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Factors associated with job satisfaction among physicians in a university hospital

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Introduction Several professional and personal factors determine the degree of job satisfaction (JS) which is a necessary condition to ensure good quality work, especially for physicians working in university hospitals (UH).

Aims To determine the degree of JS in a population of physicians working in UH and to determine the factors associated with the JS.
Method Cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study involving 96 physicians with different grades in Farhat Hached University Hospital, Sousse, Tunisia. We used Job Satisfaction Scale (JSS) to assess the degree of JS, Hospital Anxiety And Depression Scale to assess anxiety and depression, Maslach Burnout Inventory to determine burnout (BT).

Results The average age was 28.15 ± 4.10 years. Doctors with medical specialty were the majority (65.6%). Most doctors were dissatisfied with their work (67.7%). The socio-demographic factor associated with ST was the young age ($P=0.00$). Occupational factors associated with JS were: shorter time worked in the department ($P=0.02$), lack of outpatient day ($P=0.01$), a lower number of outpatient day ($P=0.02$), dissatisfaction with the work schedule ($P=0.004$), lack of safety ($P=0.00$), salary ($P=0.00$), non-operating skills ($P=0.00$), the distribution of tasks ($P=0.00$), the conditions of the guards ($P=0.00$), ignorance of the laws governing the department ($P=0.00$), BT ($P=0.01$) and depression ($P=0.00$).

Conclusion The majority of our subjects were dissatisfied with their work. Several factors, especially the professional ones contribute to this state. It is necessary to take steps on these factors to improve the performance of doctors working in university hospitals to provide better care for patients.

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Oxytocin and early and current trauma: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Introduction Oxytocin has been related to traumas and sociability.

Objective To do a systematic review on the relationship between oxytocin and early (ET), current trauma (CT) and PTSD.

Methods The Pubmed, Psycinfo, Web of Science, Lilacs and Scielo database were researched until to April 2016, using the keywords: oxytocin, early trauma, childhood maltreatment, emotional trauma, emotional stress, neglect, adversity, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, physical abuse and PTSD, and Boolean operators. We used a priori protocol based on PRISMA to select observational and quasi/experimental studies in both gender subjects, who suffer ET, CT, or PTSD. A full review was done, and meta-analysis was carried out when possible to estimate the strength of the

association. Strobe, trend and consort statements were used for qualitative assessment.

Results Twenty-eight studies were included: 15 observational, 3 quasi/experimental and 10 RCT. Quality assessment was 60–70%. Due heterogeneity between studies we analysed them in four groups. Meta-analysis of studies of oxytocin endogenous concentration showed a negative correlation with ET ($r=-0.35$; 95%CI = -0.46/-0.22). Association studies of genetic polymorphism of oxytocin gene receptor (rs53576) showed that subjects with ET, CT and GG genotype had higher vulnerability to develop later psychopathology ($P < 0.05$). Quasi/experimental studies measuring pre/post oxytocin concentration after a stress reactivity test in subject with ET, CT or PTSD showed any significant results. Finally, RCT studies showed that acute administration of oxytocin increased the levels of anxiety and flashback in subjects with CT; and decreased in PTSD or ET. These results were in parallel with brain and connectivity activation.

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Political abuse and forensic psychiatry in communist Romania

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Psychiatry was often used for political reasons in the second half of the 20th century, especially in the former communist countries. According to the global initiative on psychiatry, political abuse of psychiatry is defined as the incorrect usage of diagnoses, treatments, or psychiatry admissions in order to limit fundamental rights of persons or population groups in certain countries. Most studies regarding political abuse as a repressive measure analysed it in either USSR or China. Romania is one of the countries from the former communist block in which psychiatry was proven to be used as a form of repression against political dissidents. One of the psychiatry "tools" used against political dissidents was the widespread usage of mandatory, non-voluntary admissions. They were seen as preventive measures, whose purpose was to prevent an individual to act antisocially. The purpose of this article is to analyse the characteristics of the patients that were non-voluntarily admitted in psychiatry hospitals, based on studies published by the forensic psychiatry researchers in the communist period. The main conclusions of this study are: (1) the presence of a disproportionate number of patients admitted with schizophrenia, especially the paranoid type; (2) patients that performed acts against the state were more often diagnosed with schizophrenia; (3) patients that performed acts against the state were more often considered to have no judicial responsibility; (4) the non-voluntary admission/treatment were more often removed for crimes against persons, and less often in crimes against the state.

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