

المجلة العربية للطب النفسي

المجلد السادس عشر - العدد الثاني - نوفمبر 2005

اتحاد الأطباء النفسيين العرب - الأردن

takriti@nets.com.jo

/ : -
/ -
/ -

- **Long term Outcome of Treated Addiction in Saudi Arabia: Predictors of Relapse in 10-year Follow-up /** Sheikh Idris A. Rahim, Mahdi Saeed Abumadani, Mohamed Salah Khalil, Tareq Musa

Abstract

AIM: To evaluate the long-term outcome of male patients who had completed their first detoxification / rehabilitation programme in a specialized public sector facility in Saudi Arabia.

Design: A case-series determination of the re-hospitalized 10-year relapse rate in a random sample of the first seven-year admissions (1986-1993) followed by a case-control comparison between the relapsing versus the non-relapsing subgroups.

Setting: The 210-bedded Dammam Amal Hospital is exclusively devoted for the treatment of male substance-abusers. The management programme consists of a one-month detoxification/rehabilitation protocol followed by a variable period of aftercare group and support therapy using Twelve-Step Facilitation.

Participants: A sample of 504 male subjects randomly drawn from the first 3,877 consecutive new admissions.

Findings: The overall relapse rate was 59.7 percent. Ninety percent of relapses occurred within the first 42 months of discharge. The mean interval between discharge and relapse was 17 months, the median - 8 months and the mode - 2 months. The number of rehospitalizations per patient over ten years ranged from 1 to 18, the mean being 3.4 relapses. Logistic regression identified nine variables conjointly predicting relapse with a sensitivity of 78 percent, specificity of 66, and overall accuracy rate of 73 percent. These were: heroin dependence, nearby residence, criminal record, unemployment, divorce, longer duration of abuse, family history of addiction, severe psychosocial stressors and being a student.

Conclusions: Three fifths of treated substance abusers relapsed despite their completing the provided detoxification /rehabilitation programme. More extended and intensified programmes might be needed for subjects at predictably higher risk for relapse.

Contents

Papers:

- Long term Outcome of Treated Addiction in Saudi Arabia: Predictors of Relapse in 10-year Follow-up / Sheikh Idris A. Rahim, Mahdi Saeed Abumadani, Mohamed Salah Khalil, Tareq Musa
- Dissociative Experience in Psychiatric Out-Patients Who Have Possession Belief / Mohammed A. Al Sughayir
- Depression in Elderly Patients Attending Primary Health Care Clinics in Baghdad City / Numan S. Ali, Amir A. Hussein
- Obesity in patients taking antipsychotic drugs in Southwestern Saudi Arabia / MEM Khalid and F.H. Al-Hashem, MBBS

Review Article

- Tryptophan and sexual disinhibition / Taleb Al-Abdulmohsen

Case Studies

- Premenstrual syndrome: dissecting its psychological connections through five cases / Naseem A. Qureshi
- The Use of Selective Serotonin Inhibitors (SSRIs) in kleptomania treatment / Cicek Hocaoglu, Gokhan Kandemir

Paper

- The motives of attempted suicide and the diagnosis of psychiatric disorders of persons who attempted suicide / Osyra Khair, Omer Al-Mdefer

المحتويات

- / :
- /
- /
- /
- /
- /

gender nor education had effect on belief in possession.

Conclusion: The results support previous findings suggesting a link between possession belief and dissociative phenomena among psychiatric patients.

Key words: possession, dissociation, Saudi Arabia.

- الخبرات التفارقية في المرضى النفسيين الخارجيين الذين لديهم اعتقاد بالتلبس /

الملخص

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

Key Words: treated addiction, relapse rate, predictors of relapse, addiction in Saudi Arabia, source of funding: none.

- المخرجات طويلة الأمد للمدمنين المعالجين في المملكة العربية السعودية: مؤشرات الانتكاس في متابعة عشرات السنوات /

الملخص

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

46

-

43

210

(1993 – 1986)

3877

504

%90 %59.7

42

3.4

18 -1

9

%73

%66

%78

- Depression in Elderly Patients Attending Primary Health Care Clinics in Baghdad City / Numan S. Ali, Amir A. Hussein

Abstract

Background: There is currently a world-wide increase in the elderly population, resulting in more elderly people utilizing health care system. Depression is the most common psychiatric disorder amongst this group, and its detection and treatment is a matter of skill. Primary care clinics play a crucial role in this issue. The health providers must be armed with education, knowledge and equipped by simple, easily answered, comprehensible and time saving tools to help in detection such disorder.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of depression among elderly patients attending primary health clinics in Baghdad and its correlation with some sociodemographic variables such as gender age group, marital status, economic status and physical conditions.

Methods: This is cross-sectional study of the prevalence of depression in randomly selected sample of 208 elderly patients aged 60 years and above who attended two health care clinics in Baghdad, from October 4, 2002 to March 12, 2003.

The Geriatric Depression Scale – Short Form (GDS-15) and a semi-structured interview based on "ICD-10" criteria were applied after screening the patients for cognitive impairment using the MINI Mental State Examination (MMSE) and excluding those who scored less than 23 on this scale.

Results: 208 elderly patients (115 females and 93 males) with age range from 60-90 years were studied. The mean age \pm standard

- Dissociative Experience in Psychiatric out-Patients who have Possession belief / Mohammed A. Al Sughayir

Abstract

Objective: To investigate whether psychiatric outpatients who believe that their illnesses are due to devil possession tend to have elevated dissociation scores as compared to a control group reporting at the same psychiatric facility.

Method: Case-control design with consecutive recruitment using semistructured interview of psychiatric out-patients at King Abdulaziz University Hospital, Riyadh. The subjects who believe that their illnesses were due to possession were considered cases (46) compared to controls (43). All subjects completed the Dissociative Experience Scale (DES), Arabic version.

Results: Cases showed significantly higher DES score than controls. Among the cases, the presence of dissociative symptoms was significantly associated with high values of DES score. Neither

index, using the key words "Tryptophan" and "sexual". We reviewed 6 articles featuring 15 cases. Where available, we noted and tabulated certain parameters for cases of sexuality increased or decreased by Tryptophan.

Results: We found 13 cases where sexuality had been increased by Tryptophan. The dose was 5gm/day or above in 9 cases, and 3 gm/day in 4 cases. We found 2 cases where sexuality had been decreased by Tryptophan. In both cases the dose was 3 gm/day.

Conclusion: Tryptophan can alter sexuality in both directions through changing serotonin availability in the brain. The direction of the effect appears to be dependent on the dose but also is affected by serotonin state prior to treatment. Tryptophan increases serotonin availability in the brain, an effect which might be reversed in higher doses. The proper dose for treatment of sexual disinhibition seems to be 2000 mg/day. This phenomenon can theoretically apply on any presumed serotonin deficiency state including depression and anxiety, as well as sexual disinhibition.

Key words: Tryptophan, serotonin, sexual disinhibition.

deviation was 65.5 ± 6.6 and the prevalence of depression was 38.9%.

Statistical analysis showed that age, gender, economic, marital and physical statuses were significantly associated with depression.

Conclusion: The study shows that more than one third of the primary health care elderly patients had significant depression. None of them were previously identified by the primary health care physicians, which may have been due to lack of psychiatric training.

Key words: Depression, old age, prevalence, primary health care.

- الاكتئاب في كبار السن المراجعين لمراكز الرعاية الصحية الأولية في بغداد /

- التريبتوفان وزيادة الدافع الجنسي /

الملخص

Pubmed

.Sexual Tryptophan

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

:

" "

- **The motives of attempted suicide and the diagnosis of psychiatric disorders of persons who attempted suicide** / Osyma Khair, Omer Al-Mdefer

Abstract: The purpose was to unravel attempted suicide's motives, psychiatric disorders of persons who attempted suicide and admitted at King Fahd National Guard in Riyadh, and the difference between men and women, and suicides and non-suicides.

Cases and methods: The sample consisted of 365 attempted suicide-persons, who were admitted from 1.1.1984 till 31.12.2003. Medical files were studied and categorized according to ICD-9. Every case had its own form. "Chi-square" was used as a statistical significant test. Results: Women were 275 (75.3%) and men were 90 (24.7%). Saudis were 320 (88%) and non-Saudis were 45 (12%). The most common motive in women was familial or marital problems (FMP) (74%), followed by psychiatric disorders (PD) (12.9%). Whereas, in men, PD came first (37.3%) and FMP came second (32.8%). Occupational problems were shown as a motive in 43.4% of non-Saudis and only in 2.5% of Saudis. It was statistically proven that PD were diagnosed in men (88.9%) more than in women (77.1%)n however, there was no statistically significant differences between Saudis and non-Saudis. The most common PD in men and women was mood disorders (62.4% in women and 47% in men). It was noticed that PD and addiction-associated problems were more in men PD than women.

Conclusion: 365 persons who attempted suicide were studied. FMP and PD were the main motives. Most persons suffered from some PD especially mood disorder.

Key words: Suicide attempt, male & female, suicide's motives, psychiatric disorder.

- **دوافع الشروع بالانتحار وأنواع الاضطرابات النفسية المشخصة لدى الشارعين بالانتحار /**

الملخص

:

المرضى	النساء	الرجال	الإجمالي
365	275	90	365
1984/1/1	2003/12/13		
			(ICD-9)
	75.3%	24.7%	
	88%	12%	
	74%	12.9%	
	37.3%	32.8%	
	43.3%	2.5%	
	88.9%	77.1%	

who manifested physical and psychological symptoms symbolic of a spectrum of premenstrual disorders and also endorsed therapeutic value of serotonin re-uptake inhibitors. In consideration of these cases, the relevant findings are discussed in the light of international data.

- **متلازمة ما قبل الدورة الشهرية: التعريف بتدخلاتها النفسية /**

الملخص:

- **The Use of Selective Serotonin Inhibitors (SSRIs) in kleptomania treatment** / Cicek Hocaoglu, Gokhan Kandemir

Abstract: Kleptomania is characterised by a recurrent failure to resist the impulse to steal objects not needed for personal use or their monetary value. Although kleptomaniac behaviour has been identified for decades, very little is known about the cause, prevalence and treatment of this disorder. Current knowledge about kleptomania is generally derived from case reports and theoretical studies on its aetiology. With regard to co morbidity, kleptomania is related to the obsessive-compulsive spectrum disorder and to the broader spectrum of affective disorders. Accordingly, a psychopharmacological intervention with anti-depressant drugs or mood stabilizers may be possible, even though there are, to date, no known results from controlled therapy studies. Nevertheless, the successful administration of such medication has been reported in several cases. Assuming a disturbed central serotonin reuptake, the use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI) seems to be indicated. In conclusion, in our study three outpatients diagnosed with kleptomania and receiving SSRI treatment are presented.

Key words: kleptomania, pharmacological treatment, SSRI.

- **استعمالات مثبطات السيروتونين النوعية في هوس السرقة /**

الملخص:

" " 365 : " "

%62.4

" " " "

%47

Arabpsynet Psychologist Guide



Send your Scientific CV via CV FORM
www.arabpsynet.com/cv/CV.htm

Arabpsynet Psychiatrist Guide



Send your Scientific CV via CV FORM
www.arabpsynet.com/cv/CV.htm

المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية مجاور الأعداد القادمة

يشرفنا إعلامكم مواضيع ملفات الأعداد القادمة ودعوةكم للمشاركة فيها بدراساتكم وأبحاثكم الأصلية:

- سيكولوجية المرأة العربية... صراعات الحداثة
- اضطرابات السلوك الجنسي
- اضطراب الوجدان الشاقطي في البيئة العربية.

تفضل الأبحاث على عنواني المجلة الإلكترونية ورئيس التحرير للتأكد من وصولها.

APNjournal@arabpsynet.com - turky.jamel@gnet.tn

انجرافات السلوك والفكر في الذات العربية

علي زيغور



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Zayour.B13.htm

التحليل النفسي للذات العربية

علي زيغور



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Zayour.B2.htm