

P02-325 - **PERSONALITY TYPES A/B AND D, CHOLESTEROL AND HOMOCYSTEIN IN MAJOR DEPRESSION COMPARED TO PTSD WITH AND WITHOUT DEPRESSION**

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**Background:** Major depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are commonly associated with coronary heart disease (CHD) as well as hyperhomocysteinemia and hypercholesterolemia. Personality types A and D are claimed to be risk factors for CHD.

**Aim:** To evaluate relations between risky personality types, cholesterol and homocystein serum levels in patients with major depression compared to PTSD patients with and without depression.

**Subjects and methods:** Personality types A and D, cholesterol and homocysteine level were assessed in 40 patients with major depression and 40 male PTSD patients with and without depression.

**Results:** Hypercholesterolemia and hyperhomocysteinemia were found more frequently in patients with major depression and PTSD patients with depression than in PTSD without depression. Personality type D (tendency to experience negative emotions and social inhibition) was more frequent among PTSD patients compared to patients with depression, while there was no difference in personality A type (competitiveness, time urgency, aggressiveness and hostility) distribution.

**Conclusion:** Hypercholesterolemia and hyperhomocysteinemia may be useful clinical markers related to specific treatment options in patients with major depression as well as in PTSD patients.