

PANIC DISORDER WITH AND WITHOUT PERSONALITY DISORDERS-THERAPEUTIC OUTCOME OF PHARMACORESISTANT IN-PATIENTS

*D. Kamaradova*¹, *J. Prasko*¹, *A. Grambal*¹, *T. Diveky*², *D. Jelenova*¹, *K. Latalova*¹, *M. Cerna*¹, *M. Ociskova*³, *Z. Sigmundova*¹

¹Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University Palacky Olomouc, University Hospital Olomouc, Olomouc, Czech Republic, ²Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Trencin, Trencin, Slovak Republic, ³Department of Psychology, Philosophical Faculty, University Palacky Olomouc, Olomouc, Czech Republic

Most clinicians tend to believe that the occurrence of the anxiety disorder in tandem with a personality disorder often leads to longer treatment, worsens the prognosis, and thus increasing treatment costs. The study is designed to compare the short-term effectiveness of combination of cognitive behavioral therapy and pharmacotherapy in patient suffering with panic disorder with and without personality disorder.

Method: We compared the efficacy of 6 week therapeutic program in pharmacoresistant patients suffering with panic disorder and comorbid personality disorder (19 patients) and panic disorder and/or agoraphobia without comorbid personality disorder (43 patients). Patients were treated with CBT and psychopharmacs. They were regularly assessed every week on the CGI, BAI, BDI. Before and after treatment were used also Sheehan anxiety scale, Dissociative experience scale, Quality of Life.

Results: A combination of CBT and pharmacotherapy proved to be the effective treatment of patients suffering with panic disorder and/or agoraphobia with or without comorbid personality disorder. The treatment effect between groups did not differ in rating scales, but there are more remitted patients in group without personality disorder.

Supported by: Project IGA MZ ČR NS 10301-3/2009