

المجلة العربية للطب النفسي

المجلد السابع عشر - العدد الثاني - نوفمبر 2006

اتحاد الأطباء النفسيين العرب - الأردن

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the score of AQ do present in a different range in Egiptian students not dissimilar from the british and the Japaneses studies.

The autistic traits have been psitively correlated to psychological distress as expressed by the score of GHQ.

Conclusion: the conclusion of the study suggests that the AQ is a potentially useful tool to assess autistic traits in highly fonctionnal individuals in Egyptian subjets. Tracing such individuals can be of significant addition to clinical assessment methods which would enrich our Knowledge of human behaviour.

▪ السمات التوحدية لدى الأفراد ذوي المستوى العقلي العادي والإضطراب النفسي المرتبط بها: دراسة أولية في ثقافة عربية/ أميمة داود، ميك لوفرن، خالد منصور، عبد الشافي خشبة

ملخص

(Autism)

المقدمة:

(ASD)

The

الأهداف:

(AQ)

Questionnaire Autistic Quotient

202

الطريقة:

The Autistic Quotient Questionnaire (GHQ-

30)

(SD 4.44) 22.72 (AQ)

النتائج:

.(SD 13.9) 34.43 (GHQ)

(AQ)

(P= 0.36

Pearson

) (GHQ)

AQ

(GHQ)

(AQ)

الاستنتاج:

• الفهرس / Content

مقالات و أبحاث / Papers

▪ Autistic Traits in Individuals with Normal Intellectual Level and Associated Psychological Distress: Omaima A Daoud, Mick Loughren, K Mansour, Abdulshafi Khashba

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• الملخص / Summary

▪ **Autistic Traits in Individuals With Normal Intellectual Level and Associated Psychological Distress: A pilot Study in an Arabic Culture** / Omaima A Daoud, Mick Loughren, K Mansour, Abdulshafi Khashba

Abstract

Introduction : The advances in the concept of Autism are among the most significant developments in the recent history of psychiatry. Psychiatric literature in the Arab world needs to put more emphasis and to encourage the local research in this area. This pilot study is adopting the wider concepts of the Autistic Spectum Disorders (ASD).

Aims: This study aims to introduce a new questionnaire i.e. The Autistic Spectrum Quotient Questionnaire (AQ) to the psychiatric literature in the Arab World. The questionnaire has been translated to Arabic and used on Egyptian participants. The questionnaire could not be formally validated as this beyond the scope of this pilot study. The study has also been deseigned to find out if highly functioning Egiptian students could have some "autistic traits" and if these traits are of any clinical significance.

Method: 202 students from different colleges at Zagazig University in Egypt have fully completed the Autistic- Spectrum Quotient Questionnaire (AQ). The students have also completed the Arabic version of the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-30) as a measure of any associated psychological distresses.

Results: The average Autistic- Spectrum Quotient (AQ) total score is 22.72 (SD 4.44) Which followed normal distribution. The General health Questionnaire (GHQ) average total score is 34.43 (SD 13.9). A positive correlation has been found between the AQ total scores and GHQ total scores (Person's correlation one laited test: P= 0.036). Result suggest that autistic traits as expressed by

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▪ **Life events, Co-morbidity of Psychiatric Disorders and Physical illnesses: A review of the Literature/** Hamdy F Moselhy and Amal H Abdalla

Abstract

Objective : The view that co-morbidity of life events, psychiatric disorders and physical illnesses enjoys considerable support by a number of older and recent contributing factors, new approaches and research difficulties, which are of particular interest for planning more effective preventive and treatment strategies.

Method: studies were identified by means of computerized and manual searches.

Results: high rates of co-morbidity suggest that life events, psychiatric disorders, and physical illnesses are functionally related to one another.

Conclusion: inclusion of patients with co-morbid life events, psychiatric be critical for development of effective treatment for this severely symptomatic patient's population.

Key words: Co-morbidity, Life events, physical, psychiatric disorders.

Life events, co-morbidity of psychiatric disorders and physical illnesses: A review of the literature.

▪ الارتباط بين أحداث الحياة، الاضطرابات النفسية والأمراض العضوية/مراجعة للأدبيات/ حمدي مصلحي، أمل عبد الله

ملخص

الأهداف:

- **Dr Omaima A Daoud :** Lecturer of psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University, Egypt.

- Dr. Mick Loughren: Consultant Psychiatrist, Runwell Hospital, Essex, UK.

- Professor Abdulshafi Khashaba: Professor of psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University, Egypt.

- Correspondence: Dr Khalid A Mansour; Locum Consultant Psychiatrist, Runwell Hospital, Essex, UK. E-mail: kmansour@btinternet.com

▪ **A Family Study of Panic Disorder In Iraq/**Numan S. Ali, Hayder Abdulmhsin

Abstract

Summary : Panic disorder is a common psychiatric disorder and is slightly higher in women than men, the age range is between 22-44 years, there is increasing evidence of familial transmission of panic disorder with morbidity risk in first degree relative of 17.3%

Objectives: To determine the rate of PD among first degree relatives of both probands and control group among a sample of psychiatric out patients with PD and the sociodemographic characteristics of such patients.

Methods: A sample of sixty probands with their 342 FDRs were assessed by the semi structured psychiatric interview schedule based on diagnostic PD.

Results: The rate of PD was high among FDRs of probands (14.9%) than FDRs of control group (3.1%) with female to male ratio of 2:1; most patients were married and living in urban area and were of good educational status.

Conclusion: PD was higher among FDRs of case probands than FDRs of control group which suggest a genetic aetiology for PD.

▪ دراسة عائلية لاضطراب الهلع في العراق/ نعمان سرحان علي، حيدر عبد المحسن علي

ملخص

44-22

.17.3%

الأهداف:

النتائج:

(342)

طريقة البحث:

(314)

الخلاصة:

- Correspondance

- Hamdy F Moselhy, MBBCh, MSc, MD, MRCPsych, Associate professor, Department of psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences. UAE University, Department of psychiatry, Al Ain. PO Box 17666

النتائج:

(%14.9)

1:2

(%3.1)

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- Mob: (00962)(0) 777514809
- Email: mzaubi9@yahoo.com
- Percipitating Factors Relating to Onset of Medically Unexplained Paresis and Anesthesia.
- Dr. Mohammad Zaibi, MD.

▪ Psychosocial Aspects of Diabetes Mellitus in Children and Adolescents/ Fatima Al-Haidar

Abstract

Objective : To review the links between psychosocial factors and diabetes mellitus in children and adolescents, trying to look for these factors whether they play a role in the etiology of diabetes or not, and whether there are psychosocial consequences of diabetes or not.

Method: Reviewing the available and relevant published articles, from 1990 to 2005.

Results: Psychosocial factors could precipitate the onset of diabetes and may influence the timing of symptoms presentation.

Stress and family problems may effect children and adolescents compliance with diabetic regimen leading to more medical, psychological and social complications. Presence of psychiatric co-morbidity can result in difficult clinical course of diabetes.

Diabetes can affect childre negatively at different phases of development from infancy to adolescence. Diabetic children have rates of depression, anxiety, adjustment disordersz and disruptive behavioral disorders. Their siblings and families are affected negatively as well.

Management should include psychosocial assessment of diabetic children and adolescents and their families, diabetic education, individual psychotherapy, family counselig, management of psychiatric co-morbidity and issues related to school attendance and achivement.

Conclusion: Links between psychosocial factors and diabetes to exist. The psychosocial component and subsequent rehabilitation.

▪ الجوانب النفسية والاجتماعية لمرض السكري لدى الأطفال والمراهقين مقالة نقدية/ فاطمة الحيدر

الخلاصة

الهدف:

%31.6
%25.4

طريقة البحث:

1990
2005.

النتائج:

- Amal H Abdalla, MBCh, MSc, MRCP, Staff Grad in Haematology, Walsall Manor Hospital, UK

▪ Precipitating Factors Relating to Onset of Medically Unexplained Presis and Anesthesia

Mata-Analytic Review Mohammad Zaubi

American Psychitric Association (APA), Functional and Psychogenic.

Abstract

Objective : The aim of this study is to examine the extent of the existing evidence describing the precipitating factors relating to onset of madically unexplained presis and anaesthesia.

Method: A systematic analysis of the available scientific literature since 1965 was undertaken to examine the rate recorded trigger factors for onset of medically unexplained presis and anesthesia. These factors examined were physical trauma, stressful life events, panic state, organic illness and surgery.

Result: physical trauma was the more frequent percipitating factor 31.6%(Confidence interval CI (28-34) compared to stressful life events 25.4% CI (22-28%).

Conclusion: physical trauma was a more likely precipitant for medically unexplained paresis and anesthesia than purely psychological events. The conclusions are however tentative as many physically traumatic events are associated with fear and panic. Nonetheless these results have implications for current DSM IV and ICD-10 diagnostic criteria of conversion disorder wich insit upon a purely psychological triggering event.

Key Word: Medically unexplained symtoms (MUS), Chronic Fatigue syndrome (CFS), Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSMIV),

▪ العوامل المرسبة لبدء ظهور أعراض ضعف وخر غير مفسر
طيبيا/محمد الزعبي

ملخص

أهداف الدراسة:

) ()

(

طرق البحث:

1965

النتائج:

الخلاصة:

DSMIV

ICD-10

Adress for Correspondence:

- Dr. Mohammad Zaubi,MD, DPM, JBPsych, MSc in Psychological medecine (UK).

