD associated with Personality Disorders, or with Panic attacks, or with drug and alcohol abuse.

The most frequent symptoms of PTSD were: flashback, intrusive symptoms, avoidance, nightmare, affective rigidity, loss of concentration, depression, suicidal thoughts, anxiety, insomnia.

After treatment, we found five patients (33%) with severe Personality disorders after experienced trauma. And we noticed that 3 patients (20%) were chronic PTSD.

If we would have new patients POWs, they would also, have been observed and evaluated.

Mon-P80

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES IN PERIOD OF ADOLESCENCE

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Childhood psychic trauma appears to be a crucial etiological factor in the development of a number of serious disorders both in adolescence and in adulthood.

Aim of our study is to investigate relation between childhood trauma and psychic reactions of war trauma.

Sample is consisted of 174 refugee adolescents 14–20 years old, who are experiencing the war trauma. Research is designed as an open clinical study. Standardized instruments are used for evaluation: CAT-scale, Achenbach-YSR-questionnaire and CWTQ. Results present significant differences between sexes, girls have more negative experience than boys in childhood ($p = 0.0449$, $X_f = 8.47$; $X_m = 7.19$). Relation between childhood trauma and psychic reactions of war trauma are obvious. Results are presented by tables and pictures.

Childhood trauma is very important fact because of development of emotional life in period of adolescence.

Mon-P81

CARE ARRANGEMENTS FOR PTSD PATIENTS

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War situation with massive psychotraumatization challenge mental health profession with huge number of people with trauma related syndromes. During and after war in Croatia besides well defined syndromes several syndromes that do not match existing diagnostic criteria could be observed. The authors reviewed the development concerning of the treatment model patients with PTSD and other traumatized syndromes treated on Rijeka region during and after war in Croatia. They also showed changes of the clinical picture resulting from war psychotrauma. They presented the program of treatment for PTSD patients presently adopted, as well as recommendations for further development of care of PTSD patients and possibilities of evaluation of therapeutic outcomes.

Mon-P82

HOW DOES THE TRAUMA IMPACT THE PTSD

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PTSD is a disorder caused by such kind of traumatic experiences that could cause psychological reactions to almost everybody.

The harder the traumatic experience was, the higher the incidence of PTSD may be expected.

Two groups were compared in this study - the first group consisted of combat veterans and the second group of veterans who were prisoners of war in addition.

The specific trauma questionnaire has been constructed by the authors and applied in both groups as well as DSM-III-R criteria questionnaire.

The question this study is answering is whether and how the differences in traumatic experiences impact the incidence of PTSD.

Mon-P83

PSYCHOVEGETATIVE DISTURBANCES AS A COMPONENT OF SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN THE VICTIMS OF THE CHERNOBYL NPP DISASTER CONSEQUENCES

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Objects: 44 persons, who took part in the elimination of the Chernobyl NPP accident consequences (the so call "liquidators") (main group) and 11 patients with mild psychoorganic syndrome of different nature (control group) were investigated. The liquidators suffered from polymorphous psychopathological disorders with domination of somatoform, affective (dysthymic type) disturbances and cognitive impairment with a tendency to formation of psychoorganic syndrome. All the patients had psychovegetative disturbances of different severity.

Methods: The evaluation of vegetative status included the definition of the overall vegetative tonus (the vegetative index by Kerdo and cardiac output), investigations of vegetative reactivity (pharmacological test with Adrenaline 1%–1.0 ml per cut), definition of the vegetative maintenance (by orthostatic test).

Results: The data of vegetative index analysis showed that there is a shift in the autonomous nervous system activity in the "liquidators" to the parasympathic component domination. The reactivity in the main group was characterized by an increased parasympathetic mode of reaction. Ensuring activity in the main group showed a trend to formation of the excessive vegetative activation under the usual stimuli. Delayed vegetative responses on the type of vegetative paroxysm have been revealed in the main group.

Conclusion: The results showed total vegetative disturbances with decreasing of compensatory possibilities both in reactivity and in the vegetative maintenance activity. The types of vegetative reactivity in the "liquidators" are similar to vegetative paroxysms.

Mon-P84

MIRTAZAPINE: AN ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT FOR DEPRESSED PATIENTS WITH POOR COMPLIANCE DUE TO SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

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Mirtazapine, a noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant, displays strong 5-HT₂ blocking properties which may be related to lack of sexual dysfunction.

In our open-label study, after a wash-up period of 4–14 days, mirtazapine (30–40 mg/day) was administered for 6 weeks to 24 male and 21 female patients who had discontinued the treatment with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) because of sexual dysfunction. The patients were moderately depressed and none of them experienced any sexual dysfunction prior to SSRI treatment.