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ANXIETY DISORDERS IN PATIENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE DIALYSIS

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Introduction: Anxiety is a primary symptom in conditions of indefinite fear. Aim of the study is to objectivise the initial fear in patients who decided to take part in a chemo dialysis program because they suffer from chronic renal insufficiency (CRI) N:18. **Method:** In the study we examine 753 patients with CRI and who are in the program of chronic haemodialysis in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) in the period 2001. g do 2010. g. The first group consists of patients with Balkan Endemic Nephropathy - BEN n=348, and control group consists of n=405 patients with other diagnoses of renal insufficiency (N18). The study is designed as a comparative study. Statistical analysis was done using descriptive and analytical methods.

Results: Socio-demographic data show highly significant difference according to the place of residence between the BEN and N18 groups ($c^2 = 23.970$) P < 0.01, difference in the incidence of renal comorbidity ($c^2 = 23.970$) P < 0.01, family renal comorbidity ($c^2 = 23.970$) P < 0.01, and migrations ($c^2 = 4.874$) P < 0.01. BAI scale has highly significant differences between the two groups P < 0.001, and they are different by the degrees of incidence and significant by variables. HAMD scale has a group significance P < 0.001, and variables point to somatization, general anxiety and depression which is confirmed by general weakness of mental functioning - MMSE.

Conclusion: Anxiety appears in all tested dialysed patients. Structured anxiety with depression results in presuicidal risk.