

## JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY &amp; CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

(Is a quarterly bilingual publication (Persian and English Languages) published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences)

Part II

[www.tehranpi.org](http://www.tehranpi.org) - [andisheh@tehranpi.org](mailto:andisheh@tehranpi.org)

Vol.7 No.2, Fall 2001

## ATTITUDE IN SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

▪ **COPING STRATEGIES AND DYSFUNCTIONAL ATTITUDE IN SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND NORMAL PERSONS**

**Authors :** H. Tofani, M.D., M. Javanbakht, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Stressful life events, coping strategies and attitude toward life have been known as important components in tendency toward substance abuse. This study, investigates coping patterns and dysfunctional attitudes among a group of clients at Mashhad Welfare Center as substance abusers comparing with those of control group. Method: 50 male substance abusers were selected randomly and matched with control group with regard to age, education, job and income level. Dysfunctional Attitude Scale and Coping Skills Questionnaire were applied in this study. Findings: Results showed that during stressful periods of life, substance abusers had weaker problem solving strategies, cognitive evaluation and social support compared with control group. Conclusion: This study showed that cognitive therapy and coping skills training could be beneficial for primary and secondary prevention.

## RAMADAN FASTING &amp; STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

▪ **THE EFFECTS OF RAMADAN FASTING ON SELF-ESTEEM AMONG THE STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF NURSING, MIDWIFE**

**Authors :** A. Ansari Jaber, M. A., A. Ravari, M.A., M. Kazemi, M.A

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was meant to measure the effects, of Ramadan fasting on students studying at the School of Nursery, Midwifery and Paramedics at Rafsanjan Medical College. Method.: The subjects comprised 67 randomly selected students (N=67) from various fields of study who managed to fast at least for 21 days, during the holy month of Ramadan. The research instruments consisted of a demographic questionnaire and the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Scale. The assessment was carried out on two occasions: 10 days before and 10 days after Ramadan. Findings: A t-test was administrated and the results showed a significant difference between the subjects' self-esteem on the two occasions. Conclusion: The result demonstrated that Ramadan fasting significantly increased self-esteem among students.

Arabpsynet e.Journal: N° 10 & 11 - Spring & Summer 2006

## MODERN APPROACHES &amp; VERSES OF THE HOLY QURAN

▪ **THE IMPACT OF MODERN APPROACHES TO SENSORY LEARNING OF THE VERSES OF THE HOLY QURAN**

**Authors :** A. Jamali, B. S., H. Jamali, M.D., H. Ashayeri, M.D., M. M. Esfahani, Ph.D., A. R. Nikbakht Nasr Abadi, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: In order to remove the difficulties of learning the verses of Holy Quran and facilitate, the relevant data were examined in the course of the present research, taking advantage of optimization of means of such learning. It should be noted that encoding such data (i.e. the verses) takes place in the phonological cycle and their retrieval takes place by triggering the implicit memory. Method: 120 school-boys, aged 15-16, were divided into an experimental group (N=60) and a control group (N=60). The subjects in the experimental group learned and memorized 21 selected verses, using modern learning methods. The subjects in the control group learned and memorized the same verses through traditional approaches. Two written tests were administrated to assess the subjects' retrieval. After the administration of the first written test, the subjects were classified into three groups: weak, average and excellent. Findings: After a Chi square test was administrated, the results of the first and the second written tests demonstrated a significant difference. Further, the results of the first and the second written tests obtained from the Multiple-Sentence Logistic Regression Test, demonstrated that the subjects who were classified as "weak" in the initial assessments, had the chance to improve and move to the higher class. This chance was respectively 88 and 67 times greater among the ones who received modern instructions as compared to the ones who were taught by traditional approaches.

## CBT, DEPRESSION &amp; DYSFUNCTIONAL ATTITUDES

▪ **THE EFFICIENCY OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN REDUCING DEPRESSION AND DYSFUNCTIONAL ATTITUDES AM**

**Authors :** M. Hanasabzadeh Esfahani, M. A. , R.Yazdandoost, Ph.D., M. Mohammadian, M. D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to examine, within the framework of Cognitive-Behavioral Theory, the efficiency of cognitive-behavioral therapy in the treatment of depression among young adults. Method: Three case studies were carried out, with 15-17 year old females, suffering from depression. They were selected from among the patients referred to a psychiatrist's office. Each subject received eight

sessions of individual cognitive-behavioral therapy, with each session lasting 45-60 minutes. The sessions were held twice a week. The subjects were assessed using the Beck Depression Inventory and the Dysfunctional Attitude Scale at three points, pre-treatment, post-treatment and follow-up one-month after the end of treatment. Results: The results demonstrated that cognitive-behavioral therapy was effective in reducing both dysfunctional attitudes and depressive symptoms among young adults.

## NEUROLOGICAL FUNCTIONING, CHILDREN & LEARNING Disabilities

### ▪ A COMPARISON OF NEUROLOGICAL FUNCTIONING OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITIES AND NORMAL

**Authors :** E. Zare'i Zavaraki, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to investigate children's motor skills and their neurological functions. Since children's primary behavioral response is of the motor type, and since motor skills start with reflexive activities and become more complex as the central nervous system develops and gradually relate to higher neurological centers, an investigation of children's motor development would provide insights into their neurological functionings. Method: 20 primary school boys, with mathematics learning disorder, were selected. Their neurological functionings were compared with those of 20 3rd and 4th grade normal school boys studying in Tehran using the Raven Progressive Matrix Test for Children, the Mathematics Learning Disorder Diagnostic Test and the Lincoln-Ozertsy Motor Development Test. The data were analyzed through correlation coefficients and t-test procedures. Findings: The findings demonstrated that general motor skills were more developed among normal students than those suffering from mathematics learning disorder. Furthermore, major and fine motor skills, motor coordination, motor speed and static balance were more developed in normal school children than in children with mathematics learning disorder students.

## Aphasia & The Left-Hemisphere Damage

### ▪ IMPAIRMENT OF THE ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN NOUNS AND VERBS IN APHASIC PATIENTS

**Authors :** R. Arya'i, M.A., R., Nilipoor, Ph.D., H. Ashayeri, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was designed to investigate the impairment of the ability to discriminate between nouns and verbs, resulting from the damage to the left-hemisphere, a condition which could lead to linguistic disorders proportionate to the depth and extent of the damage. Various experimental and clinical investigations have demonstrated that nouns and verbs may, independent of one another, become subject to dissociation as a consequence of various types of brain damage. Method: The subjects were 20 Persian speaking patients with aphasia (8 females and 12 males), aged 33-76, receiving treatment in speech therapy centers in Tehran. The

data were collected through a Persian Aphasia Test. Findings: The descriptive and analytical research findings demonstrated a significant relationship between the ability to use nouns and the damage to the temporal lobe of the left hemisphere, near the angular gyrus and the corpus callosum. A similar relationship was found between the ability to use verbs and the damage in the frontal lobe of the left hemisphere. The important issue here is the difference in the location of damage to the areas of brain responsible for discriminating nouns and verbs, an issue that cannot be ignored.

## Vol.7 No.1, SUMMER 2001

## OCD & PREVALENCE

### ▪ PREVALENCE OF THE OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER SYMPTOMS

**Authors :** M. Dadfar, M.A., J. Bolhari, M.D., K. Malakooti, M.D., S.A. Bayanzadeh, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Since the symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorders are basically culture-bound, identification and classification of the various kinds of symptoms prevalent among obsessive-compulsive patients have clinical significance. Better identification of symptoms of obsession among Iranian patients will result in quick and timely diagnosis of the disorder. Further, it will be useful in differential diagnosis and therapeutic interventions. Method: 56 obsessive-compulsive patients from Tehran Psychiatric Institute outpatient clinic, Shahid Esmaili Hospital and private offices were selected through available sampling. In order to make accurate diagnosis of the patients, the obsessive-compulsive diagnostic checklist was used. The symptoms and the intensity of obsessive-compulsive behaviors were assessed by the Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale. Findings: The most prevalent symptoms of obsession were related to contamination, religious concerns, washing, cleaning, repetitive acts and recheckings. The symptoms of saving and storing up were least prevalent. Further more, the study demonstrated that the age of onset of the disorder was higher for females as compared to males. The intensity of the symptoms was greater among the patients who had suffered from the disorder for more than 5 years.

## MENTAL RETARDATION & PREVALENCE

### ▪ PREVALENCE OF MENTAL RETARDATION IN THE YOUTH AND CHILDREN OF SAVOJBOLAGH REGION

**Authors :** M. V. Majd Taymouri, M.D., B. Gharaie, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Purpose of Study: The present research was carried out to study the prevalence of mental retardation among the youth and children of Savojbolagh region, and to study its probable causes. Method: The study comprised two phases. In the first phase, 1229 girls and boys, aged 5 to 18, were selected from among the children and youth of the urban and rural areas of Savojbolagh, through cluster sampling. In order to assess the prevalence of mental retardation, the Raven test was administered and a psychiatric interview was done, as a result of

which, mental retardation was detected in 55 subjects. In the second phase, the probable causes of mental retardation were examined through a questionnaire and urine and blood tests administered to the 55 subjects. Findings: The spread of the disorder was found to be 4.4% which is much higher than what is reported in other researches in Iran and elsewhere. As for the causes, the phenylketonuria complication was 3.6% in the studied sample, which is much higher than what is reported globally, and which therefore calls for more extensive research in the field. In addition, intermarriage, and repeated labors within short intervals seem to have provided grounds for the disorder. The additional findings reveal that postnatal jaundice has been high among this group of children. This also requires further multidimensional researches.

## MENTAL DISORDERS & Epidemiology

### ▪ EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN A VILLAGE IN TEHRAN PROVINCE

**Authors :** N. Shams Alizadeh, M.D., J. Bolhari, M.D., D. Shahmohammadi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was meant to measure the prevalence of mental disorders among the people of Valian, a village in Tehran province, who aged 15 and over. Method: All the residents of Valian village aged 15 and over (N=630) were studied through General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28) and clinical interviews based on DSM-IV. Findings: The prevalence rate of mental disorders measured 26.5%, (35.7% and 14.6% for females and males respectively). Highly common mental disorders were free-floating anxiety (11.7%), major depression (11.3%), simple phobia (7.3%), dysthymia (5.6%), and obsessive-compulsive disorder (4.3%). Mental disorders proved to be more prevalent among females, illiterate and low-literate individuals over 45 years of age, and among families with traces of mental disorders or with kinship between parents. No significant relation was found between "marital status", "birth hierarchy" and mental disorders. However, prevalence of mental disorders among working women measured less than that among housewives. Some 35.5% of subjects claimed to have referred, some time in the past, to a physician/psychiatrist for the mental disorder they were suffering from, though none received appropriate, regular and continuous treatment and or sufficient doses of medication. The study demonstrated that, out of the total number of the patients only 3.6% were covered by the National Programme of Mental Health in the village. However all the psychotic patients identified were covered by the programme.

## Cultural Contents & Delusions

### ▪ PRELIMINARY STUDY OF CULTURAL CONTENTS OF MENTALLY DISORDERED INPATIENT'S DELUSIONS

**Authors :** D. Shahmohammadi, M.D., S. Asgharzadeh Amin, B.S., M. Ehsanmanesh, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Considering the importance of delusions in diagnosing of psychosis and the role of culture in the forming of delusions this study investigates the content of delusions

among psychotic patients. Method: Subjects were 250 psychotic patients (165 males, 85 females) who had been admitted to Shahid Esmaili Center during 1992-1996. 75% of them were aged 15-45, 106 of subjects were single and 104 of them were married. Research instrument was a questionnaire consisted of questions about type and content of delusions, hallucinations and demographic data. Data were analyzed through descriptive methods. Findings: This study indicated that persecutory delusions were the most prevalent type while grandiosity delusions stand at second rank. Conclusion: Although the content of delusions across different cultures are more or less the same, different aspects of cultures, nations and religions have an influential role on the content of delusions.

## ELECTRO-CONVULSIVE THERAPY & PATIENTS ATTITUDES

### ▪ THE ATTITUDES OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS' ACCOMPANERS TOWARDS ELECTRO-CONVULSIVE THERAPY

**Authors :** S. S. Sadr, M.D., Y. Semnani, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: ECT as a treatment for psychiatric patients, is not only a low risk but also is a very cost-effective treatment, both for the patients and the health care system. However, to initiate ECT treatment, it is mandatory to obtain the consent of the person(s) accompanying the patients. The accompaniers' attitude towards ECT is a determining factor in signing the letter of consent and following up treatment sessions. The present study was designed to examine the attitude of patients' accompaniers and the factors affecting their attitude. Method: 126 accompaniers were selected through available sampling procedure and were administered a demographic and an attitudinal questionnaires. The research data were analyzed via t-test, analysis of variance, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney methods. Findings: The results demonstrated no significant relationship between the attitude of the accompaniers and their age, sex, literacy level or the type of their relationship with the patient. However, previous experiences of hospitalization in psychiatric wards and of past ECT, and the source from which the accompaniers obtained information on ECT, affected the accompaniers' attitudes. Accordingly, it is strongly recommended that the psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians and/or the nurses in charge of ECT provide the necessary briefing concerning ECT and that they introduce the new patients to the ones who have already received ECT.

## COMORBIDITY, MD, AD & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

### ▪ COMORBIDITY OF MOOD AND ANXIETY DISORDERS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG TREATMENT-SEEKING ADDICTS AND NO

**Authors :** A.A. Parvizi Fard, M. A., B. Birashk, Ph.D., M. K. Atefvahid, Ph.D., J. Shakeri, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was designed to examine the comorbidity of pathological mood and anxiety disorders among hospitalized addicts and normal individuals. Method: Fifty male addicts (N=50), hospitalized in a psychiatric center, in west of Iran, and fifty normal subjects (N=50) were selected. The

subject were matched in terms of demographic characteristics. The subjects in both groups were interviewed and were administered diagnostic instruments. The assessment and diagnosis of co-occurrence of mood and anxiety among the addicts who had voluntarily sought treatment, were carried out at least two weeks after hospitalization, i.e. after detoxification was completed and the withdrawal symptoms were relieved. BDI and STAI-Y questionnaires were used for screening, and the presence of symptoms were using DSM-IV criteria and the clinical evaluation by the psychiatrist in charge. Findings: The results demonstrated that 72.3% of the addicts met the diagnostic criteria for mood and anxiety disorders. The most common disorders proved to be major depression (66%) and Generalized anxiety (12%).

## Vol.6 No.4, Spring 2000

### PRE-HOSPITALIZATION PATHWAYS & PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

#### PRE-HOSPITALIZATION PATHWAYS AMONG PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS IN IMAM HUSSAIN HOSPITAL IN 1999

**Authors :** S. Omidvari, M.D., M.Bina, M.D., M. T. Yassemi, M. D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The survey was designed to identify which pathways psychiatric patient go through in seeking psychiatric services, how often they visit general physicians, other specialists, health care centers, and traditional healers, whether they use herbal medicine, and how they refer to Imam Hussein General Hospital Psychiatric Training Center. Method: 256 Patients (109 female and 146 male) who referred to the center were studied by administering a 23 items questionnaire. They were selected through random sampling. Their average age was  $28.9 \pm 14.2$  years. 41% were married and 55.5% were single. The findings were analyzed through chi2. Findings: The results demonstrated that, as the first step in seeking treatment, 84.3% of subjects visited physicians and medical centers, 14.5% turned to traditional healers and alternative treatments. 42.5% of all cases had turned to sorcerers. 65.7% had been referred to the center by relatives and friends. The average time interval between appearance of the first symptoms and first visiting the physician/healer was  $2.2 \pm 4.08$  years and the average time interval between appearance of the first symptoms and referring to psychiatrists or psychiatric centers was  $3.6 \pm 5.39$  years. Findings: The results demonstrated that traditional healers still play an important role in attracting patients, and that of psychiatric patients refer to psychiatrists only after their illness become chronic.

### PERSONALITY DISORDERS & OCD

#### THE IMPACT OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS ON MEDICAL TREATMENT OF OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE PATIENTS

**Authors :** K. Malakouti, M.D., F. Mehrabi, M.D., J. Bolhari, M.D., M. Dadfar, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was designed to examine the impact of the comorbidity of personality disorders with the obsessive-compulsive disorder on the medical treatment of

patients suffering from both. Method: Following a quasi-experimental design, 30 subjects suffering from obsessive-compulsive disorder were selected through convenient sampling, 15 with personality disorders and 15 without. They were treated with Fluoxetine for 3 months. The research tools comprised a demographic questionnaire, Hamilton Depression Scale, Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale, and the MCMI-II. The subjects were homogeneous in term of other variables affecting treatment, such as sex, age, and duration of the disorder. The data was analyzed by t-test and chi2 statistical methods. Results: The results demonstrated that: a) there was no significant difference in the severity of post-treatment obsession among the two groups, and that medical treatment significantly reduced obsession in both groups; b) there was no significant difference in the severity of pre-treatment obsession among the two groups.

### TRH & MAJOR DEPRESSION

#### A COMPARISON OF TRH RESULTS IN PATIENTS WITH MAJOR DEPRESSION AND THOSE WITH OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL

**Authors :** E. Abdullahian, M.D., T. Zohravi, M.D., Z. Mousavi, M. D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was carried out to examine the thyroid diseases and major depression and to compare it with other psychiatric disorders. Method: The study was carried out with two groups of subjects, and experimental group, made up of 30 out-patients (15 male and 15 female) with major depressive disorder, and a comparison group made up of 30 out-patients (15 male and 15 female) with other psychiatric disorders. Thyroid tests, i. e. T4, T3RU, Base TSH, and TRH were administered to each patient. Findings: 30% of depressed patients and 36.7% of the subjects in the comparison group showed slow response to TRH. 13.3% of the depressed patients plus 16.7% of the comparison group showed an increased response to TRH. A t-test was applied, and no significant difference was noticed in the results of thyroid tests and of the TRH between the two groups. The interactive impact of sex and age on thyroid disease was studied in both groups. The hypothesis relating to the changes of TRH on depression are later discussed in the paper.

### LUNAR PHASES & OVERDOSE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

#### LUNAR PHASES AND OVERDOSE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

**Authors :** H. Toofani, M.D., S. A., Musavi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was carried out to investigate the relationship between different lunar phases and the occurrence of overdose attempted suicide. Method: The study was carried out for a period of three lunar years (Shaban 1416 to Shaban 1419) with patients admitted to the Intoxication Emergency Clinic at Imam Reza Hospital in Mashad. In this research, 13422 cases of suicide attempts, which were recorded in the hospital files were studied. Admission dates which were originally recorded according to solar calendar, were later converted to lunar calendar for the purpose of this study. Then, on the basis of lunar phases and the shape of the moon as

observed from the earth, the days of lunar months were divided into four periods: the crescent-to-half moon period, the half moon-to-full moon period, the full moon to half-moon period, and the half moon-to-crescent period. The data collected for each period were analyzed through chi2. Findings: The result demonstrated that the highest numbers of overdose suicide attempts were made during the full moon period and the days around it. The frequency of attempts shows a significant difference in the above periods ( $P < 0.05$ ).

### DEPRESSION & CORONARY HEART DISEASE

#### INVESTIGATION OF DYSFUNCTIONAL ATTITUDES, DEPRESSION AND SEVERITY OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN PATIENTS

**Authors :** R. Yazdandoost, Ph. D., H. Rezvantlab, M.D., A. Payrovi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present research was carried out to investigate the role of psychological structures particularly dysfunctional attitudes with its consequence depression in incidence and severity of coronary heart disease. Method: In this research 30 patients (28 males and 2 females) suffering from myocardial infarction and 30 nonpatient individuals (28 males and 2 females) after matching were studied and compared with regard to depression and dysfunctional attitudes through Beck Depression Inventory, Dysfunctional Attitudes Scale and Personal Data Questionnaire. In addition, severity of myocardial infarction in relation to depression and dysfunctional attitudes in patient group was also studied. Research data were analysed through t-test and coefficient of correlation. Results: This investigation indicated that frequency of depression in patients suffering from myocardial infarction is more than nonpatient group and the mean of their severity of depression as compared to nonpatient group is significant. Also, the mean score of dysfunctional attitudes in patient group as compared to nonpatient group has a significant difference. Although in both the groups there is a positive correlation between depression and dysfunctional attitudes, but this correlation is much stronger in patient group than in nonpatient group.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCHES & RELIGION

#### THE DOMAIN OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCHES ON RELIGION

**Authors :** M. Khodayari Fard, Ph.D., B. Ghobari Bonab, Ph.D., M. Shokouhi Yekta, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The studies on psychology of religion, which began in the 19th century in the context of experimental psychology and psychoanalysis, fall into two categories: those which explore the impact of religion on various individuals and social dimensions, and those which concentrate on the methodology of religion. The present paper deals with the former category. Few studies have so far shown a positive relationship between religion and physical and mental health. Various viewpoints and models have been suggested in this respect of which two are discussed in this paper: the role of religion in coping with stressors, and a cognitive model of religion. Some studies have explored the relationship between religion and personality

disorders, focusing on aspects, such as introversion-extraversion, psychosis, neurosis and obsessive personality disorder, as well as the internal and external locus of control. The impact of religion on social phenomena has already found several applications in counseling and psychotherapy.

### MENTAL DISORDERS & EPIDEMIOLOGY

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN IRAN: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

**Authors :** M. Ehsanmanesh, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The epidemiology of psychological disorders plays a significant role in the identification of the present state of mental health in the society and estimation of its requirements at any period of time. Based on worldwide epidemiological researches on mental disorders, the findings and instruments of 29 such researches carried out in Iran were reviewed. The review demonstrated that the studies varied in their tools, method and populations, which represented different socio-economic groups, and that the prevalence of mental disorders was therefore reported differently in different researches, ranging from 8% to 53% among the various populations. The acceptable point prevalence may therefore be estimated between 18% to 23% in the country, which is higher than that of western countries. One of the striking findings of the researches was that mental disorders are two to three times more common among women than among men. The review further examines some methodological problems of the epidemiology of mental disorders.

### DEPRESSION & BREAST CANCER

#### DEGREE OF DEPRESSION AND THE NEED FOR COUNSELING AMONG WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER IN KERMAN CHEMOTHERAPY CENTERS

**Authors :** T. Ramezani, M. A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was carried out to determine the rate of depression and the need for counseling among women with breast cancer in Kerman chemotherapy centers. Method: 120 subjects were selected through convenient sampling within one year from among the female breast cancer patients calling on chemotherapy centers in Kerman. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) was administered together with a questionnaire on counseling needs. The collected data was then analyzed with the help of Kruskal-Wallis Test and chi square tests. Findings: The results demonstrated that the age range for most of the patients (68.3%) was 35 to 55, and that the degree of depression among 40.8% of the patients ranged from medium to high. None of the patients had received therapeutic counseling services, but 60% of them believed that they needed such services during cancer treatment. The need for counseling was extremely high among 91.6% of the patients. There was a significant difference between the patients' occupational/educational status and their degree of depression. The more educated they were, the less depressed they proved to be. Also, working women were less depressed than housewives. The greatest need for counseling was witnessed

among the patients who received medicine and radio-chemotherapy (59.3%). No relationship was found between depression and the need for counseling.

### STRUCTURAL INTERVIEW & MCMHI Profiles in Diagnosis —

#### ▪ CONVERGENT VALIDITY OF CLINICAL AND STRUCTURAL INTERVIEW FINDINGS AND MCMI-II PROFILES IN DIAGNOSIS

**Authors :** A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M. A., M. Salehi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Personality inventories and clinical interview are commonly used for diagnosis of personality disorders. The present study was designed to investigate the relationships between findings of clinical and structural interviews on one hand and Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory, 2nd edition (MCMI-II) findings on the other. Method: One hundred and forty clients out-patient clinic of Shahid Esmaeili Psychiatric Center were assessed by using clinical interview, structural interview and MCMI-II. The data were analyzed for finding convergent validity between the measures. Results: The results revealed mild satisfactory relationship between interview's findings and MCMI-II profiles. Conclusion: The possibilities relevant to the findings are discussed. It seems that heterogeneity of the symptoms in formation of the axis II of diagnosis of personality disorder (according to DSM-IV criteria) and complications relevant to the structure of MCMI-II particularly, conceptualization congruous to the questions presented in the instrument are involved.

### CONDUCT DISORDER & STUDENTS —

#### ▪ PREVALENCE OF CONDUCT DISORDER IN A GROUP OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF KORDESTAN PROVINCE

**Authors :** F. Yousefi, M.A., N. Erfani, M.A., G. Kheyraadi, M.D., H. Ghanei, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to investigate the prevalence of conduct disorder and disruptive behavior disorder in a group of secondary school students in 1999. Method: A group of 2760 secondary school students (924 males and 1836 females) were selected through stratified random sampling. A Persian Version of Children Symptoms Inventory-4th ed. (CSI-4) and a self made questionnaire for demographic variables were used. The data were analysed through X2 and descriptive statistical methods. Results: The results showed that the rate of conduct disorder and disruptive behavior prevalence among the sample group were 6.3% and 6.9% respectively. Satisfactory sensitivity of the CSI-4 questions were also found for predicting conduct disorder (85%) and disruptive behavior disorder (80%). This study indicated that there is a significant correlation ( $P < 0.01$ ) between the students past year average school score and present conduct and disruptive behaviors disorders also significant correlation between the gender and conduct disorder ( $P < 0/01$ ), Parent's divorce and disruptive behaviors, family income and conduct

disorder was found.

### MENTAL HEALTH & JOB STRESS —

#### ▪ THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH IN A GROUP OF HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES IN SHIRAZ

**Authors :** I. Hashemzadeh, M. D., M. Aurangi, M. A., M.J. Bahrehdar, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to investigate the possible relationship between job stress and mental health in a group of hospital employees of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. Method: Three hundred and ninety-seven employees (150 administrative and 247 medical staff) were selected randomly through stratified random sampling. They were requested to answer the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) and Pickle Paykel Life Inventory. Results: The findings revealed significant correlation between job stress and mental health. The medical staff showed significantly lower level of mental health when compared with office workers. More desirable level of mental health in males was observed in contrast to the female participants. Conclusion: The findings of the present study signify the importance of organization care to the mental health of the employees particularly those directly involved with patients and female personnel in general.

### STRESS MANAGEMENT & ADDICTION —

#### ▪ PATTERN OF STRESS MANAGEMENT IN CLIENTS ATTENDING ADDICTION DEPARTMENT IN ESFAHAN

**Authors :** R. Samuei, M.A., A. Ebrahimi, M.A., S. G. Mousavi, M.D., A. Hasanzadeh, M.A., S. Rafiei, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The behavioral-cognitive framework offers methods for stress assessment and its relevant coping strategies. The present study was designed to investigate stress management pattern of substance abusers. The results may be used for effective cognitive-behavioral interventions for these patients. Method: One hundred substance abusers who sought treatment at addiction rehabilitation department were recruited in this study. A selective control group matched for demographic variables with the first group were also requested to take part in the study. Revised Carver Coping Strategy Scale and semistructured interview were carried out for assessment. Results: the results showed that patients in studied group represented a significantly different patterns of stress management in contrast to the control group. Coping strategies of the patients were almost ineffective in dealing with stress (i.e., negative thoughts, wishful thinking, magical thinking, and emotionally focused e.g., denial, disengagement, etc.). Conclusion: substance abusers may have unhealthy coping mechanisms in dealing with stress. It seems that lack of effective strategies in dealing with stress strengthens the addictive behavior. The addiction in turn brings psycho-social problems for these patients.

**Job STRESS, Job Satisfaction & Mental Health****▪ JOB STRESS, JOB SATISFACTION AND MENTAL HEALTH: THE BALANCING EFFECTS OF PERSONAL HARDINESS AND SOCI**

*Authors* : M. Veissi, M.A., M. K. Atefvahid, Ph.D., M. Rezaee, Ph.D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: Objectives: The present study was designed to investigate the effects of job satisfaction and mental health on job stress and the balancing effects of hardiness and availability of social support network in a group of medical staff. Method: Two hundred of surgery room staff were studied by utilizing a low-high social support network index, Operating Room Stress Factor Index Questionnaire, Life Event Index, Job Description Index (JDI), General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), Personal View Survey (PVS) and Quality Relationship Inventory (QRI). Results: The findings revealed significant negative correlation between job stress and job satisfaction and GHQ's scores. A positive and significant correlation was found between job satisfaction and GHQ's scores. The results also suggested that higher level of job satisfaction and mental health may reduce job stress in the staff who have higher levels of hardiness. Furthermore, the staff with higher social support network seemed to have higher job satisfaction, but they did not show better mental health compared with those with lower social support network. Conclusion: The results of the present study showed that social support network together with personal hardiness had a significant impact on perceived job stress, while the male staff showed higher level of hardiness when compared with the female staff.

**Family Functioning & Mental Health****▪ EFFECT OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING ON MENTAL HEALTH OF FAMILY MEMBERS**

*Authors* : A. Mosavi, Ph.D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: Objectives: This study attempted to search out effects of family functioning on mental health of family members. Method: The study was carried out with 45 Afghan and Iranian immigrant families (father, mother and an adolescent between 15-20 years old) who had been living in England. Data obtained from Standardized Clinical Family Interview (SCFI), General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scales-III (FACE III) and Family Environment Scale (FES). Findings: No significant difference was found on sum of family functioning rating between "Healthy" and "Distressed" families. "Depressed" families showed less cohesion, adaptability and communication. In "Depressed" families, one of the parents exercised more authority over her/his family and parent - child coalitions were more common. Parents in "Depressed" families, were less consistent in child rearing. They were less satisfied with marital and parent/adolescent relationships than "Healthy" and "Distressed" families.

Arabpsynet e.Journal: N° 10 & 11 - Spring & Summer 2006

**Vol.6 No.2, Full 2000****Delusional Disorder****▪ INVESTIGATING DELUSIONAL DISORDER AMONG HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS IN FARABI HOSPITAL IN KERMANSHAH**

*Authors* : F. Tatari, M. D., S. Soudi, M.D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: Objectives: The present study focused on the frequency of Delusional Disorder (DD) in the patients hospitalized in a psychiatric ward in the west part of Iran (Kermanshah). Method: In this retrospective and descriptive research, 601 hospitalized patients' files (1992 to 1996) at Farabi Hospital were inspected. The frequency of the patients with DD, their demographic information, co-morbid somatic complaints with DD, types of delusion, perceptual disturbances, mood state, state of insight and course of illness were studied. Results: Fifty-nine cases (8.9%) were found with the diagnosis of DD. The prevalence of DD was more common among men than women, while the available literature shows the reverse pattern. Conclusion: The results of the present study showed that the characteristics of the DD are somewhat similar to the earlier reports, but the gender and mood state showed noticeable differences.

**Neurological Signs in Paranoid & Subtypes of Schizophrenia****▪ SOFT NEUROLOGICAL SIGNS IN PARANOID AND OTHER SUBTYPES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA**

*Authors* : N. Darijani, M.D., Gh. Mirsepari, M.D., M. Sanati, M.D., M. Novrouzian, M.D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: Objectives: The Present study was designed to investigate differences between paranoid and non-paranoid diagnosed patients in their soft neurological signs (SNS). The relationship between SNS and medication used for psychiatric treatment of the disorder was also noted. Method: Forty patients with diagnosis of schizophrenia (20 males and 20 females) and 15 subjects without any psychiatric disorder were asked to participate in the study. There were equal numbers of patients with diagnosis of paranoid and other subtypes of schizophrenia (non-paranoid). The patients were interviewed and examined for SNS individually. The dosage of medications used by the subjects were computed in terms of chlorpromazine equivalent and entered into the analysis. Results: patients in contrast to controls ( $P < 0.05$ ) and non paranoid in contrast to paranoid group ( $P < 0.001$ ) showed higher rate of SNS. The rate of SNS was significantly higher in patients with negative symptoms in contrast to those with positive symptoms ( $P < 0.01$ ). Only the total rate of SNS showed significant correlation with positive symptoms ( $P < 0.05$ ). There was no significant correlation between SNS and forms of thought disorder and dosage of psychiatric medication intake by the patients. Conclusion: SNSs

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 10 & 11 - ربيع و صيف 2006

are primary signs in schizophrenia and are more prevalent among non-paranoid patients than patients with diagnosis of paranoid disorder. The SNSs seem not to be affected by medication and are significantly correlated with negative symptoms of schizophrenia than thought disorder form.

### Body Image & Draw-A-Person Test

#### ▪ BODY IMAGE DISTURBANCE REPRESENTED IN INDIVIDUALS DRAW-A-PERSON TEST IN A GROUP OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PAT

**Authors :** A. H. Sayyadi, M. A., Nazer, M. A., E.Khaleghi, M. D.  
**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Body image is defined as image and feelings of an individual about size, form and parts of his or her body. The present study aimed to investigate the body image disturbance in a group of patients. Method: The present descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted with a group of patients with diagnosis of schizophrenia (12 females and 15 males) and a group of subjects without any psychiatric disorder (15 females and 15 males). The two groups were matched for age, years of formal education, marital status, job and physical illness. Chi-Square analysis was used for statistical evaluation. Furthermore, Goodenough scoring system was utilized for estimating IQ, and McHover method was used for psychological assessment. Results: The results showed that the patient group drew persons with a number of errors in contrast to the control group (omission of parts, placing the parts in inappropriate positions and size, deformation of shapes of parts, etc.). Furthermore, patients and the control group were different in their scores for IQ in the Goodenough scoring system. Conclusion: The findings suggested that schizophrenic patients may have impaired body concept.

### Psychiatric Disorder & Epidemiology

#### ▪ EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER IN KERMANSHAH URBAN RESIDENTS

**Authors :** Kh. Sadeghi, M. A., Saberi, M. D., M.Assareh, M. D.  
**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to investigate the prevalence of psychiatric disorder in over 15 years old residents of Kermanshah, capital of a western province of Iran. Method: Five hundred and one males and females (270 females and 231 males) throughout random-cluster sampling were investigated by using Self Rating Questionnaire (SRQ) and Symptom Check List-90-Revised (SCL-90-R). Results: The findings revealed that 25.2% of the sample suffered from a psychiatric disorder, anxiety disorder (16.6%) and personality disorders (8.6%) were the most common. The prevalence of psychiatric disorders were more common among females (widows and divorced), the elderly, the jobless, illiterates, housewives, families with fewer members and those with family history of a psychiatric disorder. Conclusion: Beyond the above findings, SRQ proved to have proper capacity for screening purpose. The test-retest analysis and internal consistency of the questionnaire were satisfactory in these respects.

Arabpsynet e.Journal: N° 10 & 11 - Spring & Summer 2006

### ADHD & Learning Disorder

#### ▪ THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) AND LEARNING DISORDER IN BOY

**Authors :** J. Alaghband-Rad, M.D., F. Moemeni, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) along with Learning Disorder (LD) is one of the most important child and adolescent psychiatric disorder. They are most often seen comorbidly in patients. Our study seeks to examine the relationship between ADHD and LD in our sample. Method: Thirty boys suffering from ADHD, as diagnosed by certified child and adolescent psychiatrists using the DSM-IV criteria, were compared with a control group of 30 healthy subjects matched for age as well as socioeconomic characteristics. Relevant items from Conner's Rating Scale (Parent form) were used to assess learning disorders in the subjects. Research data were analyzed using statistical descriptive methods and t-test. Results: findings showed that 13 (43.3%) patients with ADHD and 3 (9.96%) of normal controls suffered from LD. The difference between these two groups were statistically significant.

### Quality of Life & Abused Children

#### ▪ QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE PARENTS' OF ABUSED CHILDREN

**Authors :** P. Mohammadkhani, Ph.D., A. Delavar, Ph.D., M. R. Mohammadi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was carried out to evaluate the predictive value of parental quality of life on abusive behavior with children. Method: This study investigated the life quality of the parents of 38 abused boys detected in the second grade of secondary schools of selected areas of Tehran. The results were compared with students matched for age and area of residency, without recent suffering of child abuse. Results: The findings revealed a lower quality of life of the parents of abused subjects at significant level in contrast to the control group. Comparison of the profiles of the two groups revealed lower physical health, individuation, marital discourse, parent-child relationship, job satisfaction, artistic-creative behavior and leisure time activity in the parents of abused children. Stepwise regression analysis revealed that the scores of marital discourse and artistic-creative behavior scales can successfully predict the variations of abusive scores. The mentioned scales showed significant effect on abusive scores in multivariate analysis. Conclusion: The quality of parents marital discourse and artistic-creative behavior have the greatest predictive value for parents' abusive behavior.

### Vol.6 No. 1, SUMMER 2000

### Polypharmacy Consumption & Acute Mania

#### ▪ POLYPHARMACY CONSUMPTION IN PSYCHIATRY TREATMENT: ACUTE MANIA

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 10 & 11 - ربيع و صيف 2006

**Authors :** M. Mohajer, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Prescribing the overdose of medication or polypharmacy for a patient is not principally recommended. Although, studies indicate that the usage of polypharmacy, specially from different groups of medicines, and in particular for refractory patients to treatment, if it is prescribed carefully, not only is beneficial but is necessary too. From the total patients who refer to medical doctors for any reason, 28 to 35 percent suffer from one kind of mental disorder, and those patients whose illnesses are diagnosed as more severe and complex would be referred to psychiatrists by their physicians. Perhaps for that reason, psychiatrists are forced more than any other medical doctors to prescribe polypharmacy. The medication often prescribed as polypharmacy in psychiatry are, 1) antidepressants and benzodiazepines (25%), 2) antipsychotics and antidepressants (17%), and 3) lithium and antidepressants (8%). Among psychiatric patients, the sufferer from mania need to take polypharmacy more than any other patients to be able to control the symptoms of their illness. Today, considering the peculiarity of psycho-pharmacological medications on one hand, and more complexity of medical treatment in psychiatry on the other also increasing number of the refractory patients to the treatment, it have necessitate gaining adequate and up to date by psychiatrists knowledge for prescribing polypharmacy. This article also argues about the limitations, difficulties, reasoning and the method of applying psychopharmacological drugs in mental disturbances, specially in acute mania.

## ECONOMICAL BURDEN & DEPRESSION

### ▪ ECONOMICAL BURDEN OF THE DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS ON PATIENT AND SOCIETY

**Authors :** E. Abdollahian, M.D., M. Seyed Nozadi, M.D., M. R. Sargolzaei, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: Depression is one of the most common psychiatric disorders which may cause disability and premature mortality. Also coerces extra expenditure on individual and society. This study compares the direct and indirect expenditures of depressed patients involved in the number of times referred to the physician, number of paraclinic checking, and the absent days from work or school throughout the year with those of the general population. Method: One hundred depressed patients (67% female and 33% male) and 100 non-depressed (66% female and 34% male) who had equal demographic status such as age, educational level and occupation, were assessed by a questionnaire. The statistical data were analyzed through descriptive statistics and t - test. Findings: The findings indicate that the two groups were significantly different on the number of their referring to physicians (excluding psychiatric visits) and laboratory checkings also on the days not attending to their work or classes.

Arabpsynet e.Journal: N° 10 & 11 - Spring & Summer 2006

## Phobic Disorders

### ▪ PHOBIC DISORDERS AMONG STUDENTS IN TEHRAN

**Authors :** H. Bahrami, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: This study examined forty nine instances of phobic adolescents phenomena classified in the following seven categories: School phobia, agoraphobia, zoophobia, claustrophobia, social phobia, physician fear, exam anxiety, Method: The subjects were 120 female and 120 male high-school and pre-university students selected through random cluster sampling. The data were analyzed through descriptive method and t-test. Findings: The findings indicate that social phobia are on the top of the rank of other phobias hierarchically followed by zoophobia, physician phobia, school phobia, agoraphobia and phenomena ranked respectively. Notably, the scores obtained by female students were higher than males both in the number of phobic instances and in the intensity of the condition.

## PLEASANT STIMULANTS & UNPLEASANT STIMULANTS

### ▪ THE EFFICACY OF FILMS ON INDUCING PLEASANT AND UNPLEASANT EMOTIONS, AND MODIFICATION OF STARTLE REFLEX

**Authors :** H. Kaviani, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: The studies indicate that the "eye-blink" component of "acoustic startle reflex," can be modulated through emotionally slide stimuli. Pleasant stimulants reduce eye-blink amplitude, whereas unpleasant stimulants enhance them. Method: The present study examines the modulation of the acoustic startle reflexes through a short film clips (2-min), classified as pleasant, unpleasant and neutral, on the basis of subjective ratings on 22 males and females aged between 18-45 years old. Findings: Results indicate a significant reduction of startle during the pleasant clips and an increase during unpleasant clips. However, one of the two unpleasant clips (a medical demonstration film depicting details of toe surgery) inhibited the startle reflex rather than augmented it. This is discussed in terms of the proposition that only stimuli which arouse fear, can be guaranteed to augment startle; and repulsive stimuli may produce perceptual and emotional "blunting" that reduces startle amplitude.

## "WORD READING SCALE" & VERBAL INTELLIGENCE SCALE

### ▪ DEVELOPING AND STANDARDIZATION OF "WORD READING SCALE" AS VERBAL INTELLIGENCE SCALE

**Authors :** H. Haqshenas, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: Neuropsychological findings suggest that the ability to write short words do not give any hints of those words to be pronounced correctly. This is one of the brain's abilities that could be defected by brain's lesion on the basis of

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 10 & 11 - ربيع و صيف 2006

these findings, a scale was invented in Farsi language consisting of 50 words to assess words reading as the scale of verbal intelligence called "WORD READING SCALE" abbreviated as "MHK". Method: This self-made inventory has been standardized on 154 samples from the city of Shiraz ( $F=76$  &  $M=78$ ). Raven Progressive Matrices were used as external criterion to signify the correlation between the scores of "Word Reading Scale" and general intelligence quotient. Also the correlation coefficient between these scales and the level of education of the subjects were calculated. Conclusion: The data indicate that the Word Reading Scale is significantly valid and it may assess general level of intelligence.

## HUMAN FACTORS & CAR ACCIDENTS

### THE ROLE OF HUMAN FACTORS IN CAR ACCIDENTS IN IRAN

**Authors :** H. Ya'ghoobi, M. A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Introduction: In any car accident four factors may be involved: human factor, road, vehicle and environment. About 90 to 95 percent of car accidents in Iran are caused by human factor which could be pointed out as driving errors; traffic misconception; tiredness; drowsiness; drug and alcohol consumption; driving in black hours (late night, early morning, and after lunch); youngsters' driving, specially at late night; weekends and while they are accompanied by their pals. Method: This is a library method study which also looks to the results obtained from the researches administered in Iran and the world organizations on car accidents. Findings: Comparing the rate of car crashes between Iran and other countries reveals a 55% growth of car accidents in Iran during 1993-1995. Also the mean score of the car accident victims in Iran is many times higher than other countries. Most of the victims are among the pedestrians in active age-group-20 to 50 years olds. Results: To prevent car accidents a comprehensive plan should be devised. Considering the substantial role of human factors in car accidents, an educational programme has been suggested for students, drivers and pedestrians.

## SCHOOL PERFORMANCE & PSYCHO-SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL FACTORS

### THE EFFECT OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL FACTORS ON SCHOOL PERFORMANCE AMONG SHAHED STUDENTS

**Authors :** A. Haydari Pahlavian, M.A., C. Farzad Seear, M.A., M. Egbalian, B.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: Early school dropout and its social and behavioral consequences is one of the important problems among the students in particular at middle school level. In this study the psycho-social factors associated with school performance of middle school shahed students are examined in Hamedan province. Method: 889 shahed students and 151 non-shahed students from the same school were evaluated by survey method and through the following scales: Questionnaire developed by the researcher as educational attitude scale, Cooper-Smith Self-Esteem Scale, and Children Depression

Scale (CDS). Findings: The data analysis of this research was based on multivariate regression, indicates that from the variables associated with the research hypothesis, some factors such as family, self esteem, depression, level of satisfaction with mother, and the length of the father's absence, can explain the variation of students' average scores on school performance.

## Vol.5 No.4, Spring 2000

## Suicide, RURAL AREAS & Epidemiology

### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SUICIDE IN RURAL AREAS

**Authors :** F. Mousavi, M.D., D. Shahmohammadi, M.D, A. Kaffashi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: The prevalence rate of suicide among rural population in Karaj and Savojbolagh district for a period of 5 years (1991-95) have been studied. Method: The data collected through the questionnaires, filled by health workers settled in 44 Health Houses in Savojbolagh, and 21 Health Houses in Karaj city. The population of these two districts were nearly 76804, and 26577 individuals respectively. Findings: The results obtained from this study indicate that over the five years period, 14 out of 7530 recorded death in Savojbolagh, and 3 out of 495 in Karaj, were reported as suicide. It is investigated that the rate of suicide outbreak among 100000 population in Karaj is 11.3%, and in Savojbolagh is 18.2%. The average age of suicidal individuals obtained from data is 31.5 years old. Seven individuals (41.2%) were male and 8 of them (58.8%) were female. Most of the cases had average socio-economical status, and they were either illiterate or had poor educational background. The attempts mainly caused by family crisis, 8 cases (47.1%) had mental disorders in personal history, women mainly had self burning, and men had hung themselves. A great number of the attempts occurred in summer and in the morning hours.

## MENTAL HEALTH & STUDENTS

### ASSESSING THE MENTAL HEALTH OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN KASHAN MEDICAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY

**Authors :** G. Akkasheh, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: The purpose of this study is to investigate the level of mental health among the students in Kashan Medical University, and its relationship with their demographic characteristics. Method: In this study 253 students (185 female, 68 male) were selected as subjects and responded to the 28 items General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28). Those students who obtained a higher score from the cut off point (22 for men, and 21 for women), were chosen for clinical interview. Findings: The results indicated that 28.4% of the students suffered from one of the four following disorders: major depression (8.7%), adjustment disorder, (6.7%), dysthymia (5.9%), generalized anxiety disorder (4.7%), and double depression (2.4%). The rate of disorders in non-local students was more than local students.

Also the rate of disorder was higher in those with lower interest in study subject compared with those with higher interest in their study discipline. Among the single individuals was 29.5%, and in married ones was 12.4%. Moreover 52.6% of students with disorder, had a background of psychiatric disorder.

## Adolescents & Coping Strategies

### ■ COPING STRATEGIES AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN TEHRAN

**Authors :** P. Daeipoor, M. A., S. A. Bayanzadeh, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: In this study the coping strategies among adolescents in Tehran is investigated. Method: 1058 middle and high school male and female students were selected randomly and assessed by 80-items Adolescent Coping Scale (ACS). The Scale evaluates 18 coping strategies, and three coping styles. Mean and t-value for all groups were calculated. Findings: The findings indicate that the effective ways of coping decrease as age grows. Girls in comparison with boys are showing more wishful thinking, anxiety, tension reduction, not coping, self blame, self control and seeking spiritual support. Whereas boys use more social action strategies, reject spiritual support, ignore problems, focus on positive points, seek professional help, and desire physical recreation.

## Standardizing Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale

### ■ STANDARDIZING VINELAND ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR SCALE AMONG IRANIAN POPULATION

**Authors :** M. A. Tavakkoli, M. A., H. Baghooli, M. A., H. R. Ghamat Boland, M.A., J. Bolhari, M.D., B. Birashk, Ph.D

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: Standardizing the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale among Iranian population from birth through 18 years and 11 months of age. Method: The Scale is consisted of four domains: Communication, daily life skills, socialization and motor skills. To validate this Scale on Iranian population, 1650 normal subjects composed of 15 age groups in urban and rural areas in Fars, Khorasan, Zanjan, Kohkilouyeh boyr'ahmad, and Tehran provinces were selected. Also 130 mental retarded subjects were chosen to be assessed by this Scale. To determine the reliability of the Scale, it was performed on 140 parents of the subjects with retest method. Findings: The findings indicate that the items of this Scale is valid and reliable on Iranian population. Also the table of standardized scores were calculated with 2, 3, and 4 months intervals, adaptive levels in the fields, compound adaptive behavior, the level of maladaptive behavior, percentile ranks, normalized scores, age equivalents in the fields and subfields, and the compound parts of adaptive behavior. Result: This Scale is valid to assess adaptive behavior on Iranian population and has the ability to differentiate between mentally retarded individuals and normal groups. Hence, the differential validity of the Scale may be considered as yet another measure for the structure reliability.

Arabpsynet e.Journal: N° 10 & 11 - Spring & Summer 2006

## Comorbidity, Anxiety & Depression

### ■ ATTRIBUTION STYLE IN PATIENTS WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION COMORBIDITY

**Authors :** B. Gharaii, M. A., M. Mehryar, Ph.D., F. Mehrabi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: The present study is investigating the attribution style in patients with the anxiety and depression comorbidity. Method: Subjects are 26 patients with major depression, 25 patients with generalized anxiety disorder, 17 patients with comorbidity of anxiety and depression, and 30 normal individuals. The apparatus used in the study for data collecting were Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, and Attribution Style Questionnaire. Findings: This results indicated that the patient group with the anxiety and depression are different in attribution style than compared with the other groups, and be distinguished considered as having their specific style of attribution. In other words, general attribution style for failures unsuccesses and specific attribution style for success is their distinguished feature from the generalized anxiety disorder group, and flexible attribution style, for success is their distinguished feature from the group with major depression. The main feature of this group is their specific attribution style.

## Relationship, Verbal & Mathematical Skills

### ■ ASSESSING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VERBAL AND MATHEMATICAL SKILLS

**Authors :** E. Abbasi M. A., H. Ghasemzadeh Ph.D., H., Ashayeri M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: The objective of this study is to evaluate verbal and mathematical skills among young children. Method: The population of this study is composed of 5 and 6 years old children from nursery schools of the welfare organization in east of Tehran. An IQ test on 218 children, was administrated and 120 individuals were selected as the subjects for the present study. The IQ of these subjects were 90-110. The research apparatus used in this research were Mathematical Scale and Verbal Classification Test. The data were analyzed statistically. Findings: The findings of this research indicate that there is a significant and direct correlation between verbal and mathematical skills among the subjects. The other findings of this study show no significant difference between the mean scores of the verbal and mathematical skills obtained by girls and boys. Besides there is a significant difference between the mean scores obtained by 5 and 6 years old children in verbal skills.

## Job Satisfaction & Primary Health

### ■ JOB SATISFACTION AMONG THE PRIMARY HEALTH WORKERS' IN THE HEALTH CENTERS

**Authors :** P. Raeiisi, Ph.D., A. Kebriaii, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published

by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: The purpose of this study is to evaluate job satisfaction and general welfare among the primary health workers (Behvarzes) in the primary health centers in Kashan. The following seven items were assessed: Physical, social, and psychological, environmental, organizational, educational, and administration structure and job facilities. Method: Subjects consist of 22 male and 43 female primary health workers in Kashan health centers who completed the research questionnaire by themselves Findings: The findings indicated that 41.6% of these health workers were not satisfied with their jobs, 50.5% were satisfied, and 8.9% were neutral. Most of the health workers were satisfied with their social, psychological and educational aspects of their jobs, but unsatisfied with their physical environment, organizational structure, management, and job facilities. Women were more satisfied with their jobs than men, and singles were more content than married ones. Age had direct correlation with their job.

## CONDUCT DISORDER

### CONDUCT DISORDER AND ITS CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Authors :** A. Ahmadi Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Conduct disorder is a general psychiatric classification encompassing a variety of behavior patterns in which the individual repetitively and persistently violates the rights, privileges and privacy of others. For these children and adolescents, the authority figures like parents and teachers are assumed as intervening and punishing individuals. Some of these patients are diagnosed as having attention deficit or hyperactivity. Conduct disorder may be concomitant with one or several other disorders such as mood disorders, substance abuse, learning and emotional disorders. The probability of conduct disorder in children with biological or non biological parents having antisocial personality, and or have siblings with behavioral and communication disorders, is more than normal people. Also for children with alcoholic, mood disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, psychosis and conduct disorder parents, the probability of having the symptoms is higher than children with normal parents.

## Quality of Life & Out-patient Schizophrenics

### QUALITY OF LIFE OF OUT-PTIENT SCHIZOPHRENICS

**Authors :** S. A. Bayanzadeh, PhD, A. Karbalaee Noori, MS, H. Ashairi, MD, F. Azordegan, Ph.D

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this study was to depict the quality of life the chronic schizophrenics are experiencing in the community, with the aim of providing an appropriate care plan for these individuals. To this end the Wisconsin - Quality of Life Index (W-QLI) was administered to a sample of one hundred randomly selected patients who lived within the catchment area of the Shaheed Esmaeili Psychiatric Centre. The findings indicated that half of the patients enjoyed a medium level of satisfaction as far as the occupational activities, general satisfaction, social relations, psychological well being and

physical health dimension of the index are concerned. One third experienced a low level of satisfaction as regards to mental and physical health domains. No significant correlations were found between the quality of life and patient's demographic variables. Comparing the results of patients under active follow up program and those who did not receive such services may partly explain these differences.

## STRESS, COPING STRATEGY & CORONARY HEART DISEASE

### THE QUALITY OF RELATIONSHIP, STRESS AND COPING STRATEGY IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE

**Authors :** J. Hosseini Ghadamgahi, MS, M. Dejkam, PhD S. A. Bayanzadeh, PhD, A. Phaze, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the association of stress, coping strategies and quality of relationship as independent variables with coronary heart diseases. 75 subjects (25 acute coronary inpatients, 25 chronic coronary inpatients, and 25 normal men) in three groups-who were matched for age, sex, education, income, marital status, occupation, and residential ownership, were selected for the study. The following instruments were used in this study: Chief Life Events Inventory (CLEI), Coping Responses Inventory (CRI), and Quality of Relationship Inventory (QRI). Analysis of data using ANOVA indicated that in the face of stressful life events, acute coronary patients experienced higher levels of distress than the normal group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Moreover, their coping responses were more focused on emotional inhibitory reactions ( $P < 0.05$ ). This group also reported more conflict in their interpersonal relationships ( $P < 0.05$ ). In regard to independent variables, chronic coronary patients in comparison to the normal group had similar status to acute inpatients ( $P < 0.01$ ); but there was no significant difference between the two cardiac groups. Thus, it is concluded that distress, emotional responses to stress, and interpersonal conflicts play determining roles in developing and intensifying coronary heart diseases.

## CBT, Clomipramine & OCD

### COMPARING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE - BEHAVIORAL TECHNIQUES, CLOMIPRAMINE AND THEIR COMBINATION

**Authors :** S. Saboory, MS, H. Mehryar, PhD, A. Ghareeb, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This study investigated the effectiveness of cognitive - behavioral therapy, drug therapy, and their combination in treating obsessive - compulsive disorder. Twenty one patients with obsessive - compulsive disorder were randomly assigned to three groups: cognitive - behavioral, clomipramine, and combined cognitive - behavioral and clomipramine treatment groups. Treatment outcomes were analyzed with a 3x3 split-plot design using univariate analysis of variance with repeated measures. Results revealed significant differences in all pre-treatments dependent variables, that is obsessive - compulsive symptoms, anxiety, depressed mood, beliefs and dysfunctional attitudes in both cognitive - behavioral and combination therapy groups. But clomipramine treatment group only showed

significant improvement in depressed mood. Combination of clomipramine and cognitive behavioral techniques was more effective than clomipramine alone but no significant differences were found between combination therapy and cognitive - behavioral groups.

### Mood State & Problem Solving Ability

#### THE ROLE OF MOOD STATE ON SELF - APPRAISAL OF PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITY IN FEMALE STUDENTS

**Authors :** Z. Khosravi, PhD, Z. Darvizeh, PhD, M, Rafatti, MS

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The present study examined the role of mood state on self - appraisal of problem solving ability. The subjects were 115 female students (aged 13 to 14) who were randomly assigned to three groups (two experimental and one control groups). In order to induce mood states, three films (happy and sad films for the two experimental groups and documentary film for the control group) were used. Immediately after showing the films, the subjects were asked to fill out the Mood Inventory as well as the Problem Solving Inventory (PSI). The main findings were as follows: The happy group obtained higher scores on self appraisal of problem solving ability than the other two groups. However, there was no significant difference between the sad and neutral groups. The happy group also obtained higher scores on problem solving confidence and personal control ability than the other two groups; and the mean scores of the sad group on these scales were lower than the mean scores of the neutral group.

### PARENTS & ADOLESCENT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

#### THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

**Authors :** B. Makvandi, MS, A. Solaimani, MS, F. Liamei, BS

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This article investigates father's role in child and adolescent psychopathology. The role of mother has been studied extensively, but the father's role in child psychopathology has been studied much less and is limited to what has been done in the past few decades. This article reviews some of the studies regarding father's role in child and adolescent psychopathology, namely attention-deficit / hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), conduct disorder, delinquency, substance abuse, depression, suicidal behavior, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, autism, and eating disorders. Most of these studies emphasize the role of father in child and adolescent psychopathology.

### MENTAL DISORDERS & REVIEW

#### A REVIEW OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN IRANIAN FOLKLORE

**Authors :** S. M. Hassanzadeh, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Medical science in any country is intermingled with folklore. This admixture is seen more in the field of psychiatry than in other fields of medicine. This article first presents the

definitions of culture, etiology, and attitude toward illness, and then reviews the common beliefs or cultural viewpoints regarding diseases such as cold and warm temperaments, affliction by an evil eye and methods of combatting it. Finally, the article discusses the reasons for Iranian patients' disbelief in psychiatrists, and how the patients express or evidence their psychiatric illnesses. It is argued that the psychiatric residents' and the young psychiatrists' familiarity with their own country's culture, will increase the patients' trust in psychiatrists and will also increase their chances of success as therapists.

### COMPETENCY TEST & CHILDREN

#### DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPETENCY TEST FOR CHILDREN

**Authors :** H. Hadianfard, MS, F. Zolphaghari, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The present study aimed at developing a test for assessing children's competency. One hundred children (50 male and 50 female) participated in this study. Subjects were selected randomly from Shiraz second grade middle school students. The items for this test were adopted from Pep and Tennessy Test. Reliability coefficient (test-retest after 15 days) was 0.86. The validity of the test was assessed through correlating children's scores on the Competency Test with their fathers' and mothers' reports which were 0.73 and 0.86, respectively. The correlation between Competency Test and Child Depression Scale was 0.6. Comparison of the male and female students' scores revealed no significant sex difference in terms of competency except in the area of physical competency.

### Vol. 5 No. 3, WINTER 2000

### PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME

#### PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME IN WORKING WOMEN IN SHIRAZ

**Authors :** S. M. Mosavi Nasab, M.D., Sh. Tobaie, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Purpose: In order to evaluate the frequency of clinical syndromes and the way of confronting with premenstrual syndrome (PMS), a sample of working women, including nurses, medical students and teachers, in Shiraz were studied. Method: subjects completed PMS forms for one hundred days continuously. In order to avoid misdiagnosis, these syndromes should be seen at least in two consecutive menstrual periods. Of 180 subjects who were given these questionnaires, only 72 subjects returned completed questionnaires. Results: The results showed that 9.7% of subjects had premenstrual syndrome. Age and marital status were not found to be related to this syndrome. The most prevalent psychological symptoms were moodiness, irritability, sadness, sleep disturbance; and the most prevalent somatic symptoms were headaches, back pain, acne, and frequent urination.

### H2 BLOCKER & SCHIZOPHRENIA

#### CLINICAL TRIAL OF H2 BLOCKER: AUGMENTATION TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

**Authors :** S. A. Ahmadi Abhari, M.D., S. Mohtasham, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of famotidine, a H2 blocker, in the improving schizophrenic patients' symptoms. Method: 28 chronic schizophrenic patients were randomly assigned to two groups, with each group consisting of 14 patients. One group received 20 mg of haloperidol per day and the other group was on 40 mg famotidine and 20 mg of haloperidol per day. The effectiveness was assessed by the Positive and Negative Symptoms Scale which was administered at the beginning of the treatment, 28 days and again 42 days following the beginning of the experiment. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and Mann-Whitney Test. Findings: The findings indicated that famotidine group showed a reduction in all of the symptoms of schizophrenia than the control group. There was a difference between the two group in terms of the negative symptoms. However, this difference was not statistically significant. Conclusion: probably low permeability of famotidine in the central nervous system and the chronicity of patients' symptoms were responsible for the ineffectiveness of this drug.

## Clozapine & Agranulocytosis

### REPORT OF ONE CASE OF AGRANULOCYTOSIS AFTER CLOZAPINE TREATMENT

**Authors :** H. Tofani, M.D., F. Behdani, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Introduction: Clozapine is the first effective antipsychotic drug with the least extra pyramidal side effects and more agranulocytosis than other standard neuroleptics. Granulocytopenia or agranulocytosis occurs in 1 to 2 percent of all patients treated with clozapine. Agranulocytosis due to clozapine is a fatal disorder that requires immediate clinical intervention. Method: This paper reports agranulocytosis after clozapine treatment in a 52 years old woman with chronic schizophrenia. Conclusion: Since agranulocytosis after clozapine treatment is rare and its side effects in psychotic patients are very few, it seems that clozapine with regular blood cell count is an effective drug in the treatment of refractory schizophrenia, patients with tardive dyskinesia and those experiencing severe extra pyramidal side effects.

## COMORBIDITY, DEPRESSION & PERSONALITY DISORDERS

### THE COMORBIDITY OF DEPRESSION AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS

**Authors :** A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A., B. Daneshamooz, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Introduction: Comorbidity is a new term in psychiatric nosology which despite its expansive use is not clearly defined. Overlapping of Axis I and Axis II disorders in multiaxial system of DSM and controversy over which disorders belong to which Axis, have also complicated the issue. A number of studies investigating patterns of comorbidity for Axis I and Axis II disorders could not find a one to one relationship between Axis I and Axis II disorders. But specific personality disorders were

found to co-occur in certain chronic conditions, particularly in dysthymia. Purpose: The aim of this study is to investigate the comorbidity of depression and personality disorders. Method: 69 inpatient and outpatient clients who received a diagnosis of major depression or dysthymia were recruited from two psychiatric centers. The Structured Clinical Interview for DSM and MCMI-II were used to assess the Axis I and Axis II disorders. Results: The results showed a comorbidity of depression and passive aggressive, schizoid, avoidant, antisocial and dependent personality disorders. This finding is similar to those reported in most studies. Since personality disorders might interfere with the treatment of clinical syndromes, the implications for treatment of dually diagnosed clients were discussed.

## PERFECTIONISTIC STYLE & PERFECTIONISTIC TRAITS

### PERFECTIONISTIC CHILD-REARING STYLE AND PARENTS' PERFECTIONISTIC TRAITS: PREDISPOSING FACTOR FOR OBS

**Authors :** Gh. Naziri, M.A., B. Birashk, Ph.D., M. Mohamadian, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Purpose: The purpose of the present study was to investigate the assumptions that: 1) parents of obsessive compulsive patients rear their children in a perfectionistic manner and 2) these parents had perfectionistic traits. Method: In this retrospective study, based on DSM-IV diagnostic criteria and psychiatric interview, three groups of obsessive compulsive patients, depressed patients and normal individual, each consisting of 20 subjects, were studied. The latter two groups were control groups. All of the subjects reported their parents' characteristics and child-rearing style by a questionnaire specifically developed for this purpose. The validity and reliability of this questionnaire were confirmed in a pilot study. Results: The results supported the findings of other studies which had confirmed the assumption. In this study, the depressed patients also reported that their parents' child-rearing style were perfectionistic too.

## SOCIAL SKILLS TRAINING & DRUG THERAPY

### THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL SKILLS TRAINING, DRUG THERAPY AND THEIR COMBINATION IN FEMALES WITH MAJOR DEPR

**Authors :** H. Dadashzadeh, M.A., J. Bolhari, M.D., S. A. Bayanzadeh, Ph. D., A. Arfaie, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of social skills training, drug therapy and their combination in the treatment of females with major depressive disorder. Method: 21 females with major depression were randomly selected and were then randomly assigned to three (drug therapy, social skills training and combination therapy). In order to control the variables such as age, education, duration of disorder, intensity of depression and degree of adaptation, the groups were compared by analysis of variance (ANOVA), which showed that there were no significant differences between the groups in terms of variables mentioned above. Initially, all of the

subjects were administered the Beck Depression Inventory, Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression and Social Adaptive Scale, then the treatment started. Intervention lasted for 2.5 to 3 months (12-15 sessions). At the end of treatment, subjects were re-assessed by the same instruments. Results: the results showed that social skills training significantly increased adaptive functioning ( $P < 0.01$ ). Combination therapy showed the best result. There were no significant difference between the groups in terms of depressive symptoms.

### DRUG THERAPY, EDUCATIONAL TECHNIQUES & ENURESIS —

#### ▪ PARENTS' COPING STRATEGY: DRUG THERAPY AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNIQUES IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN'S ENU

**Authors :** M. Saeedalzakerin, M.A., F. Shafyee, Ph.D., A. Heidarnia, Ph.D., A. Kazemnejad, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Purpose: The Purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of change in parents' coping strategy in the treatment of enuresis in their children. Method: This experimental study was carried out in schools in the two districts of Tehran in 1999. Subjects were selected based on DSM-IV diagnostic criteria and were then randomly assigned to 3 groups (experimental, drug therapy and combined group). Initial informations were gathered by the "Health Beliefs Pattern", and behavior dimensions were evaluated in general and specific dimensions. Results: Parents' behaviors with children were significantly different in the three groups, with mean scores of 4.37 in the combined group, 2.83 in the educational group and 3.83 in the drug therapy group. Also there were significant differences between combined group and educational group in parents' behaviors with their children at their bedtime, but no such difference was seen in the drug therapy group. Parents' behavior after children's bed wetting showed significant improvement only in drug therapy group. Conclusion: This study showed that combination of drug therapy and behavior therapy was more effective in the treatment of children's enuresis.

### COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION —

#### ▪ COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION: A BRIEF REVIEW

**Authors :** N. M. Bakhshani, M.A., J. Bolhari, M.D., S. A. Bayanzadeh, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The concept of health promotion, first appeared in 1975, introduced a new perspective for health activities. As a consequence, the World Health Organization (WHO) suggested that attention to health promotion needs should take precedence over treatment and prevention. This concept gradually developed into mental health field and now community mental health is the core policy and orientation of many practitioners and programme developers. Although some of the practitioners believe that the focus of health promotion programmes are on normal people rather than the sick or high risk individuals, today it is believed that mental health and well-being of people with mental disorders and disabilities can be promoted through these programmes.

### HISTORY & SUBSTANCE ABUSE —

#### ▪ A REVIEW OF THE HISTORY AND SEVERAL STUDIES REGARDING SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN IRAN

**Authors :** M. Ehsanmanesh, M.A., E. Karimi Keisami, B.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This article reviewed the addictive substance programmes in Iran and around the world. For this aim method, some of studies regarding epidemiology of substance abuse in Iran and demographic characteristics of Iranian substance abusers were reviewed. These studies revealed that although the rate of substance abuse in Iran were increased but during different years it had fluctuated. Also some unpublished studies in Research Unit of Tehran Psychiatric Institute in epidemiology of substance abuse in 1978 were presented. This article showed in spite of government wide efforts in two recent decades for decreasing substance abuse and drug illicit, founding of substance by police has been increased from 5.4 tone opium, hashish and heroin in 1974 to 194.7 tone in 1997. The most frequent substance abusers were in people with age range of 20-35. which in two recent decades had not changed. 60% to 70% of substance abusers were illiterate or had the least reading ability. It seems that in recent years prevalence of substance abuse were increased in marrieds. Although studies in rehabilitation centers showed that the prevalence of substance abuse in males were 10 times higher than females but the studies in epidemiology of substance abuse in Iran showed that the prevalence of substance abuse in male was a little higher than female.

Vol.5 No.2, Fall 1999

### THE OXFORD HAPPINESS QUESTIONNAIRE —

#### ▪ A PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE OXFORD HAPPINESS QUESTIONNAIRE IN ST

**Authors :** A. Alipoor, M.A., A. Noorbala, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this study was to assess the validity and reliability of the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire. For this aim 101 students of Allameh Tabatabai and Shahed Universities (39 male, 62 female) with a mean age of 22.5 (with an age range of 19 to 39) were studied. The study of the internal stability of the questionnaire showed that all the 29 items have high correlation with total scores, the Cronbach's alpha was 93% and split-half reliability was 92%. The assessed reliability by test-retest after 3 weeks was 79% ( $n=25$ ). In order to evaluate the face validity of the questionnaire, ten experts approved the power of evaluation of happiness by this test. The factor analysis, revealed 5 factors which could explain 57.1% of the total variance. This finding differs from the findings reported by the author of the questionnaire. Based on the findings of this research, it seems that this questionnaire is quite appropriate for measuring the degree of happiness of University students in Tehran.

## Psychosocial Factors & Duodenal Ulcer

### ▪ PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH DUODENAL ULCER

**Authors :** H. Layeghi, M.S., B. Birashk, Ph.D., N. Ebrahimi Daryani, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** In this cross-sectional study, psychosocial factors were assessed in patients with duodenal ulcer (DU) (n=20) and healthy subjects (n=20) matched for sex, age, and education. These factors were assessed during the active phase of DU and again 3 months following the completion of medical treatment. The psychosocial factors included psychological distress symptoms, stressful life events, coping skills, and quality of social relationships. Data were gathered through SCL-90-R, Life Event Checklist, Coping Skills Inventory and Quality of Relationship Inventory (QRI). Results indicated that there were significant relationships between DU disease in acute phase and end of therapy and psychosocial distress symptoms. The severity of symptoms was higher among females than males and that the female patients showed more reduction in the severity of their symptoms than male patients. The patients had experienced significantly more acute and chronic stressful life events than the subjects in the control group and that they suffered more stress and frustration. There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of their coping skills and strategies in dealing with problems. It was found that following the completion of their treatment, the patients received less support from their parents, had more conflict with their support group, specially with their spouses, and their relationships with their parents became more superficial.

## CBT, Women & Sexual Phobic Disorders

### ▪ THE EFFECT OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR TECHNIQUES IN THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN WITH SEXUAL PHOBIC DISORDERS

**Authors :** P. Jaber, M.A., F. Mehrabi, M.D., A. Mehryar, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This study investigated the effectiveness of cognitive-behavior techniques in the treatment of women with sexual phobic disorders and the effectiveness of behavior techniques in improving sexual anxiety, maladapted cognition and sexual intercourse. Six female patients in the age range of 18 to 30 and their husbands participated in two single case experiments for 5-10 sessions in 2-3 months. These couples were selected nonrandomly but they were randomly placed in two groups (cognitive-behavioral and behavior therapy groups). Following the establishment of baselines for the dependent variables, each couple entered the treatment ten days after the first couple. Improvement index was based on reduction in these baselines. The instruments used in the study included semi-structured interview, self report inventory for assessing sexual anxiety, daily log sheet to record the frequency of successful intercourse, self report sexual functioning inventory and a motivation scale. The validity and reliability of these instruments were determined in a pilot study. Results showed that behavioral and cognitive-behavioral techniques were effective in decreasing subjects' anxiety, and that their attempts for intercourse were more successful following treatment.

Arabpsynet e.Journal: N° 10 & 11 - Spring & Summer 2006

## Codetypes & MCMHI

### ▪ THE CODETYPES OF MCMI-II IN PATIENTS WITH AXIS I DISORDERS

**Authors :** B. Gharraee, M.A., A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This study investigated the codetypes of MCMI-II in a group of patients in psychiatric centers. 85 inpatient and outpatient subjects of Shahid Navvab Safavi and Shahid Esmaili Psychiatric Hospitals with the ultimate diagnosis of schizophrenia, mood disorders and substance related disorders were administered the MCMI-II Farsi version Questionnaire. The results suggested that for each of these disorders, a specific codetype can be identified. In other words, this questionnaire can be used as an assisting diagnostic instrument for axis I disorders in addition to personality disorders.

## Mental Disorders & Epidemiology

### ▪ EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN FACTORY WORKERS IN SHAHR-E-KORD AND BROJEN

**Authors :** H. Palahang, M.S., Kh. Azimi, M.D., J. Zarean

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of the present study was to determine the prevalence rate of mental disorders in factory workers in Shahr-e-Kord and Brojen. Following a pilot study and determination of cut-off point for the SRQ-24 Questionnaire, the study was carried out in two stages. In the first stage, 503 subjects were administered the questionnaire and in the second stage, 148 subjects who had scores equal to or higher than the cut-off point were assessed by a clinical interview checklist based on DSM-IV diagnostic criteria. Results showed that the prevalence of mental disorders was 19.9% (females 23.4% and males 19.1%). The most prevalent disorders were anxiety disorders (7.7%) and mood disorders (7%) followed by somatoform disorders (2.4%) and adjustment disorders (1.4%). The findings also indicated that the prevalence of mental disorders among technical workers, semi-skilled workers and unskilled workers were 22.6%, 20.4%, and 18.6%, respectively. There were also significant relationships between level of education, marital status and mental disorders. In this study, the prevalence of comorbid mental disorders was 26%.

## Attitude, Medical Students & Marriage

### ▪ THE ATTITUDE OF SINGLE MEDICAL STUDENTS OF IRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES TOWARD MARRIAGE

**Authors :** J. Bolhari, M.D., M. Ehssanmanesh, M.A., I. Karimi Keisami, B.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The attitude of the 521 single medical students of Iran University of Medical Sciences toward marriage was studied. Subject from different educational levels were selected through cluster and simple random sampling methods. The instrument used in this study was an attitude questionnaire which its reliability had been established through test-retest

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 10 & 11 - ربيع و صيف 2006

procedure and its face validity had also been confirmed. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and analysis of variance (ANOVA), t-test and Scheffe test. Results showed that students' attitude was generally positive, and with regard to variables such as age, socio-economic status, place of living, educational levels there was significant difference. Results also indicated that students in the age range of 26-30, low income group, non-resident students and those who had made the decision to get married have a more positive attitude than the other groups. The findings also showed that economic, social and family support and resolution of problematic obstacles have significant main roles in young adults inclination to get married.

Vol. 5 No. 1, SUMMER 1999

### Afghan Emigrants & Mental Health Status

#### MENTAL HEALTH STATUS OF AFGHAN EMIGRANTS LIVING IN SHIRAZ

**Authors :** Y. Kalafi, M.D., A. Ostovar, M.D., H. Haghsheenas, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Emigration and cultural differences in host countries is the cause of the mental disorders increase in emigrants. The purpose of the present study was to assess the mental health status of Afghan emigrants living in Shiraz. In this study 81 Afghan emigrants were selected randomly and were assessed by the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28). Data were analyzed using t-test, X2, Pearson correlation coefficient, and analysis of variance (ANOVA). Results showed that the prevalence of mental disorders in this group was 34.6%. There was a significant relationship between age and mental disorder but no significant correlations were observed between the level of education, marital status and mental disorders. The length of time residing in Iran was related to a decrease in the level of anxiety. In this study the prevalence of mental disorders in Afghan emigrants was higher than the rates reported by different studies for the native populations in various parts of the country.

### Disability & Psychiatric Disorders

#### DISABILITY AND MEDICAL LEAVE DUE TO PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN TEHRAN SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION CLI

**Authors :** M. Nasr, M.D., R. Nouri Ghasemabadi, M.A., E. Karimi, Kaisami, B.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this study was to investigate disability and medical leave due to psychiatric disorders in patients referred to commission for psychiatric and neurological consultation of 682 patients who had been referred to the commission during 1993-94. Results showed that psychiatric disorders and mood disorders led to occupational disability and medical leave at a significantly higher rate than neurological disorders. 56.9% of disabilities and 83.5% of medical leave were due to psychiatric disorders. 43.1% of disabled and 16.5% of medical leave were due to neurological disorders. 32.3% of disabled patients were unskilled worker and 28.3% of those on medical leave were skilled workers. The average age of disability was 46 which lost 14 years service (1974 years). The

mean age and years of service in the group on medical leave were significantly less than the disabled group but the extent of their leave was equal to the disabled group (5.2 months versus 5.5 respectively). This difference was not statistically significant, especially considering that the number of clients on medical leave were 4 times more than disabled clients. If the lost days of service is divided to the number of clients in each group, on the average, those on medical leave and those on disability had lost 64.3 and 23.3 work days respectively.

### POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION

#### PREVALENCE OF POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION IN KERMAN

**Authors :** A. Ghaffarinejad, M.D., F. Khobyari, M.D., F. Pouya, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Postpartum depression is a prevalent disorder and is the cause of considerable pathology in patient's daily life. In this cross-sectional study, 400 postpartum women in Kerman who had given birth within 2 weeks to 2 months before the study were selected randomly and were given the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and a questionnaire regarding pregnancy and its consequences. Data were analyzed by Chi-square and t-test. The results showed that 31.1% of women had a BDI score of 16 or higher, indicating the presence of depression. Also there was a higher prevalence of depression in primiparous women and those who had experienced previous abortion, child death or unwanted pregnancy. The importance of child's sex for mothers and the higher number of children were related to higher prevalence of depression. Early recognition of postpartum depression may decrease further complications.

### BIRTH ORDER, SEASON OF BIRTH & SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCY

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIRTH ORDER AND SEASON OF BIRTH AND SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCY

**Authors :** H. Mostafavi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Research findings have shown that birth order and season of birth are related to some of the mental disorders such as schizophrenia, mood disorders, autism, attention deficit disorder with hyperactivity and substance abuse, and these disorders are related to dopamine level. A retrospective study was designed to investigate 130 substance abusers (119 males and 11 females) which were treated during 1997 by the author. They administered a questionnaire inquiring about subjects' demographic characteristics, birth order and family history of substance abuse. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods. Results showed that the frequencies of substance abuse in first born children were 33 (27%) and in the last children were 22 (19.5%), which are 1.7 times higher than expected rate and 1.9 times higher than the rates for middle children. Thus, the first borns, especially the first born sons, are at higher risk for substance abuse than other children. In terms of the season of birth, 58% of all of the subjects were born in the cold months of the year. Thus it seems that, like schizophrenia, substance abuse is related to the season of birth and D2 receptors. Also the risk of addiction for subjects born in December, January and February that production of melatonin is

at the highest rate in this period, 1.5 times more than June, July and August.

## MENTAL DISORDERS & MALE PRISONERS

### MENTAL DISORDERS IN MALE PRISONERS AS COMPARED TO NORMAL POPULATION

*Authors* : H. Bahrami, Ph.D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: In order to determine the rate of mental disorders in male prisoners, 120 men ages 18 to 28 incarcerated in Ghasr Prison of Tehran for theft, assault, addiction, murder, unlawful sexual acts or embezzlement were selected randomly. 120 men in the same age range who were matched with the first group in terms of socio-economic characteristics were selected from normal population as a comparison group. None of the men in the latter group had any criminal records. Data were collected through SCL-90-R and Personal Characteristics Questionnaire and were analyzed using t-test. Results showed that the rate and the severity of mental disorders in all studied 9 categories of disorders, that is phobia, anxiety, somatization, psychotism, depression, paranoid thoughts, aggression, interpersonal sensitivity and obsession-compulsion were significantly higher among the prisoners than the normal group. The level of severity was higher in paranoid thoughts, obsessive compulsive disorder, and interpersonal sensitivity than in other disorders.

## JOB STRESSORS & MEDICAL RECORDS PERSONNEL

### JOB STRESSORS FOR MEDICAL RECORDS PERSONNEL IN TEACHING HOSPITALS OF IRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCI

*Authors* : P. Raessi, Ph.D., F. Monajjemi, M.A.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: The purpose of the present study was to assess job stress in medical records personnel. 117 females and 78 males were assessed by Osipow, et al.'s Job Roles Inventory. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and Chi-square test. The findings indicated that the physical environment was the main source of stress for the staff of the four different units of the medical records department, (i. e., Admissions, Medical Records Archive, Statistics and Coding). The findings also revealed that there is a significant relationship between the intensity of job stress and sex, marital status and the level of education. Job stress was higher in females, single individuals and subjects with B.A. degree than males, married individuals and those with lower education. The specific sources of stress for the medical records personell were as follows: Admission: 1- inability to respond to the needs of all the patients, 2- limited space of Admission Unit, and 3- late arrival of physicians; Medical Records: 1- old techniques in the filing system, and 2- delay in returning files to the Medical Records; Archive statistics: 1- errors in reports from various sections, 2- delay in submission of reports by different units, and 3- managers' neglect of these informations; Coding: 1- physician's illegible handwriting, 2- missing physician's final diagnosis, and 3- not using common coding system.

Arabpsynet e.Journal: N° 10 & 11 - Spring & Summer 2006

## Vol.4, No.4 Spring 1999

## LITHIUM, CARBAMAZEPINE, VALPROATE & ACUTE CLASSIC MANIA

### COMPARISON OF LITHIUM, CARBAMAZEPINE AND VALPROATE IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CLASSIC MANIA

*Authors* : S.M. Ghorraishizadeh, M.D., A. Fakhari, M.D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: The purpose of this study was to compare the effectiveness of three common mood stabilizing drugs, Lithium, Carbamazepine and Valproate in the treatment of acute mania. Of the 114 patients who participated in this study, 60 were treated with Lithium, 30 with Carbamazepine and 24 with Valproate. This study was a prospective and double blind study. The patients were assessed by GAF Scale and a manic symptoms questionnaire twice in the course of study and each time by one of the researchers. The findings indicated that 70% of Lithium group and 62.5% of Valproate group showed a good or moderate response to treatment, but only 30% of carbamazepine group responded well to treatment. The clinical symptoms showed a reduction of 75% in both Lithium and Valproate groups, and 40% in Carbamazepine group. Therefore there was no significant difference between the efficacy of Lithium and Valproate in the treatment of acute classic mania, but Carbamazepine was less effective than the other two drugs ( $P < 0.01$ ). However, Carbamazepine was effective in reducing the psychotic symptoms.

## MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

### MENTAL HEALTH STATUS IN PERSONNEL OF AN INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

*Authors* : S. A. Bayanzadeh, Ph.D., A. Zamani Monfared, M.S.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: This study investigated the mental health status of personnel of an industrial complex. Subjects (N=411), were selected through cluster sampling and were administered the SCL-90-R. The mean age of the sample was 39.6 with a mean of 17.7 years of service. The majority of the subjects were men (95.5%), were employed as technical workers (94.6%) and had elementary level education (36.5%). Data were analyzed by X<sup>2</sup>, t-test and analysis of variance. The results showed that 37.96% of the subjects obtained scores above the cut off point, indicating the presence of possible illness. Most of their complaints were of somatic nature and anxiety. Although a big proportion of this group had ages between 31 to 40, with 11 to 20 years of service, married and women, with elementary education, but there was no significant difference between these variables and mental disorders.

## INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL, DEPRESSION & EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 10 & 11 - ربيع و صيف 2006

### ▪ THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL, DEPRESSION AND EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE

**Authors :** A. Heidari Pahlavian, M.S., H. Mahjob, Ph.D., M. Zarrabian, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** 386 Students (181 female and 205 male) were selected randomly and asked to complete a demographic data sheet, Rutter's Internal and External Locus of Control and the Beck Depression Inventory. Data were analyzed by t-test and analysis of variance (ANOVA). The results revealed, that 28% of students exhibited external locus of control, whereas, 72% exhibited internal locus of control. The mean scores of internal and external locus of control and depression were significantly different in male and female groups. The married students evidenced internal locus of control and showed more interest in their major field of study than those with external locus of control. However, there was no significant difference between the grade point averages of those who liked their majors and those who did not. Suicidal thoughts and feelings of hopelessness were observed significantly more in those with external locus of control than the other group. Also internal locus of control was negatively related to the level of depression. Decline in educational performance rated significantly at higher level in the external locus of control group, compared with the internal locus of control group. Pearson correlation coefficient did not reveal any significant relationship between improvement in the subject's grade point average and internal locus of control.

### MENTAL DISORDERS & KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARRIED WOMEN-

#### ▪ KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARRIED WOMEN ABOUT MENTAL DISORDERS IN HAFTOON REGION OF ESFAHAN

**Authors :** Gh. Assadolahi, M.D., F. Khodadadi, M.D., M. Javid-Moghaddam, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Due to the importance of the knowledge of mothers on the level of family and children's mental health the present study designed to assess the knowledge of 336 married women regarding severe and mild mental disorders in Haftoon region of Esfahan through a questionnaire developed specifically for this study. Subjects were selected through systematic random sampling method from among married women aged between 20 to 45 years old. They were either illiterate or had the least reading ability and belonged to the low socioeconomic class and lived within the catchment area of a community oriented medical center. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and correlation coefficient. Results showed that the mothers were more familiar with the symptoms of severe mental disorders than with the symptoms of mild disorders. The findings also showed that with the increase in the level of education, the knowledge about the symptoms of mental disorders also increased.

### NEUROTICISM, EXTROVERSION, OPENNESS PERSONALITY INVENTORY

#### ▪ PERSIAN VERSION AND STANDARDIZATION OF NEO PERSONALITY INVENTORY-REVISED

**Authors :** H. Haghshenas, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** To standardize the Neuroticism, Extroversion, Openness Personality Inventory (NEO PI-R), the Persian version of the test was prepared and administered to a group of Shiraz residents (N=502). The means and standard deviations for the five main scales and the total 30 subscales are reported in this paper. The results of analysis for internal consistency and correlation coefficient showed high correlation between subscales and their relevant scale besides, facets of a given scale with facets of other scales that have not positive correlation were totally satisfactory. The revealed strength of the test in these respects. Moreover, Test-retest reliability assessment with the average of 6.7 months interval for the scales was also statistically significant ( $r=0.53$  to  $0.67$ ). The comparison between means and standard deviations of the present sample and those of United States revealed that the two samples were different in neuroticism, openness, agreeability and conscientiousness but not in extroversion scores.

### MMPI & PTSD PATIENTS

#### ▪ APPLICATION OF THE F AND K SCALES OF MMPI IN PTSD PATIENTS

**Authors :** S. M. Mirzamani, Ph.D.; J. Bolhari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) patients have high scores on F and low scores on K scales of MMPI. The higher F scores than K scores show that they overreport their symptoms and problems. 128 subjects in four groups (32 in each group) were selected for the study. The groups included: A) out-patients combatants with PTSD (with mean age of 28); B) combatants without any psychiatric problem (with mean age of 27.6); C) non-military neurotic patients without PTSD (with mean age of 24.5); and D) normal men (with mean age of 27.5). All of the subjects were administered the short form of MMPI (mini mult). Data were analyzed by analysis of variance and shefe test. The results showed that the first group had high scores on F and low scores on L and K scales. Their validity scales profiles were similar to those who try to fake bad and exaggerate their problems.

### PREGNANCY & DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND PHOBIA

#### ▪ PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND PHOBIA DURING PREGNANCY IN AHWAZ

**Authors :** M. Gorjizadeh, M.D., B. Macvandi, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of depression, anxiety and phobia during pregnancy in Ahwaz. For this purpose, 360 pregnant and 60 nonpregnant women, who were referred to the public hospitals and private out-patient clinics were selected through cluster sampling. All of the subjects completed the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and Chi-square test. The results revealed that there were no

significant differences in the first, second and third trimester pregnancy periods in terms of the incidence of depression, anxiety and phobia. Nither, there was any significant difference between the two groups of pregnant and non-pregnant women.

### Self Injury & Prevalence

#### PREVALENCE OF SELF INJURY IN PERSONS REFERRED TO FORENSIC MEDICINE

**Authors :** S. Shamsaddini, M.D., M. H. Taheri, M.D., H. Dadalahi Sarab, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Although self injury is a common phenomena seen in persons who are referred to forensic medicine, sometimes attempts to injury oneself cause many problems for the patients and makes it difficult for physicians to make a precise diagnosis. There are two kinds of self injury: pathologic (due to mental disorders) and malingering (planned). The results of this study showed that of 1500 individuals referred to forensic medicine department in Kerman province, 1.7% definitely and 4.7% probably had intentionally attempted to injure themselves. Most prevalent self harming behaviors were seen in individuals in their thirties (9.6%), married (4.6%), with secondary level of education and unemployed. The most area which were involved were head and face (36 cases), body (34 cases) and trunk (16 cases). The instruments which were mostly used to inflict injury were cutting tools and sharp objects.

### Vol.4, No.3 WINTER 1999

### P. L. U. PROGRAMME & Attitude change

#### THE EFFECTS OF P.L.U. PROGRAMME ON ATTITUDE CHANGE OF FIRST GRADE GUIDANCE SCHOOL GIRLS TOWARDS EXCE

**Authors :** A. Gheias Fakhri, M.S., M. Shekahi Yekta, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** In this study 123 female students selected randomly from guidance schools were divided in to control and experimental groups and were then administered an attitude questionnaire. This questionnaire has three parts, the first part consists of 20 questions that measure general attitude (social desirability and educational status). The second part has 31 adjectives (positive, negative, Pitying) and the subjects are asked to indicate what adjective they use to describe the exceptional students. The third part, consists of questions about prior experiences that the subjects may have had with exceptional students. Then the experimental group participated in P.L.U. Educational Programme for 8 sessions. Following the completion of the programme both the experimental and the control group were again administered the attitude questionnaire. Data were analyzed by analysis of variance with repeated measures. Results showed that at the post-test, the students in the experimental group used more positive statements in describing the exceptional students than the control group. But there were no significant differences in other

subtests. Qualitative results showed that students in this course had become more familiar with the exceptional students and this had led to developing a better feeling towards them.

### CONTINUOUS CARE & CHRONIC PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

#### THE ROLE OF CONTINUOUS CARE TEAM ON OUTPATIENT TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

**Authors :** S.K. Malakoti, M.D., R. Noori Ghasem Abadi, M.S., M. Nasr, M.D., R. Esna Ashari, B.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Continuous care team has a significant role in the treatment of chronic psychiatric patients' and hence mental health services. This article retrospectively studied 55 patients of continuous care system at the Shaheed Esmaily Psychiatric center. Results showed that compared to three years before intervention, during three years post intervention relapse rates, days of hospitalization (90%) and costs of care (85%) had significantly decreased, and job status (60%) had significantly improved. Many studies in Iran and in other countries have shown the efficacy of continuous care team providing mental health services. Since inpatient care provides only one-fifth of country's needs, these findings emphasize the necessity of continuous care team in the mental health system.

### Job BURNOUT SYNDROME & Epidemiology

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY OF JOB BURNOUT SYNDROME AMONG COUNSELLORS AND PSYCHOTHERAPISTS

**Authors :** R. Khakpour, M.S., B. Birashk, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This article reports the results of an epidemiological study of burnout syndrome among counsellors and psychotherapists. Subjects were 110 (52 Female and 58 Male) counsellors and psychotherapists with M.S. and Ph.D. degrees working in Tehran. One of the aims of this research was to study the effects of demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, marital status, level of education) type of personality, work experience, and number of clients visited per week on job burnout. The instruments used in this study were Geldard Burnout Inventory (GBI) for diagnosing burnout syndrome in counselors and psychotherapists and Bortner Scale for assessing type A personality pattern. Data were analyzed utilizing correlation coefficient, one-way analysis of variance, U-Man-Witney Test and Tukey methods. The findings indicated that 10% of subjects were experiencing mild to moderate levels of burnout and 2.7% were suffering from high degrees of psychological burnout.

### INFORMATION, ANXIETY IN PATIENTS & GENERAL SURGERY

#### THE EFFECTS OF GIVING INFORMATION ON THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY IN PATIENTS CANDIDATE FOR GENERAL SURGERY

**Authors :** M. Hamdiah, M.D., M. Mashhodi, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This Study investigated the effects of giving information and the role of individual characteristic in level of anxiety in general surgery operation patients. 112 male and female (with a mean age of 31.8) in two groups of experimental and control subjects were studied. The subjects answered to Rater Internal-External Locus of Control Scale. Then the subjects in the experimental group were given a sheet with general information about the surgery stages. This information included surgery procedure and information about hernia, gall bladder disease, thyroid disease, abdominal cavity mass, and physician's functions in the treatment of the specified disease. The control group were not given any information. Two hours before surgery, patients completed the Spilberger Anxiety State Inventory. The results showed that the level of anxiety in patients who were given information about their illness and the process of treatment was significantly lower than those patients who were not given any information. There was no significant difference between four kinds of diseases. The level of anxiety in patients with internal locus of control who had received information was lower. When subjects were not given any information, the level of anxiety in patients with internal locus of control was significantly lower than those with external locus of control. There was no significant difference between males and females.

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES & PRIMARY HEALTH CARE ———

#### ▪ A REPORT ON THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND THE INTEGRATION OF MENTAL HEALTH IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

**Authors :** S. M. Abhari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of the present report is to describe the development of Mental Health Programme in Savojbolagh district, 100 Km. in North West of Tehran with the emphasis on the obstacles in expansion of mental health services in other parts of the world and in Iran. Data on case findings, the number of referrals to mental health centers and other statistics among the rural population of Savojbolagh are reported. The results showed that the prevalence of mental disorders in this population was about 12 per thousand, but only 0.2 percent of the cases were referred to psychiatric hospital. According to these data, it seems that the integration of mental health in Savojbolagh area was successful and the programme can continue with some modifications.

### DEFENSE MECHANISMS & PERSONALITY DISORDERS ———

#### ▪ DEFENSE MECHANISMS AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS: INCLUSION OF DEFENSIVE FUNCTIONING SCALE IN DSM

**Authors :** A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Psychodynamic clinicians have long stressed the role of defense mechanisms in diagnosis and treatment of their patients. However, until recently the defense mechanisms were

not the focus of extensive empirical research due to methodological limitations. The inclusion of Defensive Functioning Scale (DFS) in DSM-IV has renewed the interest in psychodynamic approaches to clinical diagnosis, particularly the Axis II syndromes in which the use of some defenses have long been considered important. Along with this, a number of prominent theorists like Millon, have linked each pathological character style to a particular defense mechanism. Despite the dearth of empirical research, the existing findings suggest that defenses have strong relationships with adult personality functioning and psychopathology, and DFS ratings have the potentials for adding clinically useful information to the diagnostic process.

### WOMEN VOLUNTEERS & Families' Health Promotion ———

#### ▪ SURVEYING THE EFFECT OF WOMEN VOLUNTEERS IN FAMILIES' HEALTH PROMOTION

**Authors :** P. Raeissi, Ph.D., A. Khosravi, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of volunteer women in changing the health knowledge and practice of families that were under the coverage of urban health centres in Tehran (south area), Sanandaj and Shahr-e-Kord. This study was a quasi-experimental research. In each area one centre with volunteers programme was selected as experimental and a centre without such programme was selected as control centre. The experimental and control centres were matched in terms of social and economical levels of population they served. Subjects were 400 married women (aged 15 to 49), their children (aged 1 to 4) and infants (aged 12 to 18 months). Data were collected through interview and questionnaire. In the experimental centres before providing this service the subject's knowledge of health issues and their health practice were measured. After the completion of the programme, samples were selected from both experimental and control centres. Pre-test and post-test measures in the two groups were compared. The results showed that this programme led to a significant increase in the knowledge and practice of the experimental groups in the south area of Tehran. These changes were also seen in Sanandaj and Shahr-e-Kord but were not statistically significant. In terms of the functioning of the mothers with children aged 1-4 years old only those in the south area in Tehran showed significant improvement. No significant changes in the functioning of the mothers in Sanandaj and Shahr-e-Kord were noted. Although some improvement in terms of child care is demonstrated by mothers in south Tehran but findings of other regions do not indicate any noticeable change.

Vol.4, No.2 Fall 1998

### MENTAL DISORDERS, PRIVATE CLINICS & PREVALENCE ———

#### ▪ PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN PHYSICIANS' PRIVATE CLINICS (SHAHR-E-KORD-1997)

**Authors :** S. B. Vakilzadeh, M.D., H. Palahang, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of the present study was to determine the prevalence of mental disorders in general practitioners (GPs), internist, neurologists and psychiatrists private clinic. Samples were 400 (163 male, 237 female) who were selected randomly from four private clinics. The instrument used in this study was SRQ-20 Questionnaire. Results showed that the prevalence of mental disorders was 51% (49.1% for male, 52.3% for female). The prevalence of mental disorders in psychiatric clinics was 80%, in internist clinics 48%, in GPs clinics 43% and in neurological clinics 33%. The findings indicated that with excluding the psychiatrist's clinical prevalence of mental disorders in other clinics was 41.3%. Furthermore people who visited by psychiatrists had higher scores on SRQ-20 than others.

## NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING & SCHIZO-PARANOIA —

### ▪ NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING AMONG HEALTHY SIBLINGS OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS

**Authors :** E. Moradi, M.S., H. Ashayeri, M.D., M. Rasolian, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Many studies suggest that the relatives of patients with schizophrenia exhibit neuropsychological impairments that are similar to those seen among these patients. In this study some neuropsychological functioning of 10 patients with continuous schizophrenia, and 19 of their healthy siblings (7 females and 12 males) were compared with the functioning of 24 normal control subjects (10 females and 14 males). The normal and sibling groups were matched for age, gender, IQ, education, and handedness. The functions evaluated were abstract reasoning, motor ability, verbal memory, short-term memory, mental control, and visual memory which were assessed by similarities subtest of WAIS-R, Vigorimeter, Paired-Associate Vocabulary and Mental Control subtest of WMS, Digit Span and Digit Symbol of WAIS-R, and Benton Visual Retention Test (BVRT), respectively. Results showed that siblings of the schizophrenic patients performed significantly at a poorer level than control group in abstract reasoning ( $p<.01$ ) and visual memory ( $p<.05$ ). On the other hand there was no significant differences between siblings and patients in mental control.

## VISUAL MEMORY & SCHIZOPHRENICS RIGHT HEMISPHERE BRAIN DAMAGED —

### ▪ RETRIEVING FROM VISUAL MEMORY IN SCHIZOPHRENICS RIGHT HEMISPHERE BRAIN DAMAGED AND NORMAL GROUP

**Authors :** H. Sohrabi, M.S., H. Ashayeri, M.D., M. Nasr, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Short-term visual retrieving processes were investigated in three groups, of schizophrenics ( $n=10$ ), right hemisphere brain damaged ( $n=10$ ) and a normal group ( $n=10$ ). All of subjects were men and right handed. The study utilized WAIS (verbal subtests), Meaningless Syllabuses, Retrieve and Recall Tests and Non-verbal Patterns Retrieve and Recall Tests. Data were analyzed by three factor repeated measure. Results showed a major retrieval dysfunction in schizophrenics and a significant relationship between poor performance on

nonverbal tests and right hemisphere brain damage. On the other hand, the normal group significantly performed better than the other two groups on both verbal and non verbal retrieving tests.

## AMATEUR BOXING & NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS —

### ▪ IRANIAN AMATEUR BOXING AND ITS NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

**Authors :** M. Falahati, M.S., H. Ashayeri, M.D., S. A. Bayanzadeh, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Boxing is the favorite sport for adult adolescents and lay people. But the harshness of this sport and the possibility of injury to the head has led to many criticism from religious, medical and athletic associations. The purpose of the present study was to answer this question: Does amateur boxing lead to neuropsychological impairments? In order to study the short-term and long-term effects of amateur boxing, two groups of the boxers were selected, ten active amateur boxers with an age range of 17 to 32 and ten former amateur boxers and members of the national team, with an age range of 32 to 48, and two control groups. All of the subjects were administered seven neuropsychological tests: Wechsler Memory Scale, Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WSCT), Bonardel, Hazz Subtle Movements, Overlapping Pictures, Recognition the Incomplete Stimulus and Determination Minimum Recognition Threshold. Data were analyzed by t-test and analysis of variance. The results showed no significant differences between experimental and control groups. Therefore, Iranian amateur boxing does not seem to lead to significant signs of neuropsychological impairment.

## STRESS & JOB PERFORMANCE —

### ▪ SOURCES OF STRESS FOR HOSPITAL MANAGERS AND ITS IMPACT ON THEIR JOB PERFORMANCE

**Authors :** P. Raeissi, Ph.D., M. Zaheeri, M. S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The aims of the present study were to assess the level of stress in hospital managers, to determine the sources of stress among hospital managers, and to evaluate the impact of stress on their job performance and, also to identify the relationship between some of the managers' personal characteristics and their level of stress. To achieve the above objectives, it was decided to include all of the hospital managers ( $n=79$ ) from Fars and Khozestan provinces in Iran in the study. However only 53 of them agreed to participate and complete the required questionnaires. The findings revealed that 58% of the managers experienced high levels of stress. The rates were 51% and 70% for Fars and Khozestan provinces, respectively. When they were separated according to the type of hospital they managed, i. e. public or private, the percentages were 11.1% and 68.2% respectively. The findings revealed that the ten following factors were the top ranking sources of stress for the managers: 1-Inflation and high cost of living. 2- Physical condition of working environment, fatigue and work - related accidents 3- Competitor's success. 4- Difficulty to deal with personnel at work. 5- Difficulty of job. 6- Having great responsibility for recovery of patients. 7- Number of tasks that

need to be done simultaneously. 8- Shortage of recreational facilities. 9- Low salary. 10-Negative attitude of the community. Based on the above analysis most of the factors causing stress were work related. The results also indicated that stress had reduced the managers' morale, motivation, quality of their work and had also a negative impact on their ability for effective decision making process.

## STRESS & Religion

### DEFINITION AND TOLERANCE OF STRESS AMONG RELIGIOUS GROUPS

**Authors :** A. Vahhabzadeh, Ph.D., A. Malek, M.D., M. Khorassani, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Stress is one of the main neuroscientific issues of our time. However, we have little knowledge of the neurological processes of stress. During the past decade studies have shown that in addition to the genetic factors, stress plays a major role in mental and psychosomatic diseases. Severe, chronic and uncontrolled stresses cause some changes in monoaminergic system, and through neural peptides cause changes in the plasticity of these systems. It is necessary to study the effects of other factors such as genetic, culture and geographic in this brain process as well. The present study aimed to investigate the role of religious beliefs on definition and tolerance of stressful life event. Subjects were 100 volunteer (50 in each group) males with an age range of 15-25 from Iran and other countries who were selected randomly. We used the amount of religious donation as an index of religious beliefs in this population. Data were analyzed using t-test and ANOVA (Analysis of variance). The results showed that stressful life events differed in two groups and results of other studies. Furthermore, tolerance of stress as measured by percent of psychosomatic disease differed significantly in these two groups. The results indicated that religious beliefs increased the tolerance of stress.

## Psycho-Social Aspects & Immunodeficiency Virus

### PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASPECTS AND COPING METHODS IN TWO GROUPS OF PATIENTS WITH HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

**Authors :** H. Farzadi, M.S., B. Birask, Ph.D., M. M. Goya, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this study is to examine the psycho-social aspects, coping methods, as well as the quality of social relationship in two groups of patients with HIV infection. This study is ex-post-facto research. Subjects are 10 patients (7 male, 3 female with mean age of 31.5) infected with HIV who lived with their families. The patients were screened by the Well-Being Questionnaire and were divided into two equal groups of high psychological well-being and low psychological well-being. Then 3 questionnaires were used to evaluate the quality of their social relationships, coping methods, and psycho-social stressors. The data were analyzed using independent t-test and correlation coefficient. The result showed no significant differences between the two groups in terms of the psycho-social stressors and the distress caused by these stressors.

However, there were significant differences within each group between the effects of psycho-social stressors before and after being infected. Also the findings showed significant differences between patients with high psychological well-being and those with low psychological well-being in terms of applying active cognitive and behavioral coping methods. Finally, analysis of data relating to quality of social relationship, in the areas of social support, conflictual relations and depth of relations, showed no significant differences between the two groups.

## IRANIAN LITERATURE & Psychological AND PSYCHIATRIC STUDIES

### THE RATE OF REFERENCE TO IRANIAN LITERATURE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC STUDIES: A REVIEW OF TH

**Authors :** A. Salar Behzadi, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This study investigated the rate of reference to Iranian literature in psychological and psychiatric studies. For this aim, 45 empirical researches on psychological and psychiatric aspects of imposed Iran-Iraq war which were published from 1980 to 1996 were studied. 18.6% of their references were Iranian literatures in the list of references, but only 21.3% of these articles used Iranian literatures references in their paper. Utilization of the Iranian references decreased from beginning of war in 1980 to the end of 1996. However utilization of the Iranian articles about Iran - Iraq war increased during the same period. Probably inadequacy of the scientific information dissemination system had led to the decrease in use of the Iranian references. In this article all of studies on the psychological and psychiatric consequences of Iran-Iraq war that have been published until the end of 1996 were listed.

Vol.3, No.4 Spring 1998

## PSYCHIATRIC CARE & IRAN

### PATHWAYS TO PSYCHIATRIC CARE IN IRAN

**Authors :** D. Shahmohammadi, MD, A. Bayanzadeh, PhD, M. Ehssanmanesh, MS

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** In order to identify the pathways to psychiatric care in Iran, the rates of visits to general practitioners, health care centres, traditional healers, and use of herbal medicine and referral source of 923 psychiatric patients (494 females and 429 males) visiting private offices, inpatient psychiatric centres and outpatients psychiatric clinics were examined as part of the overall evaluation of the National Mental Health Programme through the use of a 15-item questionnaire. This study was carried out in collaboration with and the technical and financial assistance of the Eastern Mediterranean Office of the World Health Organization. The subjects were selected through stratified random sampling. The mean age of the sample was 31/3; 53% were female, 47% were male, 54% were married and 41% were single. Analysis of data using the EPI-6 statistical package revealed that 35/1% of the subjects had been ill from one to five years at the time of the study. About half of the

subjects were referred to the mental health centres by their family, relatives, or friends. 85/9% of the patients had initially sought help by visiting general practitioners and 14/1% had initially visited traditional healers. However, 33/5% had seen traditional healers in addition to physicians and psychiatrists during the course of their illness. Demographic variables such as age, sex, marital status were unrelated to the type of services the patients had sought. The results indicated that although the traditional healers continue to attract patients, a high percentage of individuals seek help from general practitioners in the health centres.

### ATTEMPTED SUICIDE & EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY

#### ▪ EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN KERMAN

**Authors :** M.T. Yasamy MD; N. Sanei MD; R. Malekpurafshar MD; A. Honarmand, MD; T.R. Mirshekari, MD;

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** There has been a great deal of research on the epidemiologic indicators and correlates of attempted suicide in different countries. However, the number of local researches in Iran has been scanty. In a cross sectional study, during a one year period, from June 22, 1991 to June 21, 1992, all consecutive referrals for suicide attempt to three centers which covered all referrals due to self poisoning, attempts by burning and traumatic methods, were interviewed. An overall 561 patients were interviewed. Data analysis was done using X2 for trend and fisher exact for. Data indicated that our cases were younger than the reference population. Females were overrepresented 1.5 times as men ( $P < 0.001$ ), unemployment and low education were correlated as well. The most common method was self poisoning especially by medications (predominantly by Diazepam); self cutting and burning ranking next. Death occurred in 30 persons (5.3%) and addicts had the highest mortality. The least number of suicides ( $P < 0.001$ ) but also the most fatal ones ( $P < 0.001$ ) occurred in autumn. As the lowest figures belonged to December; our study doesn't support the western view that the reported December through is related to Christmas and the possibility of a chronobiologic contribution is suggested. Meanwhile, our data suggests that future preventive programmes should be directed toward the youth as the target group.

### SHELL SHOCK INJURED & NORMAL INDIVIDUALS

#### ▪ INVESTIGATING THE PROBABILITY OF BRAIN INJURY IN THE SHELL SHOCK INJURED PATIENTS, AND COMPARING WITH

**Authors :** J. Asgari, MS, M. N. Barahani, PhD, H. Farashbandi, MD, A. Shariat, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this study was to examine the likelihood of brain damage in shell shock injured patients by comparing their cognitive functioning with three groups of injured patients, prisoner of war with PTSD, and normal individuals. All groups were administered Wechsler Memory Scale, Benton Visual Retention, Dailer Cancellation, Smith Digit Symbol and Wisconsin Card Sorting Tests. The findings showed that in the most of these neuropsychological tests there was no significant

difference between the shell shock injured group and the organic damage group, while there was a significant difference between the shell shock injured group and prisoners of war with posttraumatic stress disorder.

### MEMORY, DEPRESSION & ANXIETY

#### ▪ IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT MEMORY BIAS IN DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

**Authors :** S. Lotfi Afshar M.S; H. Ghasemzadeh, Ph.D; H. Ashaeri M.D; B. Gillani Ph.D

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Williams, Watts, Macleod and Mathews' (1988) model of anxiety and depression leads to the prediction that anxious patients will show mood - congruent implicit memory bias, while depressed patients will show mood-congruent explicit memory bias. Although this prediction has been supported by some researchers (Denny & Hunt, 1992; Mathews, Moog, et al, 1989; Watkins, et al, 1992), the reliability or generality of their findings remain to be confirmed. In the present study, implicit and explicit memories of two groups of patients with generalized anxiety disorder and dysthymic disorder as well as a group of normal individuals were measured by recognition (explicit memory) and tachistoscopic word identification (implicit memory) tasks. As predicted, patients with dysthymic disorder showed mood-congruent explicit, but not implicit memory bias. However, patients with generalized anxiety disorder did not show significant mood-congruent memory bias in either implicit or explicit memory tasks. The results of this study support Williams et al.'s model of depression and cognition. But they do not provide support for mood - congruent implicit and explicit memory bias in individuals with anxiety disorder.

### BRAIN DAMAGED, PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS & NORMAL SUBJECTS -

#### ▪ DEVELOPMENT OF A COGNITIVE SCREENING TEST BATTERY FOR SCREENING OF BRAIN DAMAGED PATIENTS

**Authors :** B. Dolatshahi, MS, K. Malakooti, MD, M. Moghaddasi, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The present study was designed to develop a preliminary cognitive screening test battery for differentiating brain damaged patients, from psychiatric patients and normal subjects. Based on previous researches, the items scales, administration and scoring instructions for the test battery were prepared. The test included the following scales: attention, memory, construction ability, receptive language, repetition, objects naming, calculation, reasoning and concept formation. Then, a sample of 80 subjects (20 brain damaged, 20 schizophrenics, 20 mood disorder and 20 normal subjects matched for age, sex, education) were selected and were administered the battery. Variables such as age, sex, education and handedness were used for matching subjects. The results showed that the cognitive screening test battery with a cut off point of 116 can differentiate brain damaged patients from other groups (85% sensitivity and 80% specificity) and with a cut off point of 140 can differentiate normal subjects from other groups (85% sensitivity and 85% specificity). It was also observed that

the attention and memory scales had higher sensitivity and specificity compared to other scales. Discriminant analysis was used to study the test validity (correct classification of subjects). The results showed that the test battery was able to discriminate different groups with 87.5% accuracy classification rate. The reliability of the test battery estimated by test-retest method, based on the performance of 20 subjects (five subject from each group) was 0/96 and all of the scales had acceptable reliability coefficients.

### EDUCATIONAL STATUS & MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENTS

#### INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENTS

**Authors :** M. Kafee, PhD; J. Bolhari, MD, H. Peyrovi, BS

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** For the purpose of investigating the effects of motivational, cognitive, intellectual and personality factors on the learning ability and educational function of students, the SCL-90-R and Educational Status Questionnaire were administered to 1102 students of Science, Engineering, Fine Arts, and Letters and humanitization faculties of Tehran University. Findings indicated a significant difference between the students' high school grade point average (GPA) who were accepted on different quotas. There were; however no significant differences between the total score of Tehranian and township's students, male and female students, students studying in different faculties, and students who were accepted on different quotas on the SCL 90-R. However, there were significant differences between different groups of students on some of the subscales of the SCL-90-R.

### CHILD ABUSE, DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS & PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD

#### RELATIONSHIP OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

**Authors :** N. Rashidifar, MS, M. N. Baraheni, PhD, A. Elahi, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The interest in studying child abuse and neglect has remarkably increased during the past two decades. The present study is designed to investigate the relationship between demographic factors and personality characteristics of children who were abused and neglected. The sample consisted of 235 students (14 to 18 years, 131 girls, 104 boys) who were randomly selected. Subjects completed two questionnaires: (a) The Child Abuse and Neglect Questionnaire, and (b) the Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire. Then subjects were divided in two groups: abused and nonabused.. The results indicated that parents' age and birth order of children did not significantly relate to groups in the two sexes, but the parent's level of education, family income, and the number of children in the family significantly differed between abused and non abused groups in both sexes. According to (E) scale, the two groups did not significantly differ; but on (N) scale, the difference between abused and nonabused groups in both sexes was significant. On

(P) scale, the difference between the two groups of boys was significant, but it was not significant between the two groups of girls. The same trend appeared on (L) scale.

### PSYCHOTICISM & SELF-AWARENESS

#### A STUDY OF THE VALIDITY OF SELF-RATING QUESTIONNAIRE IN RELATION TO EYSENCK'S PSYCHOTICISM SCALE

**Authors :** H. Moulavi, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this study was to determine the relationships between psychoticism and self-awareness, self-acceptance, and gender in normal subjects and to determine the validity of self-rating questionnaire in relation to Eysenck's psychoticism scale. (It was hypothesized that such relationships do not exist to a significant degree between these variables). A group of 72 counselling and education students who were enrolled in the fall semester of 1994, participated in this study. Three questionnaires were administered to all subjects: a sociometric questionnaire, the adjustment questionnaire, and the Eysenck Psychoticism Scale. Then the scores of self-awareness and self-acceptance were computed. The results showed no significant correlation between either psychoticism and self-awareness or psychoticism and self-acceptance. The point-biserial correlation between psychoticism and gender, however, was significant ( $P < 0.025$ ). Men significantly scored higher than women on the psychoticism scale. The results also indicate that with regard to desirable personality characteristics, like extroversion-introversion, the subjects' responses in self-rating scales are congruent with the results of standard personality questionnaires but with increasing undesirability of personality characteristics (like neuroticism and psychoticism respectively), the subjects' responses are influenced by self-serving bias and become increasingly less related to standard personality questionnaires and therefore less valid.

Vol.3 No.3, WINTER 1997

### EVALUATION, MENTAL HEALTH & IRAN

#### INDEPENDENT NATIONAL EVALUATION OF MENTAL HEALTH (IRAN-1995)

**Authors :** A. Mohit, MD., D. Shahmohammadi, MD., J. Bolhari, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this project was to conduct a thorough evaluation of mental health services delivery system as an important part of health services delivery system. For this purpose, 266 health workers (Behvarses) and health houses, 91 Gps and rural health centers, 923 persons who referred to private and other psychiatric centres, and 737 families who lived in the neighborhood of the rural areas where mental health programmes were in operation were selected for participation in this study. Data were gathered through administration of several questionnaires to participants and evaluation of the centers' functions. Data were analyzed using the descriptive statistic. Results indicated that implementation of National Mental Health Programme and its integration into the PHC system has led to a

major and deep change in the health workers' attitude toward the basic principles of mental health and mental health services delivery in the rural areas; as well as in people's knowledge of and their tendency to use mental health services instead of seeking traditional methods of treatment.

### STRESSOR EVENTS & MENTAL DISORDERS

#### ▪ RATING OF STRESSOR EVENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH MENTAL DISORDERS IN ZAHEDAN GENERAL POPULATION

**Authors :** K. Malakoti, MD; N. Bakhshani, MS; Gh. Babaei, PhD; Y. Motaghipour, PhD.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Psychosocial stresses, as one of the causative factors of mental and physical disorders, are considered to be important health issues. Thus, for identifying vulnerable groups, it is necessary to identify and evaluate these stressors. The purpose of this study is to review the relationship between stress and incidence of mental disorders and to quantify this relationship and to compare psychiatric signs in different groups by using the Life Events Inventory and SCL-90-R questionnaires. 410 subjects (211 females, 199 males with a mean age of 31.3 years) participated in this study. Subjects were selected from Zahedan general population through cluster random sampling. Data were analyzed using the Z test. Analysis of variance and the Tukey method were done using the SPSS package. Results showed that there was little difference between the sample mean (57.2) and the cut off point (58.3). It was also found that psychiatric problems were more severe and occurred more frequently among single, low educated individuals and women. Men, young people, and Balooches are confronted with more stressful events. The most common life stressors were hospitalization of a family member, birth of a new member in the family, unexpected mortality, financial problems, inflation, unemployment and family discordes.

### STRESSORS, Job dissatisfaction & Industrial Setting

#### ▪ INVESTIGATING STRESSORS IN AN INDUSTRIAL SETTING

**Authors :** M. Nasr Esfahani, MD, A. Bagheri, MS

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This study was to investigate the most important stressors and causes of job dissatisfaction in employees of an industrial setting. 230 full-time workers and employees were selected through random sampling. A questionnaire that included five categories of stressors (permanent and transient factors related to the type of job and the work environment, accident producing factors, relationship problems at work and welfare and nutritional facilities) was used for evaluating them. Findings indicated that the most important stressors for all employees were humanistic problems and relationship problem at work. Accident produced factors, permanent factors, dissatisfaction with welfare and nutritional facilities, and the factors that related to the nature of work were other important stressors at lower level. The total mean of the stress level for different groups was 2.02 (SD=0.88). Employees reported higher level of stress than workers.

Arabpsynet e.Journal: N° 10 & 11 - Spring & Summer 2006

### Trichotillomania, BCT & Trichotillomania

#### ▪ COMPARISON OF CLOMIPRAMINE, HYDROXYZINE, AND BEHAVIOR THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF TRICHOTILLOMANIA

**Authors :** A. Attari, MD, F. Khosravizadegan, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Trichotillomania refers compulsive hair pulling that results in considerable hair loss. Many medical and nonmedical therapies have been applied for treatment of this disorder. The purpose of this study was to compare the effectiveness of Clomipramine, Hydroxyzine, and behavior therapy (habit reversal) in the treatment of trichotillomania. To achieve this 15 patients with trichotillomania were randomly assigned to 3 experimental groups. One group received Clomipramine for 6 weeks. The second group received Hydroxyzine for 6 weeks; and the third group attended 6 sessions of habit reversal therapy. The findings indicated that Clomipramine and Hydroxyzine had no significant effects. Habit reversal had considerable effect on the intensity of the disorder, but not on the number of hairs pulled off. Comparison between three groups indicated the superiority of habit reversal in the treatment of trichotillomania.

### Coping Strategies, Normal Persons & Neurotic Persons

#### ▪ COPING STRATEGIES, PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY, AND ATTITUDE TOWARD LIFE EVENTS IN THE NORMAL AND NEUROTIC PERSONS

**Authors :** F. Zolfaghari, PhD; P. Mohammadkhani, MS; A. Poorshahbaz, MS

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** In this study, coping strategies, perceived self efficacy, and attitude of two groups of normal and neurotic persons toward stressful life events were investigated. The normal group included 104 individuals and the neurotic group consisted of 40 patients. Coping strategies, perceived self-efficacy, and attitude toward life events questionnaires were used in this study. The findings indicated significant differences between two groups on the using of coping strategies and perceived self-efficacy. Also, there were significant correlations between the problem focused copings, dysfunctional copings, emotional reducing focused copings and self-efficacy and attitude toward life events.

### PARENT TRAINING & Children's Behavioral Disorders

#### ▪ THE EFFICACY OF PARENT TRAINING IN REDUCTION OF CHILDREN'S BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS

**Authors :** K. Tahmassian, MS, A.H. Mehryar, PhD, J. Bolhari, MD, B. Birashk, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This experimental study was designed to show the effects of parent training program on Iranian children with behavioral disorders. 27 students (7-11 years old) with behavioral disorders were selected from Armenian elementary schools' girls. These students were assessed by Rutter's behavioral, assessment test, completed by parents and teachers. Then their mothers were randomly assigned to one of three groups i.e. experimental group (n=9), placebo (n=8), and control group (n=10). These groups were matched for age, education and socioeconomic status. The mothers in the parent-training group received 8 sessions of professional contact twice a week. Treatment consisted of teaching parents to reward compliance and appropriate behavior and to use ignorance and time out for noncompliance and inappropriate behaviors. The mothers in the placebo group participated in 5 sessions without training and therapeutic intervention. Control group participated only in pre-test and post-test. Two months after starting the parent training sessions, subjects were re-evaluated. Results indicated significant improvement in the target behaviors for experimental group. It may be concluded that mother training program was effective.

## OCD & THEORETICAL ASPECTS

### OBSESSIVE - COMPULSIVE DISORDER: INTEGRATION BETWEEN APPLIED AND THEORETICAL ASPECTS

**Authors :** K. Askari

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a chronic and disabling neurotic disorder. Until recently the information about the incidence, etiology and treatment of this disorder was based on researches done on relatively small samples. In the past few years, owing to a number of studies done on different populations, public knowledge about this disorder has been increased and patients have been persuaded to seek treatment by going to psychiatric centres. In this article the most up to date studies on various aspects of OCD are reviewed. These include: 1- Epidemiology and differential diagnosis of OCD. 2- OCD in childhood. 3- Serotonin hypothesis in the etiology of OCD. 4- Pharmacological studies in OCD. 5- Integrative approach to the treatment of OCD.

## TOURETTE'S DISORDER

### TOURETTE'S DISORDER: A SINGLE CASE STUDY

**Authors :** T. Esmaili, MD, K. Khooshabi, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Tics are involuntary, sudden, rapid, recurrent, non-rhythmic, and stereotyped motor movements or vocalizations. Tics may be transient or persistent. They often cause impairment in social, inter personal, educational, and vocational functions of people Tic disorders may be accompanied by distractibility, impulsivity, restlessness, and obsessive - compulsive symptoms. Tourette's disorder is one of the four tic disorders and consists of multiple motor and one or more vocal tic(s). For the diagnosis of Tourette's disorder, the onset must be before the age of 18 ; the symptoms must persist for a period of more than one year and during this period there must never be a

symptom-free period of more than 3 consecutive months. This article, discusses the tic disorders, specifically Tourette's disorder and describes a female adolescent who had Tourette's disorder and treated with pimozide.

## Vol.3 No.2, Fall 1997

## Social Relationship & Chronic Psychiatric

### THE METHODS OF INTERVENTION IN THE SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP OF CHRONIC PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

**Authors :** R. Nouri Ghasem Abadi, MS, A. Bayanzadeh, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** In this article, methods of intervention for increasing the social relationship of chronic psychiatric patients are discussed. The three intervention procedures are: 1) development of new social relationships; 2) maintaining and reinforcing the existing social relationships; and 3) improving family relationships. In addition, the problems of implementing these procedures and the role of mental health professionals in the delivery of these services are examined. Finally, with emphasis on Iranian socio-cultural characteristics, some recommendations are proposed.

## CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA & STRESS LEVEL

### THE STUDY OF STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES IN THE CAREGIVERS OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA

**Authors :** E. Shahmohammadi, MS, A. Bayanzadeh, PhD, J. Ahmadi, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this research was to study the stress level and coping strategies in among the caregivers of the two groups of chronic schizophrenic patients and chronic dialysis patients. The sample consisted of 20 caregivers who were mothers, wives, husbands, and children of the patients. They were selected from patients' records in the clinics of the city of Shiraz. The subjects were matched for age, family income, number of family members, and educational level and requested to complete QRS-SF, CS-R Checklist, and MMPI. The findings indicated no significant differences in the stress level and coping strategies of either group. Nor it revealed any significant difference in the level of mental disorders. in the study groups. Patients' sex also had no effect on the level of stress expressed the study did not find any relationship between the level of stress and the gender of the subjects. However, when caregivers of schizophrenic patients were examined by MMPI females, scores of D, Hy, and Pt higher than males' scores for these scales. Moreover stress level of those who cared for schizophrenic patients with negative symptoms were higher than the caregivers of those with positive symptoms.

## Elderly's Self-Esteem & Physical Exercise

### STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF A DESIGNED PHYSICAL EXERCISE PROGRAM

**ON ELDERLY'S SELF-ESTEEM**

**Authors :** A. Ansari Jaberi, MS, I. Mohammadi, MS, A. Fathi Ashtiani, PhD.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** To evaluate the effect of a physical exercise program on elderly's self-esteem, the - Smith Questionnaire was administered to 34 elderly males aged 60-75 years old. The group participated in a specially designed physical exercise program every morning for 30 days. Each session lasted 30-45 minutes. Results indicated the efficacy of the program in improving subjects' self- esteem. This was concluded by the analysis of the obtained scores, i.e. the mean scores of their self-esteem increased from 53.3 (before using the program) to 70.8 (after using the program).

**ENURESIS & DRUG-THERAPY CONDITIONING**

▪ **COMPARISON OF DRUG-THERAPY AND CONDITIONING IN THE TREATMENT OF ENURESIS**

**Authors :** E. Hoseinzadeh, MS, B. Jalili, MD, F. Alhanie, MS.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This research is a quasi-experimental study that was carried out in the Shaheed Esmaili Psychiatric Hospital. The purpose of this study was to compare two procedures in the treatment of enuresis i. e. conditioning therapy (using of the bed alarm) and drug therapy (Imipramine). In this study 44 children, diagnosed as enuretic, were randomly assigned to two groups. Subjects were matched for variables such as age, sex educational level of parents and the family income. All participants completed questionnaires containing personal information and monthly monitoring of enuresis. Findings indicated that in the first 45 days of therapy, drug therapy was more effective than conditioning. However, the second 45 days of therapy, showed no significant differences between the two groups. Follow up data 45 days after the termination of therapy did not indicate any significant differences between the two groups.

**STUDENTS & MENTAL ILLNESS**

▪ **COMPARISON OF IRANIAN, AMERICAN AND CHINESE STUDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARD MENTAL ILLNESS**

**Authors :** M. Shokuhi Yekta, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Attitudes toward mental illness were measured by the OMI Questionnaire, "Opinion About Mental Illness Scale", for 90 male graduate college students from Iranian, American, and Chinese cultural backgrounds. The questionnaire consisted of five different factors: A-Authoritarianism, B-Benevolence, C-Mental Hygiene Ideology, D-Social Restrictiveness, E-Interpersonal Etiology. To assure sufficient comprehension of the questionnaire in its original language by all of the participants, a few proficiency language criteria had to be met. 42 (out of a total of 132) questionnaires were excluded from the study because of failure to meet certain criteria. Questionnaires

were scored individually by using the scoring system of the OMI. Significant differences were found among the three groups of participants on the factors A, B, C, and E of the OMI. Comparing the means of subscale scores, both Iranian and Chinese subjects performed higher on "Authoritarianism" (Factor A), on "Social Restrictiveness" (Factor D), and on "Interpersonal Etiology" (Factor E), and lower on "Benevolence" (Factor B) than American subjects. No significant differences were found between the Iranian and Chinese subjects on any of the OMI subscales.

**Vol. 3, No. 1 SUMMER 1997****Health Workers**

▪ **STUDYING THE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PERFORMANCE OF HEALTH WORKERS**

**Authors :** J. Bolhari, MD, M. Bina, MD, M. Ehssanmanesh, MS, I. Karimi Kaisomi, BA

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this research was to evaluate health workers knowledge about mental disorders and their performance in delivering mental health services as well as examining their attitude towards mental disorders. The study was part of a general and country wide evaluation of the integration of mental health in the PHC. In this study, the knowledge, attitude, and performance of 266 health workers (out of 4254) who were participated in the PHC mental health program toward mental disorders, epilepsy, and mental retardation were assessed. These workers were selected through the multiphasic random sampling method. The knowledge, attitude, and performance questionnaires specially devised for the study were used for gathering of data. The results indicated that subjects responded appropriately to more than %50 of the questions on the knowledge and attitude questionnaires. The results also showed that health workers were successful in learning mental health concepts and in identifying, referring, and following up the psychiatric patients. Cultural problems, dispersed population-under care - and teaching mental health to public were classified as problems faced by health workers.

**Epilepsy & Health System of Kurdistan**

▪ **COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF EPILEPSY TREATMENT IN THE HEALTH SYSTEM OF KURDESTAN PROVINCE, IRAN**

**Authors :** P. Raeissi, PhD, D. Shahmohammadi, MD, A. Ghazizadeh, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Although "Mental Health Program" has been adopted as one of the components of the Primary Health Care Program in Iran since 1989 its cost effectiveness has not yet been evaluated in any form. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of mental health program regarding the treatment of epileptic patients in the Kurdistan province. In order to achieve the above goal in a case-control

study, 92 epileptic patients who were under the coverage of mental health program in PHC (case group) and 80 epileptic patients who were not covered by such program (control group) were compared in terms of sex, occupation, age, annual inpatient and outpatient contacts, days staying in hospital, as well as mean of annual cost and benefits per patients. The findings indicated that differences in age, sex, occupation, mean of days staying in the hospital and mean of inpatient contacts between the two groups were not statistically significant, but means of outpatient contacts, annual cost and benefit per patient contacts, and mean of annual benefits for case group were greater than those of control group. Moreover, mean of annual cost per patient was smaller than that for the control group. The findings of the present study provides convincing evidence regarding the positive effects of the integrated mental health program in Iran in increasing outpatient contacts and decreasing cost, as well as improving cost-benefit dimensions in the care of epileptic patients.

### ATTEMPTED SUICIDE & EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS —

#### ▪ THE STUDY OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE WHO ATTEMPTED

**Authors :** S A. Heidari Pahlavian, MS.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The main purpose of this study was to obtain accurate information about the psycho-social factors and epidemiological characteristics of the people who attempted suicide in Hamadan. During one year, 667 individuals who had been brought to 4 emergency centers in Hamadan for attempting suicide, completed the personal data sheet, MMPI, and BDI. Results indicated that %63 of this group (423 persons) were female, and %37 (244 persons) were male. Those under the age of 30, attempted suicide more than other age groups (%77.5). The majority of females who attempted suicide were married (%63.46), whereas among males this percent was %42.22. %85.86 of subjects who completed BDI, were depressed. %52.36 of subjects had an abnormal profile on MMPI. Family and marital discord, mental disorders (mostly depression), and unemployment were the main reasons for suicide among this group.

### MENTAL DISORDERS & ADOLESCENTS —

#### ▪ THE ROLE OF PATHOLOGICAL AND NORMAL GRIEF IN THE PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS AMONG ADOLESCENTS

**Authors :** Z. Khosravi, PhD, N. Akbarzadeh, PhD, F. Hadjian, MS

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** For the purpose of studying the effects of pathological and normal grief on the prevalence of mental disorders among adolescents, 164 intermediate and highschool students were administered a grief inventory and a questionnaire assessing mental disorders. Among the study group 83 students had experienced the death of one of their

family members (mostly fathers), and 81 did not have such experience. Results indicated that: 1) The students who had experienced grief scored higher than other students, on measures of PTSD, obsessional thoughts, and motor tics. 2) The scores of students who had experienced pathological grief were higher than the scores of students who had experienced normal grief on PTSD, obsessional thoughts, motor tics, and general anxiety disorder. 3) The subjects whose parents had died in an accident, scored higher than those whose parents had died as a result of an illness, on oppositional disorder and disobedience. 4) The scores of subjects who had lost their parents between the ages 2-7, were higher than the scores of subjects who had lost their parents when they were older, on ADHD. 5) The girls who had experienced grief has higher scores on specific phobias, and social anxiety; where as boys with similar experiences showed higher scores on ADHD, conduct disorder, and vocal tics.

### CBT & OCD —

#### ▪ APPLICATION OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOR THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF REFRACTORY PATIENTS WITH OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE

**Authors :** L. Fataa, MS

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** During the past three decades, there have been several studies concerning the efficacy of drugs and behavior therapy for treating obsessive-compulsive disorder. The high rates of relapse and number of patients without any improvement has turned clinicians' attention toward the cognitive-behavior therapy (CBT) for the treatment of this disorder. This article has examined the efficacy of cognitive behavior therapy for three refractory obsessive-compulsive patients. Since the content of obsessive thoughts are culturally related, useful techniques are suggested for the treatment of Iranian clients. The results revealed that CBT was effective in treating obsessive-compulsive disorder.

### ATTENTION DEFICIT & DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS —

#### ▪ EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ATTENTION DEFICIT AND DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

**Authors :** J. Tavakkolizadeh, MS, J. Bolhari, MD, A. H. Mehryar, PhD., M. Dezhkam, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Using the Persian version of Gadow's Child Symptom Inventory (SCI-4), an attempt was made to determine the prevalence of attention deficit and disruptive behaviours among elementary school children of Gonabad town in the north eastern Khorasan province of Iran. Subjects consisted of 400 children (202 boys and 198 girls) aged 7 to 12 years attending grades 1-5 of public primary schools. They had been randomly chosen to represent the population of primary school pupils of the town. During the first phase of the study, 100 of the children selected for study were rated by their mothers and teachers using the CSI-4. The same children were then interviewed by a trained psychiatrist who also filled the CSI-4 for each of them.

Using the latter ratings as a criterion, the sensitivity and specificity of ratings made by mothers and teachers were determined and a cut-off point was established for diagnosis of hyperactivity and disruptive behaviour disorder. Applying this cut-off point to the total sample of children rated by their teachers and mothers (N=400) it was found that %21.8 of boys as compared with %12.1 of girls meet the DSM-IV criteria for attention deficit and disruptive behaviour disorders. The majority of children (%9.9 of boys and %8.1 of girls) identified as behaviourally disturbed manifested symptoms of hyperactivity/attention deficit disorder. The second most prevalent category of behavioral disturbance was conduct disorder (manifested by %8.9 of boys and %4.0 of girls). Defiant oppositional disorder was shown only by %5.9 of boys and %3.0 of girls. Among boys, the highest rates of disorder were shown by the six children aged 12 plus(%100). All of whom were below their age level in terms of academic progress and had been rated as, academically very weak, by their teachers. Rates of behaviour disorder tended to be higher among children from lower socioeconomic backgrounds.

## Vol.2, No.4 Spring 1996

### Religious Beliefs & Emotional Disorders

#### THE ROLE OF FAITH AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS IN HEALING PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL DISORDERS

**Authors :** S.A. Ahmadi Abhari, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Regarding the utilization of cultural and religious beliefs in the treatment of physical and mental disorders, this article presents the cases of 3 Iranian psychiatric patients with severe physical and mental symptoms, preceded by a long history of different psychiatric treatments. These cases illustrate that by relying on patients religious beliefs and faith, the therapist can increase his/her self esteem and confidence, relieve anxiety, enhance coping mechanisms and cure physical as well as emotional symptoms.

### Mental Health & Afghanistan

#### MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHIATRY IN AFGHANISTAN - 1996

**Authors :** J. Bolhari, MD, D. Shahmohammadi, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** In the past three decades Afghanistan has faced many crises such as lack of central government authority, foreign invasion to the country and internal conflict between governments which have led to bad mental health and health conditions. Even some psychiatric centers and activities in the area of psychiatry and mental health that were established and started activity with the help of WHO were destroyed during the last 4 years. In such situations, WHO/ EMRO helped northern area to arrange a three month psychiatric and mental health education course for 10 GPs with a short term workshop in mental health research methodology in 1996. This activity was welcomed by good cooperation of participants and local authorities and indicated that mental health activities in wartime

and critical situation need to be continued.

### Mental Illnesses & Kashan City

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL ILLNESSES IN KASHAN CITY

**Authors :** H. Palahang, MS, M. Nasr, MD, D. Shahmohammadi, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This article reports the results of an epidemiology of mental disorders among adults above 15 years in urban areas of Kashan city. Data were gathered using General Health Questionnaire (28- Items version) and clinical interview based on DSM-IV. Results showed the total prevalence of mental disorders, were about %23.75. More prevalent were mood disorder, (%11.75), anxiety disorder, (%11.15) and general anxiety disorder (%8.08). Prevalence of adjustment disorder and psychosomatic disorder were %1.62 and %0.97. Results showed significant relationship between age, sex, education, marital status, occupational status, familial history of mental disorders and rate of mental illness. Retest validity of GHQ-28 was significant at 0.001 level and its sensitivity was high. Therefore, GHQ-28 is sufficient reliable to apply as a screening test in epidemiological studies.

### Memory & Operational Stage

#### DEVELOPMENT OF MEMORY IN TRANSITION FROM PREOPERATIONAL TO OPERATIONAL STAGE

**Authors :** A. Karimi, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This article aimed to study the development of memory in transition from preoperational to the operational stage in 120 children in the age range of 4 to 8. In order to test the cognitive level (intelligence), the conservation test of seriation was applied. Children were asked to draw from memory what they had done during seriation test. The test was administered at different intervals: one hour, 2 weeks and 6 months. Results of analysis of variance and repeated measures showed that, the amount of remembered material was a function of children's cognitive level. Children drew what they had perceived, not what they had seen. Operational children recalled more materials than preoperational and the content of recall progressed while children developed from preoperational phase to operational at 6 months. After 1 hour or 2 weeks, more materials were distorted, forgotten or faded than 6 months later. This showed that the recall of material increases and the level of increment depends on mental performance and the development of intelligence structures. These were in contrast with the results of classical experiments on memory and recall.

### Chronic Mental Patients & Social Support

#### SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRONIC MENTAL PATIENTS

**Authors :** R. Noury Ghasemabady, MS, S. A. Bayanzadeh, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This article deals with social support and its importance in the well being of chronic mental patients and their families. Structural and functional characteristics of social network, and their effects on adjustment of chronic mental patients are reviewed. It emphasizes, interventions in social network of chronic mental patients to increase social support and strengthen social networks.

### VINELAND ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR SCALE

#### PRELIMINARY STANDARDIZATION OF VINELAND ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR SCALE IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF KERMAN

**Authors :** A.Zamyad, MS, PhD, M. T. Yasemi, MD, S. A. Vaezi, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** To evaluate the efficacy of Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales in Iranian population, this scale was applied to 360 normal subjects in 15 age groups from birth to 18 years and 11 months, in urban and rural areas of Kerman. It was also filled for 40 mentally retarded individuals from various age groups. Findings show that all domains of this scale have significant reliability for Iranian population. It has discriminative validity in all age categories, and can distinguish mentally retarded individuals from normal population. Criterion - related validity of these scales indicated that, the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale, with some changes in items, but without any changes in its instructions or administration procedure, is a valuable instrument for evaluation of communicative skills, daily living skills, socialization, motor skills and maladaptive behaviors. Preliminary norms are also reported.

### FAMILIES & SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS

#### GROUP TRAINING FOR THE FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS AND ITS EFFECTS ON PATIENT'S ADAPTATION

**Authors :** M. Khazaeli, MS, J. Bolhari, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This study has emphasized the importance of family training on: 1) adaptation of patients in everyday life, 2) increasing family knowledge and, 3) reducing family negative attitude toward this illness. Using a questionnaire and clinical interview, 30 families were studied in 3 groups, which were matched regarding the patients sex, age, education, social class and diagnosis. The results showed that the family program had a positive effects on the attitude of the family of schizophrenic patients and their knowledge about the illness and their patients.

Vol.2, No.3 WINTER 1996

### IRANIAN TRANSSEXUALISTS

#### SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF IRANIAN TRANSSEXUALISTS

**Authors :** F. Mehrabi, MD.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The study investigated the relation between psychosocial factors and the etiology of Iranian transsexualists in a retrospective design. Records of 68 patients, between the years 1989 to 1995 who had been visited in one clinic were studied (11 records were not analyzed, because of the lack of required information, lack of diagnostic criteria and concomitant other mental disorders). Results showed that the chief referral source was psychiatrists, males were twice as frequent as females, the patients were aged between 20 to 30 years old. Most of the patients didn't seek treatment, instead sought legal consent to change their gender. Although, we cannot point to a certain psychosocial factor but in all cases, there were a disruption in inter-personal relationships and in their family relations.

### CHILD'S ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

#### PREDICTION OF THE CHILD'S ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT BASED ON IQ, FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION: AN AP

**Authors :** H. Molavy, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Despite the fact that the contents of items on the Raven's progressive Matrices have little similarity to the content of subjects taught in school, the correlation coefficients between IQ scores and achievement test scores have been estimated to be about 0.5. Six groups of 20 students were randomly selected from the first, second, and third grades of urban and rural guidance schools in Shahrehabak, one of Kerman province cities. Raven's progressive matrices intelligence test was administered. The data on the child's grade point average, his father's occupation and education were also obtained. The results showed that there are significant correlations among the child's IQ, his grade point average, and his father's level of education. The correlation between the child's IQ and his father's occupation was not significant. The analysis of regression showed that the child's IQ is the best predictor of his grade point average and that the addition of father's level of education to the regression equation does not significantly increase the power of prediction. An expectancy table was obtained, according to which the probability of grade point average being below 15 can be predicted from the child's IQ score.

### STRESSFUL EVENTS

#### STUDY OF STRESSFUL EVENTS AMONG A GROUP OF ISFAHANIS: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

**Authors :** A. Attari, MD, N. Sarrafzadegan, MD, Ghassemi, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This paper reports the preliminary findings of a large scale study on stressful life events, conducted in Isfahan city-in center of Iran. The purpose of this study was to explore the positive and negative stressful events experienced by some of the inhabitants of this city over the past 5 years. 422 randomly selected individuals belonging to 100 families were interviewed. The interview schedule contained open-ended and multiple-choice questions. Results showed that divorce, husband's

unfaithfulness, difficulty in finding living accommodations, homelessness, social insecurity, shortage of drugs, and job dismissal were perceived by them as the most severe and negative stressful events. On the other hand, birth of a new baby, engagement, (nikah), marriage, educational achievement, and Haj pilgrimage were perceived by them as good omens. The most common stressful events were prices rise, low income, serious sickness and loss of a family member. Financial economic problems turned out to be the most crucial events that a sizeable number of respondents showed serious concern about them.

### BIRTH ORDER, FAMILY SIZE & SCHIZOPHRENIA

#### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIRTH ORDER, FAMILY SIZE AND SCHIZOPHRENIA IN IRAN

**Authors :** B. Daneshamouz, MD, S. Rashed, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Archives of 228 patients hospitalized at psychiatric centers of Iran University of Medical Sciences during the period 1994-1995, with the diagnosis of schizophrenia were reviewed and data on birth order and family size were collected. Results showed that there was no significant relationship between distribution of illness and birth order. Most of patients were the last child-usually 9th or more. In small size families, there was no significant difference between early and late born children, but in families with more than 4 children, patients belonged to late-born group.

### HUMAN BIOLOGICAL RHYTHMS & SUICIDES

#### A STUDY OF HUMAN BIOLOGICAL RHYTHMS BASED ON MOON PHASES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON SUICIDES, CAR ACCIDENT

**Authors :** A. Malek, MD, S. Dastgiri, MA

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of the present study is to investigate the effects of moon phases on suicides, car accidents, and psychic crises. The data were obtained from archives of Imam Khomeini Hospital, Traffic Office, and Razi Psychiatric Hospital in Tabriz. The sample consisted of 808 suicide cases and 6301 cases of city car accidents in 1989, and 3632 cases admitted to psychiatric hospital during the years 1989-1991 and the first half of 1992. The dates of all these events were converted from solar calendar to the relevant lunar calendar. The data from solar calendar were analyzed and the following results were obtained: 1- There was a significant increase ( $P < 0.05$ ) in the frequency of suicides per day around full moon days as compared with similar figures for other lunar days. 2- Frequency of car accidents during different lunar days showed significant differences ( $P < 0.01$ ), the maximum being observed around full moon days. 3- Frequency of psychiatric patients admitted to the hospital in different lunar days showed significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) again the maximum occurring around full moon days. The results of this study provide evidence for the existence of some monthly biological rhythms in human beings associated with

lunar periodical changes. We suggest further studies on anatomical and physiological aspects of these monthly rhythms.

## Vol.2, No.2 Fall 1995

### Health Psychology

#### HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

**Authors :** S. M. Kafi., S. A. Moosavi

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This article deals with the recent developments in health psychology. In the last two decades, cooperation between psychology and medicine has increased. This cooperation has encouraged research activities and provided further support for the bio-psycho-social approach to physical illness. This approach concerns the health and its impairments. There are many publications in this field, along with special associations and new specialised journals like "Health Psychology" and "Psychology and Health". Furthermore, there is an increment in the number of seminars as well as psychological programmes for courses in health education and primary prevention.

### Epilepsy & Psychiatric Disorders

#### PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN EPILEPTIC PATIENTS

**Authors :** M. A. Ghorayshyadeh, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Psychiatric disorders are very prevalent in epilepsy, 30 to 50 percent of epileptic patients suffer from psychiatric problems. On the other hand, many psychiatric disorders such as dissociative disorder, sleep disorder, impulse control disorder and cyclic disorders have clinical features like epilepsy. Therefore, differential diagnosis is very important in dealing with epilepsy. Epilepsy has many psychological symptoms and signs. These features could be transient and unstable like those after and before epileptic attack, or it could be permanent and stable behavioural pattern such as personality changes seen in temporal lobe epilepsy.

### Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome

#### REPORT OF FIVE CASES OF NEUROLEPTIC MALIGNANT SYNDROME

**Authors :** A. Elahy, MD, P. Moulavi, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This paper reports five cases of Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome, admitted to Shahid Navab Safavi Psychiatric Center during a period of six months. The onset and course of syndrome, types of drugs prescribed, and the variety of symptoms, were studied. Results showed that early diagnosis of the syndrome, cessation of neuroleptic drugs, and classical treatment were effective in saving the lives of 3 out of 5 patients. There was also a correlation between dosage of the drugs and the incidence of the syndrome.

**AGE OF MOTHERS & IQ****▪ A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AGE OF MOTHERS AND THE IQ OF THEIR CHILDREN**

**Authors :** M. Malek pour, PhD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Prevention of disabilities and handicaps, including mental retardation and low intelligence, is one of the important aims of health programmes. Therefore, understanding the causes of such disabilities could reduce their incidence. A cause of low IQ and mental retardation is prematurity and this could be the result of low age of mothers at the time of pregnancy. This study investigates the relationship between the age of mothers and their children's IQ. Subjects were 110 children between 5 to 15 years and their mothers who were between 13 to 20 years. Pearson correlation coefficient showed a significant relationship between age of mothers and IQ of their children.

**Vol.2, No.1 SUMMER 1995****CHRONIC MENTAL PATIENTS & REHABILITATION****▪ THE ROLE OF FOLLOW-UP AND MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES IN REHABILITATION OF CHRONIC MENTAL PATIENTS**

**Authors :** K. Malakouty MD, M. Norouzy MS

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This paper describes the tertiary prevention in the area of rehabilitation and adjustment of chronic mental patients, as practiced at Zahedan Psychiatric Center. A follow-up unit was established at this center, providing services for hospitalized and discharged chronic mental patients. The services include regular visits, enhancement of drug compliance, controlling drug side-effects, family, social and occupational counselling and intervention, as well as referring to Imam Khomeini committee, and providing financial support. 121 patients (20 female and 101 male), mostly schizophrenic, were included in this programme. Results showed that the number of rehospitalization decreased, and drug compliance, social and occupational functions improved. It appears that such tertiary prevention units could promote mental health.

**PSYCHIATRY & EARLY ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION****▪ PSYCHIATRY IN IRAN IN THE EARLY ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION (AN ANALYTICAL VIEW)**

**Authors :** H. Davidian, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Medicine in Iran in the early Islamic period (comparable to the 6th-10th centuries A.D.) has been reviewed briefly. The distinguished physicians of that period, like Razes (830-892, A.D.), Avicenna (865-925, A.D.), Georgeani (1041-1136, A.D.) and others made distinction between medicine and

philosophy employing latter in the service of medicine. They exercised the principles of "Logic" in the analysis of medical findings (the observable facts) and in their experimentations. This, resulted in to postulate the advantageous workable view of what is known today as "psycho-somatic approach to the medicine": In this respect, Georgeani states that "the medical man, first, must know the substantial temperament of his patient and its mode of progression throughout the life; he should ascertain the types of the predominant mood, habits and temper, and recognize whether he is happy, joyful, sad etc". Having adopted this point of view, it ensues then, that they were looking at mentally ill person not as somebody who is possessed by evil spirits (as it was the case in the middle ages in Europe) but they believed that mental illnesses are a product of the malfunctioning brain, and consequently in need of medical treatment. It is of interest to note that there can also be found evidences in the old Persian literature indicating the presence of a similar opinion among laymen as well.

**PRIMARY HEALTH CARE & MENTAL HEALTH****▪ MENTAL HEALTH INTEGRATION IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SYSTEM (HASHTGERD, I.R. IRAN, 1991-93)**

**Authors :** J. Bolhari, MD, A. Mohit, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** In Iran like many developing countries, rural population is dispersed. This is a major reason of unavailability of limited urban mental health facilities for the majority of rural dwellers. One way of overcoming this problem is "Integration of Mental Health into Health Care System". Recently many efforts have been done in this direction. In the present research, by selecting of one test group and one control group, the change in attitude of 34 Behvarzes\*\*\* and 237 rural dwellers was tested and again retested following the integration of Mental Health into the PHC. The hypothesis was that training of Behvarzes and programme implementation would improve attitude in both groups. The instruments of this study included two attitude questionnaires, one for Behvarzes and one for ordinary rural dwellers. The questionnaire was tested for face and content validity. Data were analyzed by using independent t-test and comparison of averages. The results showed improvement in the attitudes of general population and Behvarzes. The Behvarzes were also able to diagnose 154 cases with mental health problem from the population and referred them to the GPs.

**PSYCHIATRY & DIFFERENT APPROACH****▪ A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO PSYCHIATRY: PROFESSOR GRAY'S VIEW**

**Authors :** A. Zarrabi, MD

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This article starts with a brief educational background and achievements of professor Gray, Head of the Department of Psychology, Institute of Psychiatry, University of London. Gray's long standing research leads him to a neuropsychological framework for the classification of psychiatric disorder. Gray believes psychiatry is a branch of medicine and is concerned with behaviour disorder and psychological processes that underlie this behaviour. Psychiatric disorders such as anxiety, panic, depression, schizophrenia and obsessive-compulsive

disorders are discussed in the light of disturbance of particular behavioural system or interaction between these systems as well as the contribution of each system in producing symptoms and signs. The three behavioural systems which regulate our behaviour are: behavioural inhibition system (BIS), Light-fight system (FFS) and behavioural approach system (BAS). All these systems have been described on behavioural/ anatomofunctional and cognitive level. Programming and control of motor behaviour is regulated by learned comparison, anticipation of current state of perceptual world, possible events, prediction of next step, and the role of each system in the smooth running of plan of behaviour. Amygdala as a centre for coordination and its role in psychiatric disturbance is discussed.

### Medical student's & Psychiatric

#### ▪ MEDICAL STUDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD PSYCHIATRIC WARDS AT IRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

*Authors* : H. Mohaghegh, MD, B. Birashk, PhD

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: This descriptive study investigates medical students' attitudes toward psychiatric wards. The study was completed at two psychiatric hospitals of Shaheed Navab Safavi, and Shaheed Ismaili, as well as the psychiatric ward of Shaheed Rahnamoon hospital. Medical students at two level of internship and stagery participated in the study. They completed questionnaires containing general information and attitude toward psychiatric wards. The results indicated that medical students of Iran University of Medical Sciences generally, hold positive attitude toward psychiatric wards Stagers before and after the psychiatric course work have a more positive attitude, whereas, interns have a negative attitude. Attitude of the two groups have no correlation with age, sex, the setting of hospitals, completion of theoretical psychiatric courses, acquaintance with psychiatric patients, work experience in psychiatric centers and familiarity with psychiatric concepts. Students' attitudes toward psychiatry, course in psychiatry, treatment activities, psychologists, psychiatrists and intra-ward relationships were positive. The students' view on physical environment of psychiatric wards was neutral.

### LEARNING STYLES & IRANIAN STUDENTS

#### ▪ IRANIAN STUDENTS LEARNING STYLES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES(UNSW)

*Authors* : A. Ghafouri MD, M. Stienburg MD

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: This study, a quantitative survey, was conducted to identify the learning styles of a group of Iranian students studying at the University of New South Wales, Australia. 110 postgraduate students were assessed by Lancaster Approaches to Studying Inventory (LASI). 55 students with an age range of 27-49 completed the questionnaire. The majority of students were male, married and enrolled in engineering departments. The results showed that Iranian students tend to use meaning approaches rather than reproducing approach.

Arabpsynet e.JOURNAL: N° 10 & 11 - Spring & Summer 2006

## Vol.1, No.4 Spring 1995

### DEPRESSION & Medical Students

#### ▪ A STUDY OF DEPRESSION IN MEDICAL STUDENTS

*Authors* : J. Ahmadi, M.D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: Two random samples, consisting of 100 female and 100 male medical students studying at medical school of Shahid Chamran University in Ahwaz were administered by Beck Depression Inventory. Male students scored somewhat lower on BDI than the females but the difference was not significant. The same result was true when students enrolled in basic sciences courses and those in clinical courses were compared. Only 1% of men and 2% of females were found to be suffering from severe depression. The percentage of female students experiencing hopelessness was found to be twice as that of male students. More over ideas of self-harm was found to be 7% in both groups.

### STRESS & Islamic Guidelines

#### ▪ IMPLICATION OF ISLAMIC GUIDELINES IN PREVENTION OF AND COPING WITH STRESS

*Authors* : M. M. Esfahani, M.S.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: In this article an attempt is made to introduce Islamic guidelines in coping with stresses. First, the varieties of stresses are described and then Islamic teachings in dealing with stress are considered. This includes the holistic approach of Islam, its invitation to worship God and achieve perfection, the intrinsic need of man for religious enlightenment, the creation of the foundations of belief in man, the all-encompassing nature of God's mercy and support, reliance in God, prayer, and meditation.

### ASSERTIVE TRAINING & COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING

#### ▪ COMPARISON BETWEEN EFFICACY OF ASSERTIVE TRAINING AND ASSERTIVE TRAINING WITH COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING

*Authors* : S. Amali, M. A., A. H. Mehryar, Ph.D., J. Bolhari, M.D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: This study investigates the efficacy of assertive training, that is a kind of multi component behavioral procedures, and it's combination with cognitive restructuring (Systematic Rational Restructuring) on the socially anxious girls of 12-14 yrs. For this study 21 socially anxious subjects were matched by age, sex, education and economic background. First, they were evaluated by a number of scales including: School Anxiety Scale, Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale, Self Statement Test, The Loneliness Scale, The Children's Self-efficacy Scale, Assertion Test, Positive Outcome Expectancy Scale, Social Interaction - rating Scale, and Semistructured Interview. Then

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 10 & 11 - ربيع و صيف 2006

they were randomly divided into three groups (two treatment group, and one placebo group). All of them were evaluated with the same instrument immediately at the end of the treatment and one month later. Analysis of variance and Tukey Test revealed that both assertive training and assertive training with cognitive restructuring approaches were more effective than to placebo, but there was no superiority of assertive training with cognitive restructuring to assertive training with relying on behavioral methods, in either of the dimensions of social anxiety in early adolescent girls.

## STUDENTS & MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

### MENTAL HEALTH STATUS OF NEWLY ADMITTED STUDENTS TO TEHRAN UNIVERSITY AT 1994-1995 ACADEMIC YEAR

**Authors :** S. A. Bagheri Yazdi, M. S., J. Bolhari, M.D., H. Peyravi, B.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate mental health of Tehran University students who were admitted in academic year 1994-95. For this study, 2321 student out of the total number of 4100 were randomly selected. These students were requested to fill General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ-12) as well as Personal Information Questionnaire. The results of testing hypothesis of this research showed no significant difference between men and women, single and married and different age group, in the mental health status of newly admitted students. However a significant difference between median scores of students from Tehran and other districts is found. The study also showed a significant difference between median scores of students who participated more than 3 times in the entrance exams of the universities and those who did for the first time. The highest percentage of answers belonged to questions about depression and being under strain. According to this screening, 16.5% of students were suspected suffering from a kind of mental disorder. This finding suggests further psychological evaluation and adequate counselling services to promote students mental health.

## Dialysis & Psychological Status

### PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS OF DIALYSIS PATIENTS

**Authors :** A. Elahi, M.D., M. Ramazani, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Dialysis as therapeutic solution for chronic kidney dysfunctions by itself is a chronic stress for patients and can lead to psychological problems in them. This study examined the psychological well-being of two dialysis (No=100) and non-dialysis (No=100) patients in two hospitals-Shahid Hashemi Nejad and Imam Khomeini hospitals-during the early year of 1992. The scale of SCL-90-R was used for the screening of the two groups. Results indicated that 21% of the patients demonstrated depression and 12% identified with having problems in interpersonal relationship. Moreover, in paranoid ideas 12%; somatic complaints 9%, obsessive compulsive 7%; anxiety 6%; phobia 5% psychoses 4%; and aggression 3% of the

patients, scored well over the cut off point. These findings are also examined with the demographics of patients, e.g. age and sex, as well as the duration of dialysis they had undergone.

## MENTAL HEALTH & RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

### RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND ITS EFFECTS ON MENTAL HEALTH

**Authors :** B. Ghobari Bonab, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Although effects of religious beliefs on mental health have not been greatly studied, however available evidence in this field has shown that these beliefs have substantial effects on all aspects of human life, e.g., they may prevent drug or alcohol abuse. Deep religious beliefs buffer the outcome of stress, depression, delinquency and divorce in religious people and substantially reduce suicidal attempts. This article reviews researches on religious beliefs and the relationship between such beliefs and social or psychological disorders.

## MENTAL DISORDERS & EPIDEMIOLOGY

### EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF SOWMAESARA-GILLAN

**Authors :** N. Yaghubi, M.S., M. Nasr, M.D., D. Shahmohammadi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence rate of mental disorders among people aged 15 and over. After a pilot study for estimating the sample size, 625 subjects were selected by random cluster sampling from family information files in Sowmaesara health centre office. In this study, GHQ-28 was used as a screening tool, and DSM-III-R Clinical Interview Checklist for diagnostic interview. The results showed that 23.84% (30.84% females and 15.8% males) had mental disorder. Mood (12.16%) and anxiety (7.52%) disorders were the most prevalent ones. This results also revealed that major depression (6.24%) was the most prevalent disorder in among mood disorders. And generalized anxiety disorder (5.12%) was the most prevalent one among anxiety disorders.

## Vol. 1, No. 3 WINTER 1994

## STUDENTS & RESPECT TO SELF

### ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS IN RESPECT TO SELF, PARENTS AND EDUCATION

**Authors :** G. Asadollahi, M. D., G. Moosavi, M. D., et al

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Using a semantic differential scale 280 third grade high school students (male and female) were asked to express their attitudes towards themselves, parents, teachers, and their education. Findings indicate positive correlation between students attitude towards themselves and their education as well as between their attitude towards themselves and their parents.

**MENTAL ILLNESS & RURAL DISTRICTS****ATTITUDE TOWARD MENTAL ILLNESS  
IN TWO RURAL DISTRICTS**

*Authors* : Z. Pezeshki, M. D. et al.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: The attitude of 13% of two rural districts population in the north of Tehran towards mental illness was examined through a questionnaire devised for this study. Findings indicate that the variables of education and socio-economic class were inversely correlated with an attitude of pessimism toward mental patients. Furthermore, the variable of age was positively correlated with pessimism. On the whole 67.8% had an optimistic attitude toward the behaviors of mental patients.

**OCCUPATIONAL STRESSORS & Hospital Employees****STUDYING OCCUPATIONAL  
STRESSORS AMONG HOSPITAL  
EMPLOYEES OF ZAHEDAN UNIVERSITY OF  
MEDICAL SCIENCES**

*Authors* : K. Malakooti, M. D., N. Bakhshani, M. A., T. Zohravi, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: Health and wellbeing has always been an important concept of relevance for concerned health specialists and workers. The present study envisages to look at the nature of occupational stressors and mental health problems in a group of hospital employees at the Zahedan University of Medical Sciences. The study was carried out on 130 employees chosen from various hospitals in Zahedan. Results reveal that there is a significant relationship between occupational stress, depression and anxiety. No sex differences were observed with regard to psychological problems and level of stress. Furthermore, the level of stress, depression, as well as anxiety, is higher in the medical staff than the office staff. On the whole, the most stressful factors were: fear of failure at the job, inadequate understanding of employee problems by the management, and low opinion of the assigned job by the employees.

**ADHD & THE CONNERS RATING SCALE****ESTIMATING THE CONNERS RATING  
SCALE VALIDITY IN ADHD SCHOOL BOYS**

*Authors* : M. Mojtahed Saleh

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: The aim of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of Conners Rating Scale in assessing attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in primary school boys in different demographic areas of Tehran city. The study consisted of an experimental group (n=36) comprising of subjects satisfying DSM-III-R criteria for ADHD. These subjects were drawn from different psychiatric clinics. The normal control group (n=36) was matched on the relevant control variables with the experimental group. Results indicate that the Conners Rating Scale is a valid measure for discriminating ADHD from normals.

Arabpsynet e.Journal: N°10 & 11 - Spring & Summer 2006

**Vol.1, No.2 Fall 1994****Schizophrenic Inpatients & Profiles and Characteristics****SYMPTOM PROFILES AND  
CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHIZOPHRENIC  
INPATIENTS IN STATE MENTAL  
HOSPITALS OF IRAN**

*Authors* : F. Mehrabi, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: This paper describes and discusses the psychopathology and demographic data of 922 schizophrenic inpatients (aged 15-66) who had been diagnosed according to DSM-III criteria in state mental hospitals of Iran. Data were collected via semistructured interviews (during 1985-91) by psychologists and trained research assistants from the Tehran Psychiatric Institute. In this research depressed mood, inappropriate affect, incoherence and circumstantiality, persecutory and grandiose delusions, and auditory hallucination were found to be more prevalent than other psychiatric symptoms.

**OCD & Psychotropic Drugs****A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE  
EFFECTIVENESS OF THREE  
PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN THE  
TREATMENT OF OBSSIVE**

*Authors* : M. A. Shirazi, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: The guiding rationale for the present study stemmed from the observations pertaining to a relatively high prevalence of obsessive compulsive disorder in Iran and the importance of psychotropic drugs in the initial treatment and management of these cases. In this context, the aim of this investigation was to compare the relative efficacy of clomipramine, fluoxetine and tranylcypromine in the symptomatic treatment of this disorder. Over a span of 3 years (1991-1994), a total number of 150 subjects were treated by either one of the above mentioned drugs. Results indicate that fluoxetine (followed by clomipramine) was more effective in terms of speed and quality of efficacy on obsessive and compulsive symptoms and produced relatively lesser adverse side effects than tranylcypromine. Tranylcypromine was not very effective in the treatment of obsessive compulsive symptoms.

**Children & Enuresis Referred****A STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH  
ENURESIS REFERRED TO SHAHEED  
ESMAILI PSYCHIATRIC CENTER**

*Authors* : B. Jalili, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: Functional enuresis is one of the most prevalent cases referred to child psychiatric clinics. The following results were obtained while studying 875 cases of enuresis at Esmaili

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 10 & 11 - ربيع و صيف 2006

psychiatric center from February 1983 to February 1991, over a period of 8 years. The incidence of functional enuresis is more prevalent among boys as compared to girls, the ratio being 4.5: 1, and incidence of primary enuresis is significantly higher than secondary enuresis. The rate of co-existence of epilepsy with enuresis is negligible. Furthermore, enuresis is more prevalent in larger as compared to smaller families.

## History of Psychiatry in the World

### ▪ A GLANCE AT THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY IN THE WORLD WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IRAN

*Authors* : M. R. Moharey, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: This article reviews the historical literature on clinical and diagnostic issues involved in the treatment and study of mental illness in Iran. Iranian physicians, under the influence of Islamic philosophy and values, treated mental patients in a very humane, rational, and scientific manner in contrast to the ethos prevalent during the middle ages in Europe. During the dark ages, mental patients were treated very inhumanly and were brutally tortured. However, in Iran, various techniques like music therapy, psychotherapy, different physical and drug therapies, recreational therapies, and employment of legal and medical support, and finally in the case of severe mental disorders, special hospitals scenic locales were resorted to for purposes of treatment. In this paper, special reference is made to various writers and scholars whose pre-eminence in the history of medicine in Iran is a large measure due to the importance they paid to mental illness and to the role of the psyche.

## Cross Cultural Psychology

### ▪ AN INTRODUCTION TO CROSS CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

*Authors* : S. A. Vaezi, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: In this article an attempt has been made to observe and highlight the cultural differences that exist between developing countries and the more technologically advanced countries of the world. The paper attempts to delineate the impact of these differences on the beliefs, attitudes, emotional patterns, and their relevance for the planning and delivery of mental health services. It draws attention to the concern of various Western mental health specialists to the break down of moral values that exists in the West and to their indifference towards Oriental cultural values. The importance of Islamic values, especially as those observed in the mystical writings of various Islamic scholars, is dealt with and their role in the planning of programmes of mental health are discussed.

## Islamic Psychology & Characteristics

### ▪ THE ROLE AND DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VITAL LIFE FACTOR IN ISLAMIC PSYCHOLOGY

*Authors* : S. A. Hoseini, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published

by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: From the time of antiquity two lines of thinking were always predominant, the materialistic and the spiritualistic viewpoint. The materialistic point of view states that human beings and other living creatures come to life according to a specific pattern and constellation of chemicals and molecules. On the other hand, the nonmaterialistic view point emphasizes that the life factor is something more than a composition of various chemicals. The vital life factor is purposeful and is responsible for the continuation and maintenance of both biological and psychological organization in living entities. In bio-organisms, it is a nonchemical agent that has a close relationship with chemical agents and is the source of energy, motivation, and integrity. This life factor can be considered to be dependent on Allah for its existence and functioning.

## Vol. 1, No. 1 SUMMER 1994

## REFRACTORY DEPRESSION & TREATMENT

### ▪ SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF REFRACTORY DEPRESSION

*Authors* : M. A. Arami, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: Treatment of refractory depression should be programmed consistent with a comprehensive assessment of diagnosis involving subgroups of depression, psychiatric disorders and concomitant medical disturbances. In this regard, admission and treatment should be compatible with the content of the case history precisely taken. In this conjunction some reasonable treatment could be suggested to the patient and his family. Within the context of an active cooperation among psychiatrist, patient and family we delineate a holistic care package to provide maximum admission and promising prognosis.

## IBN KHALDOON & THOUGHT AND BEHAVIOUR

### ▪ THOUGHT AND BEHAVIOUR FROM IBN KHALDOON POINT OF VIEW

*Authors* : M. A. Shirazi, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: Ibn Khaldoon, the distinguished Islamic scholar and philosopher, considers human beings as basically ignorant. However, he notes that, they can overcome this ignorance by means of thought and contemplation. According to him one of the distinguishing characteristics between human beings and animals is the capacity to think. In this respect he considers 3 levels of thought, namely, discriminative, empirical and theoretical. He believes that reasonable and adaptive behavior arises from thought and contemplation as captured in the saying that "activity begins when thought ends". He claims that thought and behaviour can be learnt and acquired and states that this capacity is a profound manifestation that Ibn-Khaldoon's views in respect to thought and behaviour are inspired by the great Koranic verses.

**INTELLIGENCE & SPEED OF INFORMATION PROCESSING****▪ GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OR SPEED OF INFORMATION PROCESSING?**

*Authors* : M. N. Barahani, Ph. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: At the beginning of the present century, problems such as education of mentally retarded children, classification and placement of job applicants in industrial and military organizations, and students selection, gave impetus to the development of intelligence tests and the formulation of theories of intelligence. For many years factorial theories of intelligence dominated the field, but piaget's work, and later the rise of cognitive psychology, shifted the interest in the direction of cognitive elements and interpretation of intelligence. Information processing theories brought further emphasis in the same direction. In recent years, speed of processing has emerged as an important element in intellectual performance, and many cognitive factors have been studied from this perspective in relation to intelligence. The present paper presents an overview of such developments in the area of general intelligence.

**THE CEREBELLAR CORTEX & PSYCHONEUROSIS****▪ INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATIONAL NEUROSIS**

*Authors* : H. Ashaeri, M. D.; S. Dowlatabadi, M. A.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: Investigations concerning the higher level activities of the cerebellar cortex in regard to psychoneurosis have revealed quite different point of views as compared to early pioneers in this field such as Freud. Systematic approach to informational processing as one of the higher level functions of cerebellar cortex plays an influential part on the genesis of psychoneurosis. There are some similarities between information processing of the cortex and of those organizations that make their every day activities monitored by computers. Any disturbance in information processing of computer creates an overall problem in the whole system and the same is true in respect to human behavior. Among other determinant factors affecting cortical function in this respect are: various types of personalities, the nature of CNS physiology and neural messenger which can in turn bring about some psychopathology such as, neurosis. This knowledge is highly important in the prevention and treatment measures of psychoneurotic disturbances.

**BIOSOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA & HUMAN SENSORY SYSTEMS****▪ SOME CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

*Authors* : A. Mohit, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: This article deals with human development as a biosociopsychological phenomena with an emphasis on the theoretical outlooks of outstanding phenomenologists such as Freud, Erikson and Piaget. First, life cycles, and then the

interaction of human sensory systems with the external stimuli, and the information processing system involved are discussed, with a special emphasis on the relation between speech and information processing. Speech as a medium for acquisition of information differentiates higher levels of biological organisms from the lower ones, makes possible the cognitive exchanges between human beings and creates new structural relations.

**Psychological Disorders & Rural Area****▪ AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS IN A RURAL AREA (MEIBOD, YAZD) IN IRAN**

*Authors* : A. Bagheri, M. A., J. Bolhari, M. D., D. Shahmohammadi, M.D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: This paper reports the results of an epidemiological study of psychological disorders among the rural population of Meibod, in the province of Yazd, with an age range above 15(N=400). The main instrument was SCL-90-R. A score of 0.4 indicating GSI level and reported in a previous research was chosen as a cut off point. Subjects scoring above this point and an equal random number scoring below that point, were evaluated by two psychiatrists. The results showed that 12.5% of sample suffered from some psychological disorders: affective disorders 5.75%, anxiety disorders 5.5%, Somatoform disorders and organic states, each with a rate of 0.50%, and schizophrenia with a rate 0.25%. Prevalence was higher for women, individuals with lower education, married, unemployed, house wives, and for those within the age range of 25-44. High reliability and validity was found for the SCL-90-R as an epidemiological instrument.

**Military Personnel & Psychiatric Disturbances****▪ NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISTURBANCES**

*Authors* : J. Bolhari, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

*Summary*: To offer proper services for military personnel with psychiatric disturbances, calls for the application of known fundamental principles of socio-military psychiatry. In this respect, military and public mobilization, active participation of vast majority of people concerning sacred defense and by its very nature, the social vulnerability necessitate a harmonious multidimensional programming centered on civil and military psychiatric planning which should be supported and approved by National Mental Health Programme. This article outlines a programme to provide suitable services to the wounded and disabled of war with optimum efficacy and minimum expenditure.

**Generalized Anxiety Disorders****▪ COMPARATIVE EFFICACY OF DIFFERENT PROCEDURES IN REDUCTION OF GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDERS**

*Authors* : H. Toozandehjani, M. A., E. Abdollahian, M. D.

*Source* : Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published

by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This research is based upon bio-psychological model in the assessment of the relative efficacy of different treatment procedures, namely behavioral models of treatment, drug treatment and a combination of these two for generalized anxiety disorders(GAD). In order to test the relative efficacy of each treatment the research study consisted of four groups: group I received training to control their anxiety by self - management techniques; group II received only medication; group III received a combination of the preceding two techniques; group IV was treated as placebo group. Each group

consisted of 5 subjects with an age range of 18-40 years. Tests pertaining to anxiety and depression, in addition to others, were given to the 20 subjects pre and post treatment. Results indicated that self control and pharmaceutical interventions were both effective in the reduction of anxiety level but not depression, combined treatment was more efficacious than self-control or drug therapy in the reduction of anxiety but had no significant effect on level of depression. Social adjustment increased in all three groups (namely, groups I, II, and III) with no significant differences noted among them. It is concluded that a combined method of intervention is more superior in the treatment of GAD than any one intervention alone.

### Arabpsynet English Thesis Search

[www.arabpsynet.com](http://www.arabpsynet.com)

Send your thesis summary via THESIS FORM

[www.arabpsynet.com/these/ThesForm.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/these/ThesForm.htm)

### Arabpsynet Arabic Thesis Search

[www.arabpsynet.com](http://www.arabpsynet.com)

Send your papers via THESIS FORM

[www.arabpsynet.com/these/ThesForm.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/these/ThesForm.htm)

### Arabpsynet Psychologists Search

English Edition - FRENCH Edition - Arabic Edition

[www.arabpsynet.com/Homepage/Psy-Gists.asp](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Homepage/Psy-Gists.asp)

Send your Scientific CV via CV FORM

[www.arabpsynet.com/cv/CV.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/cv/CV.htm)

### Arabpsynet Psychiatrists Search

English Edition - FRENCH Edition - Arabic Edition

[www.arabpsynet.com/Homepage/Psy-Ists.asp](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Homepage/Psy-Ists.asp)

Send your Scientific CV via CV FORM

[www.arabpsynet.com/cv/CV.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/cv/CV.htm)

### Arabpsynet Books Search

[www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.htm)

Send your books summaries via BOOKS FORM

[www.arabpsynet.com/book/booForm.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/book/booForm.htm)

### بحث عن الكتب النفسية العربية

[www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.htm)

Send your books summaries via BOOKS FORM

[www.arabpsynet.com/book/booForm.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/book/booForm.htm)