Conclusions: If we can find positive answers by our study it could help us in detecting expectant mothers with high risk of postpartum depression – with special focus on the vulnerable group of women with bipolar affective disorder – by evaluating the anxiety status in pregnancy and so help to avoid severe consequences for mother and child.

The phenomenology of the behavioral disturbances in the Alzheimer's dementia
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Introduction/Objectives: The aim of this research work is to analyze the Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of dementia-BPSD respectively the neuropsychiatric symptoms of Alzheimer’s disease.

Participants, Materials/Methods: This study aimed to establish the standard pattern of a clinical–psychological estimate of the Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of dementia-BPSD and to describe the phenomenology of BPSD. The study was a prospective one, and it included a groups of 30 patients diagnosed as Alzheimer’s disease (by ICD 10), treated in the Clinic for neurology Skopje. The following instruments for investigation were used: Standardized clinical interview, the Behavioral Pathology in Alzheimer’s disease Rating Scale (BEHAVE-AD), the Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory (CMAI),and NONE standardized sociological-demographic questionnaire.

Results: The obtained results have shown that the average age is higher in patients with Alzheimer’s disease and more rapid cognitive decline and more severe cognitive impairment are present in these patients. Paranoid and Delusional Ideation are more common in patients with Alzheimer’s and the activity disturbances are increased by the severity of the disease. From the beginning of the disease the average time is 3 years. The patients who came on examination are in the high percentage in the moderate and severe stage.

Conclusions: The Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of dementia are present in all patients. This is in accordance with previous international studies.

Influence of personality on sexual satisfaction in patients suffering from schizophrenia and depression
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Introduction/Objectives: Although there is no consensus regarding the definition of personality, personality psychology is getting near to understanding that personality traits can be summed up into five basic dimensions. Five factor personality model consists of these five basic dimensions: neuroticism, extraversion/introversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness. Aim of this research was to establish in what manner certain personality traits of patients suffering from schizophrenia and depression and healthy individuals, influence their sexual satisfaction.

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