Hosmer-Lemersshow test (x2 =9.654; df=8; p=0.290) indicated the goodness-of-fit of the prediction model.

Conclusions: A previous history of depression and EPDS≥10 in the immediate postpartum allow to identify women with high risk of PPD before leaving the Obstetric Ward.

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P058

Trazodone in the treatment of the depressed patient with insomnia

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Objective: The aim of our study: to evaluate the efficacy of trazodone in the treatment of patients with depression showing marked insomnia.

Method: 45 patients, with diagnosis F32.0 -F32.2 (according to ICD -10) with marked insomnia, aged 29- 64 years, were enrolled. Patients received trazodone 15o mg/day, 6 weeks,without concomitant medication.The visits were organized at the beginning of treatment, after 2, and after 6 weeks of treatment for all the patients.The Montgomery Asberg Depression Rating Scale was used as a rating instruments.Gathered data were statistically processed.

Results: There was a significant improvement for trazodone treated patients in the MADRS item 4 scores at weeks 2 and 6 versus baseline (p < 0,05).They also showed significant and clinically relevant improvement in MADRS total scores after trazodone treatment.

Conclusion: Trazodone shows a significant beneficial effect in reducing sleep disturbance in depressed patients.

P059

Relationship of socio-demographic characteristics of seizure types in epileptics with depression present as comorbid condition

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Introduction: The most common psychical disorder which occurs with epilepsy is interictal epilepsy which life prevalence is 40%-60%.

Aim: To establish the frequency of depressive disorder in epileptic patients taking into account socio-demographic characteristics and the type of epileptic seizures.

Material and Methods: The survey comprised randomly chosen 476 patients treated at the Dispensary for epilepsy at the Neurology Clinic, University Clinical Center Sarajevo. All patients were tested with MMSE, Beck and Hamilton depression tests.

Results: In the surveyed sample males were represented with 53.4%, mean age 36.7 years and SD=12.58, while mean age in females was 33.3% and SD=12.58%. 80% of patients had high school education. Male patients had significantly higher rate of marriage and employment than women (p<0.001). Two thirds of patients had partial seizures with or without secondary generalization. Out of that number women had significantly more frequent seizures with partial complex symptoms. Depressive disorder was present in 34% of patients at the Beck scale and 38.8% at the Hamilton scale, significantly more frequent in women.

Conclusion: Depressive disorder was significantly more present in middle-aged women, predominantly in women with high school education, unmarried, unemployed, with significantly more frequent seizures with partial complex symptoms than males.

P060

Anxiety and depression of patients with diabetes

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There are numerous of mechanisms by which psychological dysfunction follows physical illness. They include the disturbing subjective meaning of the illness and its manifestations for the patient, impairment of the patient's capacity to cope with the needs and goals, impairment of ability to meet the demands of sexual, social and economic roles.

Symptoms of depression frequently occur in patients with diabetes and depression in the medically ill frequently goes undetected and untreated. The presence of depression is particularly problematic because depression is often associated with somatic symptoms that overlap with or resemble symptoms of diabetes. The challenge of diagnosing depression in diabetic patients is complicated by neurovegetative symptoms.

These patients resist the notion of emotional distress, substituting in its place various physical complaints.

The aims of the present study are to explore the psychopathology that occurs in patients with diabetes to study in depth their psychiatric profile.

Sixty patients mean age 61.6 SD = 17.01 suffered from Diabetes. There was a comparison group of sixty healthy volunteers.

The psychometric measurements employed were:

Hostility was examined by the hostility and direction of hostility questionnaire [HDHQ].

Psychiatric symptomatology was evaluated by the symptom − check-list-90-R [SCL-90-R] and the Delusions Symptoms Inventory / State of Anxiety and Depression, [DSSI / SAD].

The Diabetes patients reported significantly more symptoms of Somatization that the non-patients.

The patients with diabetes show significantly higher levels of paranoid hostility and Criticism of others.

The diabetes patients show significantly higher levels of introverted extroverted and total hostility than the healthy.

P061

Evaluation of eszopiclone and escitalopram oxalate co-therapy in patients with generalized anxiety disorder and insomnia

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