

## S56. Perspectives of psychiatry in Central and South-Eastern Europe

Chair: N. Sartorius (CH)

### S56.1

Psychiatric education, scientific and research activities in Yugoslavia

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Psychiatric education in Yugoslavia is organized through pre-graduate and post-graduate studies. Pre-graduate studies include two semester lectures and practice, colloquies and final exam. Post-graduate education includes theory and practice on all psychiatric departments and psychiatry related medicine branches for four years period.

Throughout the specialization of psychiatry senior psychiatrists supervise residents. Different therapeutical approaches are included in the post-graduate psychiatric programme in Yugoslavia. Final exam consists of comprehensive clinical and theoretical part in front of University commission. In addition post-graduate studies are organized for several sub specializations.

Masters and PhD studies are also a part of post-graduate studies in psychiatry. Scientific research has not been properly and systematically organized in Yugoslavia, during the past period. Access to scientific literature through journals and Internet service significantly increased lately. Professional collaboration became stronger by participation at international psychiatric meetings, research networks and different professional associations. Clinical research has been developed mainly in cooperation with few pharmaceutical companies. Other part of scientific research is outreached through supervised Master and PhD studies, which are deprived for modern basic investigations.

### S56.2

Organization, ethical and legal aspects of mental health service in Yugoslavia

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Mental health service in Yugoslavia passes through transition phase and still relies on huge psychiatric hospitals and small University departments. Participations of the primary care in mental health service are insufficient.

There is a serious problem with prolonged hospitalizations and comprehensive outpatient follow-up regarding non-existence of database and statistical evaluation.

During the past period Yugoslavia has been faced with extreme obstacles and difficulties in provision of sufficient amounts of medicines for the patients. Fortunately, there had been substantial help from different kind of medical donations.

Recently, many NGO's has been mostly involved in the problems of traumatic stress, frequent in the past years in Yugoslavia. Ethical Committees established in educational and research psychiatric institutions consists from professionals of different profiles and laypersons from the community. However, it cannot be said that they are functioning properly, partly due to contradictions between old legislations and actual requests.

Mental health legislation in Yugoslavia is rather old-fashioned comparing to modern trends in the mental health service. The

main problem is involuntary hospitalization of psychiatric patients, which should be resolved through new mental health legislation.

### S56.3

Past, present and future in education in psychiatry in Romania

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Post-graduated education in Psychiatry is organized in five national university centers: Bucharest, Cluj, Iasi, Targu Mures and Timisoara. The duration of this period is five years and during it the young psychiatrist may be involved different kind of trainings in psychotherapies and therapeutically approach.

In the same context we had access in psychiatric summer schools and four seminars organized with help of Lundbeck Institutes.

The participation in National and Regional Psychiatric Meetings offers credits for Romanian Psychiatrists in agreement with European Concept of Continual Medical Education.(CME)

### S56.4

Organisation of psychiatric service in Romania

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Old system of Institutionally Psychiatry has developed to an ambulatory system that include Centers of Mental Health, Centers of Ergotherapy and Centers for Intervention in Crisis, majority organized in university cities. In last year emerge the component of the system for comunitary psychiatry who include: Day Centers and Hostels. We underline the existence of sixteen groups of Anonyms Alcoholics (AA) who activate in Romania and organize every year meetings and experience exchanges. Also are important the recent organization of specialized centers for drug dependence uniformly distributed in all regions of the country.

## S57. Brain morphology in schizophrenia

Chairs: N.C. Andreasen (USA), A. Vita (I)

### S57.1

Novel methods to study brain morphology in schizophrenia

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A high degree of gyrification characterizes the mature human brain. The study of gyrification—the shape and pattern of sulcal and gyral curvature—is a useful tool for examining mechanisms that shape brain development. We have developed a novel method to measure sulcal and gyral curvature and cortical depth based on *in vivo* MR imaging, in order to use gyrification measures as a probe for understanding the neurodevelopmental abnormalities in schizophrenia. We have studied two groups of subjects suffering from schizophrenia, who were compared to healthy volunteer control subjects. The first group consisted of 42 patients who had their onset of illness during childhood and adolescence and ranged in age from 12 to 19. The second group consisted of a separate group of 47 adult first episode patients. We found that both groups had very similar patterns of abnormality. Both groups of patients had prominent abnormalities in sulcal and gyral curvature and cortical depth affecting the whole brain, but which were more prominent in