

SELF-STIGMATIZATION AND TREATMENT OUTCOME OF PHARMACORESISTANT PATIENTS WITH ANXIETY DISORDERS IN KOMPLEX INPATIENTS TREATMENT PROGRAM

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Although several studies have assessed the relationships between stigmatization and treatment outcome of psychotic patients, relative little is known about the role of self-stigmatization and treatment outcome in patients suffering with anxiety disorders. Our study is designed to search for the relation between self-stigmatization and treatment outcome of pharmacotherapy resistant patients suffering with panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, social phobia, OCD and PTSD treated in complex program (cognitive behavioral therapy and pharmacotherapy) for anxiety disorders.

Method: Sixty patients with pharmacoresistant anxiety disorder recommended for in-patient complex therapeutic program (combination of cognitive-behavioral therapy and pharmacotherapy) were evaluated during structured interview focusing on self-stigmatization with clinical psychologist. They were divided into 3 groups according to level of self-stigmatization. The patients were treated in intensive 6 weeks cognitive behavioral therapy program combined with treatment of antidepressants.

Results: Preliminary results show, that patients with high level of self-stigmatization improved less in complex therapeutic program than patients with low level of self-stigmatization..

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