

المجلة العربية للطب النفسي

المجلد السابع عشر - العدد الأول - ماي 2006

اتحاد الأطباء النفسيين العرب - الأردن

Atakriti@wanadoo.jo

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%59.7
%22.5
%50.9
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▪ **Psychiatric Morbidity in Primary Healthcare Setting in Irbid, Jordan : Prevalence, Recognition and Management/** Ziad.A.j. Zaidan, Hashim Jaddou, Akram K.Al-Ahmad

Abstract :

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity in primary healthcare setting, primary care physician's awareness and ability to recognize psychiatric disorders and the form of management applied.

Method: 380 patients, who had visited comprehensive healthcare centers in Irbid, North Jordan, during a one month period, were assessed using the Modified General Health Questionnaire (MGHQ) after being seen by general practitioners, family physicians or internists. The physicians or internists who had examined these patients were administered the Awareness, Recognition and Management Questionnaire.

Results: While the prevalence of psychiatric disorders was 59.7%, primary care physicians were able to recognize only 22.5% of the psychiatrically disturbed patients. Internists were able to recognize psychiatric disorders more frequently than general practitioners and family physicians. Primary care physicians provided management to 50.9% of the psychiatric patients they recognized.

Conclusions: The study findings suggested that there is a need to improve the awareness, recognition and management of psychiatric disorders at Primary Healthcare level and that certain type of patients who attended these centers were more likely to have psychiatric problems.

Key Words: General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), Recognition, Prevalence.

▪ تفاعلات اضطراب الكرب التالي للرضح عند الأطفال اليمنيين /

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ملخص:

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380

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18-12

▪ **Deliberate Self-Burning: The Psychosocial and Clinical Patterns among Patients Admitted to Burn Unit in King Hussein Medical Center, Jordan** / Mohamed Hamdallah Al-Dabbas

Abstract: This paper studied the psychosocial characteristics and clinical patterns of 36 patients with deliberate self-burning out of total of 882 patients admitted to the Burn Unit of the Royal Jordanian Rehabilitation Center, King Hussein Medical Center, Jordan, over a 5- year period from January 2000 to December 2004.

Deliberate self-burning (DSB) represents 4% of all admissions and is more common among females (n= 31) than males (n= 5) with sex ratio F:M of 6:1. Half of the cases were between 20 and 30 years of age with the mean age of 30 years, all males and the majority of females (61%) were married.

The mortality rate was 79% and the median Total Body Surface Area (TBSA) burnt was 60%. Forty-eight percent of patients (n=15) had previous deliberate self-burn (DSB).

Seventy- eight percent of subjects had a psychiatric diagnosis, of which the most common diagnosis made was adjustment disorder (44%), while the other 22% were found with social, familial or marital problems. Recommendations were made for some preventive measures.

▪ **معالجة أعراض القلق المصاحبة لاضطراب النمو المنتشر لعقار تياجابين المثبط لإعادة قبض الجابا /**

▪ **GABA Reuptake Inhibitor, Tiagabine in treatment of some anxiety symptoms of Pervasive Developmental Disorder** / Chaleby K. Zawawi A.

Abstract : GABA plays a vital role in many functions and present in 6-70% of all synapses within CNS. GABA binds to three major receptor types: GABA- A, GABA- B, and GABA- C. GABA- A

%68

%20

خاتمة:

▪ **Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Reactions among Yemeni Children** / Muhammad Hezam Almaqrami

Running title: PTSD reactions among Yemeni Children

Key Words: Post traumatic stress reactions, children PTSD reactions, conflict traumatic events, child general psychological condition.

Abbreviations: PTSD: post traumatic stress disorder, SDQ: Strengths and difficulties questionnaire, SRQ: self report questionnaire, the CRIES: Child Revised Impact of Event Scale and IES: Impact of Event Scale.

Abstract :

Objectives : This study is aiming to evaluate the PTSD reactions among children and adolescents in a Yemeni District.

Methodology: Cross- sectional approach was adopted in this survey. School children of 12-18 years of age had been assessed using standard self-report questionnaires.

Results: the study revealed that 68% of children were suffering from post traumatic stress disorder reactions. These PTSD reactions were higher among boys and adolescents. More than 20% of children have shown also other emotional and behavioral problems.

Conclusions: Results of this survey have been showing higher rate of PTSD reactions among Yemeni children and adolescents. Trans-cultural points were discussed and recommendations were formulated.

▪ **حرق النفس المتعمد: النمط الاجتماعي النفسي والسريري لدى المرضى في وحدة الحروق في مدينة الحسين الطبية، الأردن /**

36

882

2000

2004

%24.5

30

30-20

%50

.%60

%48

.%79

%78

%22

ملخص:

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6

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8

receptors are primarily ligand gated Chloride channels receptors. Unlike Benzodiazepines, Tiagabine does not act directly on GABA receptors. It selectively inhibit Gat-1 transporter of GABA, Tiagabine is the only available GABA Reuptake inhibitor clinically available. This is a prospective open study of a randomly selected group of children and adolescents with Pervasive Developmental Disorder. This is an open label study, suffers from all shortcomings of studies of that type. The sample size may also be a small one. Others problems like selection bias should also be considered before any conclusion is made. These defects, however, do not make away its value as a pioneer project that indicates a possible value in treatment of one of the one of the refractory disorders in childhood and adolescence. Tiagabine is seemingly useful as an adjunct drug. It is approved as such in treatment of seizure disorders, and it was used in this study in an augmenting strategy to treat refractory anxiety complicated by aggressive behavior and stereotypic movement disorder. A positive study of this type should call for more definitive work like a double blind placebo controlled studies.

المعالجات الدوائية لإدمان الكحول: مراجعه /

ملخص

.2004

35)

(21)

4

▪ **Current Clozapine Treatment and Prior Antipsychotic Prescribing** / Saleh M. El-Hilu, Arshad Khan, Srinagesh M. Thippaiah

Background: In most countries including the United Kingdom, Clozapine is licensed for the treatment of resistant schizophrenia, which is usually defined, according to Kane 1989 and co-workers as failure to respond to adequate trials of 2 antipsychotics for adequate duration. According to the BNF (British National Formulary) Clozapine should be introduced if schizophrenia is inadequately controlled despite the sequential use of two or more antipsychotics, one of which is an atypical antipsychotic, each for at least 6-8 weeks.

Method: Prescribing histories were obtained from the case notes, admission and discharge summaries and prescription charts for all patients on Clozapine at Hallam Street Hospital, England, in August 2004.

Results: Fifty-six patients, 35 males and 21 females, receiving Clozapine for schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder (WHO International Classification of diseases, ICD-10 Classification of mental Disorders) were identified. The mean age of patients was

▪ **Pharmacological treatments of alcohol dependence** / Mudunktuwe J, Arnone D, Abou- Saleh MT

Abstract:

Objective : To review current pharmacological treatments for alcohol dependence.

Method: A comprehensive search from a range of electronic databases was conducted to identify controlled trials, systematic reviews, and guidelines that evaluated the use of pharmacological interventions in the treatment of alcohol dependence.

Result: Several compounds were identified and evaluated in the review that are well established in the treatment of alcohol dependence including: benzodiazepines, disulfiram, thiamine, acamprosate and naltrexone. Less routinely used compounds such as mood stabilisers, serotonergic agents and other compounds with growing evidence of efficacy in the alcohol dependence have also been reviewed.

Conclusion: There are well established pharmacological treatments for alcohol dependence in the acute withdrawal phase. However for relapse prevention, a few compounds have been developed with growing evidence of efficacy. Further research is needed to evaluate combination strategies of this compound.

Key words: Alcohol dependence, addiction, pharmacotherapy.

▪ المعالجة الحالية بالكولزابين ومضادات الذهان السابقة /

