

Conclusions: This results shows the heterogeneity of postnatal psychiatric morbidity. We found that DSM-IV diagnosis of mood disorders in postpartum women were more prevalent than anxiety disorders, in contrast with recent studies in postnatal community women. Clinical and research evaluation of mental health in postpartum women should include a full range of mental disorders.

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Profile of males who have committed suicide in the capital of Serbia in period 1997-2005

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The last few years have been a period of great changes and significant social turmoil in Serbia. People have lived, and still so, under a state of prolonged stress. There are very few investigations about suicide in last 15 years.

The aim of this study was to investigate profile of males who have committed suicide in Belgrade during eight year period.

Data were taken from the index records of suicide in the city of Belgrade, held at the Institute for Informatics and Statistics. Nine availed variables were analyzed. Statistical analysis was done by using the crude specific rate.

The results of our study gave main characteristic of male who have committed suicide in analyzed period considering age of suicide, education and profession structure, area of living and area of suicide, month, time and method of suicide and annual suicide rate.

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EPIA-epidemiology of Gad and Sad in Slovakia

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Background and aims: Anxiety disorders are one of the most frequent disorders. The main goal is the estimate the half-year prevalence of Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) and Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD) in Slovak population.

Methods: The design of EPIA study is cross-sectional. The subjects in common population were identified by age, sex, education, region, nationality. We used anxiety section of MINI (Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview), part for GAD and SAD. Data were collected by trained interviewers (students of Comenius University in Bratislava). Different statistical methods were used for data analyses.

Results: 1251 subjects (a representative sample) were involved into the study, 48,2% men and 51,8% women. Mean age of whole sample was 42,82±17,1 years. The 6-months prevalence of GAD was 4,0%, of SAD 1,7%. The prevalence of GAD and SAD was slightly higher in women than in men. Most participants with GAD were in age between 40 and 49 years. Participants with SAD were equally distributed in age group 18-39 years as in the age group 40-59 years. We compared our results with some similar findings in EU and USA.

Conclusion: The prevalence of GAD is slightly higher than in ESEMED study (GAD=2,8%). Prevalence of SAD is slightly lower. (ESEMED SAD=2,4%).

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Internalising and externalising problems in adolescence - general and dimension-specific effects of familial loadings and preadolescent temperament traits

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Background and aims: We investigated the links between familial loading, preadolescent temperament, and internalizing and externalizing problems in adolescence, hereby distinguishing effects on maladjustment in general versus dimension-specific effects on either internalising or externalising problems.

Method: In a population-based sample of 2230 preadolescents (10-11 yrs) familial loading (parental lifetime psychopathology) and offspring temperament were assessed at baseline by parent report, and offspring psychopathology at 2.5-year follow-up by self-report, teacher and parent report.

Results: Familial loading of internalising psychopathology predicted offspring internalising but not externalising problems whereas familial loading of externalising psychopathology predicted offspring externalising but not internalising problems. Both familial loadings were associated with Frustration, low Effortful Control, and Fear. Frustration acted as a general risk factor predicting severity of maladjustment; low Effortful Control and Fear acted as dimension-specific risk factors that predicted a particular type of psychopathology; whereas shyness, high-intensity pleasure, and affiliation acted as direction markers that steered the conditional probability of internalising versus externalising problems, in the event of maladjustment. Temperament traits mediated a third of the association between familial loading and psychopathology. Findings were robust across different composite measures of psychopathology, and applied to girls as well as boys.

Conclusions: It is important to distinguish general risk factors (Frustration) from dimension-specific risk factors (familial loadings, effortful control, fear), and direction markers that act as pathoplastic factors (shyness, high-intensity pleasure, affiliation) from both types of risk factors. About a third of familial loading effects on psychopathology in early adolescence are mediated by temperament.

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Prevalence of agitation-hostility during acute episodes in patients with schizophrenia

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Background: Prevalence data of aggressive behavior and its management in schizophrenia during acute episodes is scarce in Europe. The available data comes from studies conducted in small samples from single centers and do focus on pharmacological interventions.

Objective: To document the prevalence of agitation-hostility among patients and management strategies in Spain.

Methods: Cross-sectional survey during an hospital admission at specialized acute units. Selection criteria included patients with a diagnosis of Schizophrenia according to DSM-IV-TR criteria, attending the hospital for admission. Information regarding