

Poster Session I

6 April 2008

Poster Session I: Stress

P0001

Sexual Violence among women in Marrakech

I. Adali, S. Boutabia, S. Bououda, R. Chagh, F. Asri, F. Manoudi, I. Tazi. *Psychiatric Academic Unit, CHU MOHAMED VI, Marrakech, Morocco*

Introduction: Sexual violence is considered today as an important social problem touching especially women and children.

Population and Methods: We carried out a retrospective study in an association of assistance of women and children victims of sexual aggression on a sample of 96 women between 2006 and 2007, we have use a structured questionnaire, specifying socio-demographic characteristics of both sex offenders and victims, the nature and circumstances of aggression, the description of sexual hurts, the physical and psychical impact, and finally medical and psychiatric taking care on victims.

Results: Victims were aged 17-58 ans (mean age 28,31 years), 61,5% were married, 75% did not have a job, almost the half of the women was without level of instruction (49%), they were sexually agressed in 91,7%, sexually harassed in 9,4%. Several sexual attacks were objectified at the victim's in 78,1%. Sex offenders were aged 21-60 ans (mean age 35,48 years), they were the husbands in 55,2%. The sexual violence was accompanied with physical violence in 87,5%. No sexual hurt was objectivized in 63,5%. Two thirds of the victims consulted at a doctor's (67,7%), The gynecologists and the general practitioners were the first consulted doctors (32,3% et 31,3%). Depression was diagnosed in 12,5%. The victims divorced further to sexual violence in 38,5%. The victims benefited from a psychiatric treatment in 19,8%. The majority of the victims lodged a complaint against their aggressors (84,4%).

Conclusion: sexual violence is reported frequently recently in Morocco, developing preventive programs against this phenomenon is required.

P0002

The presence of childhood sexual abuse a risk for antithyroid antibodies positivity in the postpartum depression. A preliminary study

A. Plaza¹, L.L. Garcia-Esteve¹, P. Navarro¹, C. Ascaso^{2,3}, M. Piñero², R. Martin-Santos^{4,5}, E. Gelabert^{1,5}. ¹Unit of Perinatal Psychiatry and Gender Research (UPPiRG), Hospital Clínic Universitari de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain ²Department of Public Health of The University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain ³Institut D'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi I Sunyer (IDIBAPS), Barcelona, Spain ⁴Drug Abuse and Psychiatric Department, Hospital Del Mar, Barcelona, Spain ⁵EPharmacology Research Unit, Institut Municipal D'Investigació Mèdica (IMIM), Barcelona, Spain

Objective: To examine whether the postpartum depression (PPD) subgroup with positive antithyroid antibodies (Ab+) compared with the PPD subgroup without positive presence of Ab (Ab-) have a different psycho-social and psychopathological characteristics.

Methods: One hundred three (N=103) patients with PPD according with DSM-IV criteria were included. Autoimmune status of the thyroid (Thyroperoxidasa antibodies, Thyroglobulin antibodies), severity of depression and anxiety (EPDS and 21-item Hamilton and STAI-S scales), psychosocial variables (Early Trauma Inventory, Saint Paul Ramsey Questionnaire, Marital Adjustment Test) were assessed joint with other several demographics and reproductive variables.

Results: The presence of childhood sexual abuse in PPD women increase the probability of Ab(+) (OR = 2,528 ; 95% CI = 1,00-6,39). The levels of Thyroid peroxidase antibodies (TPOAb) titers have a strongly correlation ($p < 0,000$) with the levels of the Early Trauma Inventory.

Conclusions: The results of our study give a link between early stress, the immune system, and postpartum depression. The implication of the immunitary system in the etiopathogenesis of the PPD through the long lasting sensitization of the inflammatory response system and the endocrine system in front to stress behind the CNS and their transmitters and receptors activation is discussed.

P0003

Comparison of serum level of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic factor and Hypothalamus-Pituitary-Adrenal axis functioning in clinical burnout with controls

I.T. Binbay¹, O. Onen Sertoz¹, E. Koylu², A. Noyan¹, E. Yildirim², H. Elbi Mete¹. ¹Department of Psychiatry, Ege University School of Medicine, Izmir, Turkey ²Department of Physiology, Ege University School of Medicine, Izmir, Turkey

Background and Aims: Burnout is a syndrome characterized by emotional exhaustion, physical fatigue, and mental weariness as a consequence of chronic stress. Chronic stress is known to affect

HPA-axis. Studies on HPA-axis functioning in burnout have produced inconsistent results. BDNF is one of the trophic factors involved in the regulation of adult hippocampal neurogenesis and is believed to decrease as a consequence of chronic stress mediated by hyperactivation of the HPA-axis. The aetiological relationship between the serum level of BDNF and burnout has not yet been studied.

Methods: 37 clinically diagnosed burnout participants were compared with 35 healthy controls. Basal serum cortisol, sBDNF, and cortisol level after 1mg dexamethasone suppression test were sampled.

Results: We found no significant differences in terms of HPA-axis functioning, but we did find significantly lower levels of sBDNF compared between burnout participants and controls ($p=0.005$). sBDNF levels correlated significantly with scores of three dimensions of Maslach Burnout Inventory. HPA-axis function and sBDNF were not affected by the presence of a current psychiatric disorder. Depression, depersonalization and competence scores were found to be the most important predicting variables of burnout.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that there was no dysregulation in the HPA-axis of burnout participants. However, BDNF and hippocampal neurogenesis seem to be important in the aetiology of burnout. Though BDNF is a novel way to investigate the possible aetiology of burnout, further research concerning the role of BDNF in the neurobiology of burnout is needed.

P0004

Sexual dysfunction in veterans with PTSD

D. Britvic, V. Anticevic, V. Kekez. *Department of Psychiatry, Regional Centre for Psychotrauma, Clinical Hospital Centre, Split, Croatia*

In spite of results of previous studies which shows significantly higher rate of sexual dysfunction in veterans with PTSD in all domains (desire, arousal, orgasm, activity and satisfaction) these problems were not enough examined. Erectile disorder and premature ejaculation were most frequently reported problems.

Aim of the study were to examine full range of sexual functioning (sexual activity, erectile disorder, sexual desire, orgasmic disorder, dyspareunia and premature ejaculation) in veterans with PTSD. In that purpose two groups were formed: experimental group of veterans with PTSD ($N=70$) and control group of healthy examinees ($N=60$).

Results show reduced satisfaction and reduced frequency of sexual activity, hypoactive sexual desire and erectile disorder in veterans with PTSD. Our results confirm results of previous studies about sexual dysfunction in veterans with PTSD.

Mentioned sexual dysfunction could be explained as results of posttraumatic stress disorder as well as comorbid diagnosis, and interpersonal relationship disturbances, problems with closeness, intimacy and partners relationship disturbance.

Results of this study show that both erectile disorder and hypoactive sexual desire disorder in veterans with PTSD, cause loss of self-confidence, reduced frequency of sexual activities as well as dissatisfaction with sexual aspects of life.

P0005

School maladjustment at initial pupils from victim families

G.G. Butorin¹, N.E. Butorina², L.A. Benko². ¹*Psychological Department, State University, Chelyabinsk, Russia* ²*Child and*

Adolescent Department, Ural State Medical Academy for Advanced Education, Chelyabinsk, Russia

Objects: Mental conditions of deprivation genesis in this cohort of deprived children play an essential role in formation of their social-psychological maladjustment.

Methods and Material: The design of the present research included studying of 116 children of the migrants families. The economic difficulty, uncertainty of the future life provoked development of a stable interfamily relations. Children got in a situation of unexpected deprivation of habitual conditions, that had a negative effect on dynamics and quality of their adaptation. With the help of the statistical methods, allowing to specify character, depth and weight of depriving conditions, results of polydisciplinary research have been processed.

Results: Deprived conditions were characterized by a continuum of displays and have been submitted: 1) deprived reactions, as short-term mental conditions; 2) actually deprived conditions, and 3) deprived developments, as long-term mental conditions or processes. Types of school maladjustment, reflecting both level of mental development and formed personal features which were under influence of depriving conditions looked as follows: 1) with the prevalence of behaviour disorders (at 42,3% of children); 2) with mainly emotional disorders (at 46,4% of children); 3) with difficulties in intellectual functioning (at 11,3% of children).

Conclusion: The continuum of maladjustment displays settled down between a prepathology and dysfunctional condition. Attempt to systematize a level of social functioning disorders assumed an estimation of their quantitative characteristics which identification with deprived conditions changes has allowed to allocate the easy, moderate and severe degree of maladjustment.

P0006

Impact of intensity of traumatic experience on level of perceived competency and Self-Esteem of survivors

L. Cakovic. *Center for Victims of Torture, Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina*

Introduction: Expectations of individual regarding self-esteem and personal competency are mediators of behavior. Traumatic experience can effect and modify both self-esteem and perceived competency and in that way determine individual behavior.

Aim: of this study is to assess impact of intensity of traumatic experience on level of self-esteem and perceived competency of individual.

Methods: In this research two groups of participants were included. Group G1 consisted from 21 individuals, clients of Center for victims of torture, who survived different highly stressful traumatic experiences including torture. Group G2 consisted from 21 individuals who survived different traumatic experiences without being tortured. For this research 4 psychological instruments were used: Socio-demographic questionnaire, List of stressful life events, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and Rosenberg Perceived Competency scale. In this research T-test method of statistical analysis was used.

Results: According to List of stressful life events participants from group G1 were highly traumatized comparing with group G2 who showed lower level of traumatization ($p<0,01$). On perceived competency scale and self-esteem scale group G1 (highly traumatized) showed lower scores comparing with group G2 (less traumatized). ($p<0,01$).