



# ΑΡΧΕΙΑ

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# Ε.Ψ.Ψ.Ε.Π.

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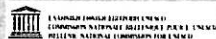
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MAY 4 - 7, 2010  
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### NEUROPSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES TODAY

### BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

UNDER THE AUSPICE & SUPPORT OF



The Hellenic National Commission for UNESCO



The City of Athens - Organisation for Health and Social Solidarity



The Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity



The Ministry of Education, Longlife Learning and Religious Affairs



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Unmodified adult-based diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia can be used and have good predictive validity – identifying a more severe course and outcome compared with adolescent, affective psychoses. Developmental variants of schizophrenia in adolescence could still be missed by current diagnostic criteria. The status of these phenotypic variants needs to be resolved by longitudinal and family genetic studies. Adolescent schizophrenia is more familial than adult schizophrenia and is associated with more impaired premo rbid development and lower IQ – suggesting that adolescent cases lie at the extreme end of an aetiological continuum for schizophrenia. The clinical presentation of ado lescent schizophrenia is characterised by insidious onset and predominant negative symptoms. These features, together with premorbid impairment, are the best predicto rs of a continuing diagnosis of schizophrenia and poor long-term outcome. Adolescent schizophrenia is probably under-diagnosed and under-treated. There is a strong case for the more frequent and earlier use of atypical antipsychotics. A model of specialist early-psychosis centres should be considered integrating the best of treatment approa ches for adolescents and young adults with psychosis.

#### INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION AND HOSPITALIZATION DELAY IN PSYCHOTIC RELAPSE CASES DUE TO CARERS EZITATION

D. Petsas, D. Mourouzidou, I. Sovolakis, An. Nalmpanti, Ant. Limnioudis, K. Parashakis and K. Kontis

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**Εισαγωγή :** συχνά οι οικογένειες ψυχωσικών ασθενών βλέπουν το οικείο ασθενές μέλος να διακόπτει τη φαρμακευτική αγωγή και να ακολουθεί μία περίοδος “αναμονής” της υποτροπής, η υποτροπή, η περίοδος “υπομόνης” και προσπάθειας αποφυγής της αίτησης έκδοσης εισαγγελικής εντολής, η εισαγγελική εντολή και τελικά η επανανοσηλεία. Σκοπός : να δούμε ποιο είναι το χρονικό διάστημα “αντίδρασης” των οικογενειών, από τη στιγμή της εμφάνισης της υποτροπής μέχρι και τη στιγμή της προώθησης των απαραίτητων διαδικασιών. **Υλικό – Μέθοδος :** ελέγξαμε τις περιπτώσεις 100 ψυχωσικών ασθενών που νοσηλεύτηκαν στο 4<sup>ο</sup> Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α. Δοφνί και καταγράψαμε το χρονικό διάστημα μεταξύ της υποτροπής και της αίτησης έκδοσης εισαγγελικής εντολής. Αποκλείστηκαν τα περιστατικά που αφορούσαν σε πρώτες εισαγωγές. Χρησιμοποιήθηκε η περιγραφική μέθοδος. **Αποτελέσματα :** η προώθηση των διαδικασιών για έκδοση εισαγγελικής εντολής για εξέταση έγινε μέσα στον πρώτο μήνα μετά την εμφάνιση υποτροπής στα 33 περιστατικά που καταγράφηκαν, το δεύτερο μήνα στα 31, τον τρίτο στα 26, τον τέταρτο στα 7 και από 4 μήνες και πάνω σε 3 περιστατικά. **Συμπεράσματα :** ανάμεσα στην εμφάνιση της υποτροπής και την προώθηση των διαδικασιών έκδοσης εισαγγελικής εντολής για εξέταση, παρεμβάλλεται ένα συχνά σημαντικό χρονικό διάστημα, με αποτέλεσμα να επιδεινώνεται η κατάσταση του ασθενούς και να τίθεται σε κίνδυνο η σωματική ακεραιότητα αυτού, αλλά και τρίτων προσώπων. Οι επαγγελματίες ψυχικής υγείας οφείλουν να ενημερώνουν και να εκπαιδεύουν τους φροντιστές για την ανάγκη άμεσης παρέμβασης προς την κατεύθυνση αυτή.

#### PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE

Dr. P. Heras<sup>1</sup>, Dr. A.Hatzopoulos<sup>3</sup>, Dr. K.Kritikos<sup>1</sup>, Dr. M.Hera<sup>2</sup> and Dr. M.Mihas<sup>1</sup>.

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The purpose of the study was to investigate the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in patients hospitalized for heart failure. **Patients and Method:** 73 (59 male, 14 female, age: mean +/- SD: 60,3+/- 11,3) patients with heart failure were assessed with SCID-IV, a structural clinical interview that yields diagnoses according to DSM-IV criteria for psychiatric disorders. **Results:** Out of the 73 patients, 45 (61.6%) showed evidence of psychiatric disorders: Dysthymia (n=20) and alcohol dependence (n=8) were the most frequent diagnoses. In addition, 9 patients satisfied the criteria for subsyndromal symptomatic depression. **Conclusion:** The high comorbidity of psychopathological conditions and especially of depression, should be brought to the attention of physicians for the management of heart failure.

#### STUDENTS' ATTITUDES ABOUT EATING DISORDERS

B. Valente<sup>1</sup>, V. Fernandes<sup>1</sup>, Dr. M. Dixe<sup>2</sup> and Dr. H. Catarino<sup>2</sup>

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**Introduction & aim:** Body dissatisfaction, the desire to be thin and behaviors to control weight are risk factors for developing eating disorders. These affect most teenage girls, between 14 and 20 years of Caucasian. The aim was to assess the effectiveness of training in the acquisition and maintenance of attitudes about Eating Disorders. **Method:** We developed a quasi-experimental study of pretest and post test type in a rank of 63 students of primary school at Leiria municipality, we applied a questionnaire (before, after and one month and half after the education training. The training was applied in the 2nd time) with the variable under study: students' attitudes about Eating Disorders (EAT - 26). **Results:** The students showed better eating behaviors at the end and the difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0,005$ ), indicating a change in their responses. We also verified that between the 2nd and the 3rd time, the students were less assertive attitudes but the difference was not significant ( $p > 0.005$ ). **Conclusion:** The results of this study show that training was effective but it was necessary a roll-back training.

#### YOUNG MALE STUDENTS AND EATING DISORDERS

Dr. M. Dixe and Dr. P. Gaspar PhD. Teachers, School of Health Sciences, Polytechnic Institute of Leiria, PORTUGAL

**Introduction and Aims:** Eating disorders are characterized by deprivation of food ingestion, persistent or irregularly spaced, caused by misconceptions of ideal weight, body image and eating. We aim to characterize eating behaviors of high School Students and to determine the prevalence of eating disorders in a non-clinic population of male students. **Methodology:** In order to accomplish the goals we conducted a descriptive study. The population for this study was composed by 617 High School male students studying in geographical center of Portugal. All students filled in an anonymous questionnaire. The questionnaire applied was designed to access socio-demographic, family-related data, and DMS-IV diagnostic criteria for eating disorders. **Results:** In a sample of 617 students aged between 18 and 25 years, mostly are single (86%) and 39,5% were living with their family. DMS-IV diagnostic criteria for eating disorders revealed 0,2% (1) of sub-clinical situations of restrictive anorexia, 0,8% (5) sub-clinical situations of anorexia bulimia and 0,6% (4) of bulimia. No cases of anorexia bulimia 0% (0) and restrictive anorexia were found. **Conclusion** Experts estimate that 90 % of eating disorders occurred in females. However boys and young males also suffer from these conditions.

#### LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE SELF-REGULATION OF THE CHILDREN WITH PERINATAL ENCEPHALOPATHY

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Spontaneous compensation of defects caused by injuries of brain during perinatal period does not always eliminate their consequences. Some reasons of poor school progress, such as attention deficit, quick exhaustion, poor memory, are connected with perinatal encephalopathy. The three-level's model of self-regulation helps to explain the compensation actuators in those cases. The objective of this research was to define problems of self-regulation in the age of 8 years at three levels: self-regulation of psychic states, operational level and motivation level and to trace the compensation of those defects three years later. 30 pupils took part in the research. The basic method applied was the Luria's neuropsychological battery of tests, adapted by A.Semenovitch. The motivation of learning was studied with the tests of M.Guinsburg, O. Grebeniuk and A.Markova. The group of “problem” pupils showed lower level of self-regulation as compared with the group of successful pupils. The main conclusions are: 1. Defects of self-regulation of psychic states can cause problems in education even to children with safe intellect. 2. In the age of 8-9 years begins the adoption of motivation level of self-regulation as a leading one. 3. The main compensation actuator of the defects of the self-regulation of psychic states is maturing of the motivation level