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Addiction & Opioid Dependence

▪ **BACLOFEN IN MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF OPIOID DEPENDENCE: A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND CLINICAL TRIAL WITH PLACEBO-CONTROLLED**

Authors : R. Rad Goodarzi, M.D. , S.M. Assadi, M.D. , A. Ahmadi Abhari, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project was aimed to evaluate the efficacy of baclofen in keeping opioid dependents in maintenance treatment and in reduction of their opioid use. It also assessed its superiority over placebo. Method: In this double blind experimental study, 40 patients with the diagnosis of opioid dependence (DSM- IV based criteria) were inserted randomly in two groups following the detoxification phase. In one group, 20 patients took baclofen (60 mg daily in three divided doses) and in the other one, 20 patients took placebo for a total of 12 weeks. The primary measuring factors included retention of patients in maintenance treatment and positive urine analysis. The project's data were analyzed via statistical Mann-Whitney and chi-square tests. Findings: The retention of patients in treatment was significantly more in baclofen group than the placebo group. baclofen group patients exhibited less opioid withdrawal and depressive symptoms than the placebo group. There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of the rate of positive urine analysis, intensity of craving for opioid use, medication side effects, and the average days of opioid and alcohol consumption during treatment. Results: baclofen is considerably superior to placebo in keeping the patients in treatment and also in reduction of opioid withdrawal and depressive symptoms.

Addiction, Buprenorphine & Opium Detoxification

▪ **HIGH DOSES OF BUPRENORPHINE IN ONE-DAY OPIUM DETOXIFICATION: CLINICAL TRIAL**

Authors : M. Hafezi, M.D. , S. M. Asaadi, M.D. , O. M. Razzaghi, M.D. , A. Mokri, M. D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The efficacy of high doses of buprenorphine prescription in one day was compared with the usual method. Method: In a double-blind trial, 40 patients with the diagnosis of opioid dependence (based on DSM- IV criteria) were randomly assigned into two groups. 20 patients received

12 mg of buprenorphine intramuscularly in divided doses during one day long; 20 other patients were administered the usual decreasing doses of buprenorphine over five days. The followings were evaluated: success rate in detoxification, treatment retention in days, intensity of subjective withdrawal symptoms, intensity of objective withdrawal symptoms, level of drug craving, level of adjuvant drug use, drug side-effects, rate of positive urine tests for opioids, and levels of hepatic enzymes. Data were analyzed via statistical χ^2 , t, Mann-Whitney, and Fisher tests. Findings: There was no significant difference between the two groups across most variables. The only difference observed was when the most withdrawal symptoms were evident, which was in the initial part of detoxification for the one-day treatment group and also at the end of the period for the five-days treatment group. Results: To shorten the detoxification period, the one-day and high doses of buprenorphine treatment can be beneficial even though further evaluations with a larger sample may be required. However, the use of injectable buprenorphine is not recommended in routine clinical practice, because of its possible abuse and serious side effects.

Addiction, Clonidine & Opium Dependent

▪ **RAPID AND CLONIDINE DETOXIFICATION IN OPIUM DEPENDENT PATIENTS**

Authors : M.M. Badiei, M.D. , M. Eftekhari, M.D.

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

Summary: This project was conducted to compare two programs of treatment, the rapid (naltrexone/ clonidine) and the conventional (clonidine) detoxification. Method: 54 opioid dependent patients referred to the clinic of Iran Educational Psychiatric Center participated in the study; they were randomly placed in two groups. 28 patients in group A (naltrexone/ clonidine) and 26 patients in group B (clonidine) were studied. Data were collected via clinical interview based on DSM-IV criteria and a questionnaire appraising demographic information and drug use patterns. For statistical evaluations, descriptive tests, t-test, and χ^2 were used. Findings: Both groups were similar in terms of demographic information, pattern of drug use, and the rate of attrition in the one-month follow up. The severity of withdrawal symptoms was the same in the two groups and assessed generally at the moderate level. There was no difference in the rate of treatment completion between the two groups (94% for group A and 96% for group B). However, the length of hospitalization was significantly lower in group A than group B (five days. vs. nine days). There were no major side effects observed in the two groups. There were no significant differences in terms of maintaining in treatment and rate of relapse in the one month follow up. Relapse rates were 50% and 46% respectively in groups A and B. Results: As an

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effective method, rapid detoxification with naltrexone combined with clonidine is recommended considering its moderate severity of withdrawal symptoms, short period of detoxification, lack of severe adverse effects, as well as the possibility of rapid commencement of treatment with naltrexone for maintenance treatment.

Addiction, Opium Dependent & Opioid Antagonist —

▪ RAPID DETOXIFICATION OF OPIUM DEPENDENT PATIENTS VIA OPIOID ANTAGONIST

Authors : M. Eftekhari, M.D. , A. Taghva, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project was conducted to assess the feasibility and outcome of rapid detoxification method. Method: 41 opium dependent patients (37 males, 4 females) with mean age of 29.1 years (17-44) who had been consecutive admitted to Iran Psychiatric Center during one year period were detoxified with subcutaneous naloxone (11 patients) or oral naltrexone (30 patients). Finally the detoxification was completed with the consumption of 50 mg of oral naltrexone. Findings: The required time for this method of detoxification was less than 72 hours. Except for two cases, all patients completed the treatment (95%). Among all serious side effects, delirium was seen in two subjects (5%). Results: The advantageous of this method of detoxification included little side effects, short period of treatment, significant efficacy, lower cost, and feasibility to provide the treatment to larger group of patients. Therefore, controlled study to replicate these findings is suggested.

Addiction, Naltrexone & Maintenance Treatment —

▪ NALTREXONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF OPIUM DEPENDENTS AND ITS RELATION WITH DEMOGRAPHICS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

Authors : A. Ghaffari Nejad, M.D. , H. Ziaadini, M.D. , A. Shahsavari Pour, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project was conducted to appraise the role of naltrexone drug and its relation with the demographics and psychological factors in relapse prevention of opium addicts post the detoxification phase. Method: In this cross-sectional study, 107 male opium dependents who had received detoxification treatment at the dual diagnosis ward of Shahid Beheshti Hospital of Kerman were educated about naltrexone maintenance treatment. The continuum of naltrexone consumption by the subjects was followed up via telephone contacts one month and once again in three months after hospital discharge. Subjects' demographic factors were evaluated by way of a demographic questionnaire and their psychological features were assessed by SCL-90-R questionnaire before the appearance of withdrawal symptoms. Findings: The mean age of subjects was 33.75 ± 7.86 years. There was a positive correlation between patients' level of education and the length of time subjects remained on naltrexone drug. 27.1% of subjects consumed the drug for less than a month; 59.8% took it for one month, and 13.1% used it for

three months. The first group scored significantly higher across all scales of SCL-90-R than the other two groups. Results: Prescription of naltrexone is more beneficial for educated patients. Pharmacotherapy coupled with non-medical treatment may lengthen naltrexone maintenance treatment.

Addiction, Opioid & Hospitalized Patients —

▪ OPIOID USE IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS OF HAZRAT RASOUL-E-AKRAM HOSPITAL

Authors : Sh. Nohesara, M.D. , M. Nasr Esfahani, M.D. , A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project evaluated the prevalence of opioid use in hospitalized patients of a general hospital in Iran. Method: In this cross-sectional study, 494 patients hospitalized at 12 wards of Rasoul-e-Akram Hospital were evaluated. They were selected through convenient sampling method. The pediatric, emergency, ICU, and CCU wards were excluded from this study. The instrument for collection of data was a researcher-constructed questionnaire. Data were analyzed via descriptive- statistical methods and 2. Findings: The lifetime prevalence of opium use was 11.7% (10.9% male; 0.8% female) and the prevalence of current opium use was 7.1%. The highest frequency of opioid use was observed in the patients in neurosurgery ward (23.8%), in the age group of 30 to 44 years old range (13.7%), and with high school education (14.8%). 12.1% married, 10.8% single, and 7.7% divorced patients reported to have used opioid. The most common pattern of opioid use was daily (48.3%) and the most common method of use was through inhalation (63.8%). Results: Opioid use is pervasive in hospitalized patients at the general hospital; further research is indispensable in this regard.

Addiction, Psychoticism & Cannabis Users —

▪ PSYCHOTICISM IN CANNABIS USERS

Authors : A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A. , M. Eftekhari, M.D. , A. Vahdat, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to assess the frequency and intensity of psychoticism or psychotic liability in cannabis users. Method: 100 hashish consumers (98 males, 2 females) were selected via convenient sampling method as the subjects of the study. They completed Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) which measures the psychotic dimension in addition to neuroticism and extraversion. Some information on demographic characteristics such as age of the subjects, their pattern of consumption, and use of other substances were collected. Data were analyzed and presented by means of descriptive-statistical methods. Findings: This study indicated the considerable psychoticism in 50% of the sample. The obtained mean score of psychoticism in this project was higher than the score, which Eysenck had reported for the Iranian population. Results: Regarding the obtained data on cannabis use and psychoticism, it seems that cannabis may have adverse psychological effects on heavy users and can be considered as a risk factor for psychosis.

Addiction, Substance Abusers & Parental Discipline —**▪ THE PERCEPTIONS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSERS REGARDING THEIR PARENTAL DISCIPLINE**

Authors : M.A. Goodarzi, Ph.D., M. Zarnaghash, B.A., M. Zarnaghash, B.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to compare the perceptions of cigarettes, opium, and heroin abusers with those of non-abusers regarding their parental discipline. Method: In this project, via Family Environmental Questionnaire (FEQ) the perceptions of four groups, each comprised of 30 subjects (substance abusers of cigarettes, opium, heroin, and non-abusers) about their parental discipline were evaluated by a retrospective and comparative method. Findings: In regards to their parental discipline, all three substance abuser groups as compared to the non-abusers rated higher on the subscales of "Aggression and Hostility" and "Rejection", yet rated lower on the subscales of "Expression of love" and "Take the participation of their child in life". The opium and heroin abusers rated their parents lower on the subscale of "Emotional support" and higher on the subscale of "Ignoring of the child" in comparison with the non-abuser subjects. The heroin abusers assigned lower scores to their parents on the subscale of "Moderate discipline" than the other groups. Moreover, the prevailing pattern of discipline in the families of opium and heroin abusers is that of hostility and controlling. Results: There is a correlation between parental disciplinary method and substance abuse in children.

Addiction & Adolescents —**▪ ADOLESCENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON ADDICTION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY**

Authors : S. Parvizi, Ph.D., F. Ahmadi, Ph.D., A.R. Nikbakht Nasrabadi, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this qualitative project was to ascertain the adolescents' perspectives re-garding health and addiction. Method: 41 adolescents from Tehran (22 males, 19 females) between 11 and 19 years of age were evaluated by way of open and semi-structured interviews. These subjects were selected by sampling based on the project objectives. The interviews with the subjects were tape-recorded, then transcribed, and finally content analyzed. Findings: 87% of subjects under the study claimed friendships and connections with cohorts and 15% declared family as the reasons for the prevalence of addiction. Other reasons of the adolescents were being relieved of problems and being carefree, feeling superior and powerful, compensating for social restrictions, unemployment and lack of recreations, oppositional tendencies, and curiosity. Results: Considering adolescents as builders of the future and also pervasiveness of addiction problem, attaining information is indispensable regarding the perspectives of this vulnerable group vis-à-vis the relation between the concept of health with addiction. This can be useful in cultural, health, and social program planning as well as need and priority assessments.

Addiction & Substance Abusers —**▪ RELATION BETWEEN COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND COPING MECHANISMS IN SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AT TEHRAN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY CENTER**

Authors : M. Foadodini, M.S., A. Mokri, M.D., N. Shafaroodi, M.S.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project was conducted to appraise the communication and coping skills of substance abusers residing at a therapeutic community center. It also evaluated the relation between the scores of communication skills and coping strategies. Method: 25 male substance abusers residing at a therapeutic community center in Tehran participated in this descriptive-analytical study. These detoxified subjects were evaluated by two means, Coping Strategies Checklist consisting of problem-focused, emotion-focused, and low effective and ineffective copings; the second mean was Assessment of Communication and Interactional Skills, an observational test composed of three sections of physical aspects, information exchange, and relationships. Data were analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient. Findings: The mean score of problem-focused coping strategy was higher than emotion-focused, and lower effective and ineffective coping scores. The mean score of communication skills was quite high. No significant relation was found between various sections of communication skills and coping strategies. Results: The addicts' communication skills are at an acceptable and appropriate level. Although this group is not a complete representative of substance abusers population, they do not seem to have significant difficulties in terms of communication skills. This is an important matter in planning the content of life skills training, and for this group, it is better to utilize more suitable methods to improve their coping strategies.

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OCD, Sodium Valproate & Fluoxetine —**▪ SODIUM VALPROATE: AN ADJUVANT TREATMENT IN OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER**

Authors : H. Aminni, M.D., A. Farhoodian, M.D., M. Sadeghi, M.D., M.A. Savari, M.D., S. Akhundzadeh, M.D., V. Sharifi, 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 conducted to evaluate the efficacy of sodium valproate as an adjuvant treatment in patients afflicted with obsessive-compulsive disorder. Method: 42 patients diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive disorder participated in an eight week-long double blind study. The subjects were placed in two groups, one taking fluoxetine along with sodium valproate and the other group taking fluoxetine with placebo. The efficacy of this adjuvant was assessed by Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale and Beck Depression Inventory. Data were analyzed by t-test, Mann-Whitney, and analysis of variance with repeated measures. Findings: 12 patients from the sodium valproate group and 11

patients from the placebo group completed the project. This evaluation illustrated that efficacy of sodium valproate did not cause significant difference between two groups. Headache, anxiety, and insomnia were observed more commonly in the placebo group; the rate of tremor was higher in the sodium valproate group. Results: Sodium valproate as an adjuvant treatment in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder does not bind added efficacy in an eight weeklong treatment period.

Psychiatric Disorders & Comorbidity

COMORBIDITY OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENT CLINIC

Authors : M.Eftekhar, M.D., M.Dadfar, 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: Objectives: This project was conducted to appraise the comorbidity of psychiatric disorders in a psychiatric outpatient clinic. Method: This was a descriptive-retrospective study. Out of 4000 patients of Tehran Psychiatric Institute's Clinic during the years of 1996-2000, a total of 648 cases diagnosed based on DSM-IV criteria were selected systematically. The cases were further evaluated via a demographic questionnaire. Data were analyzed by descriptive-statistical methods. Findings: 35.6% of patients had the comorbidity of psychiatric disorders. The diagnoses of simultaneous disorders on axis I, according to diagnostic categories, included mood and anxiety disorders (34.6%) and mood and substance-related disorders (6.9%). The comorbidities according to disorders within each of diagnostic categories included major depressive and obsessive-compulsive disorders (16.0%), major depressive and dysthymic disorders (7.8%), dysthymic and obsessive-compulsive disorders (5.6%), and finally obsessive-compulsive disorder and social phobia (3.9%). The diagnosis of simultaneous disorders on axis II, according to clusters A, B, and C, included A and C (0.4%). The particular comorbidities according to disorders within each of the clusters A, B, or C included histrionic with borderline (0.9%) and paranoid with obsessive-compulsive (0.4%). The simultaneous diagnoses on axis I and II included mood disorders with personality disorders in general (7.8%) and mood disorders with cluster B of personality disorders in particular (14.7%), anxiety disorder with personality disorders in general (12.6%) and anxiety disorder with cluster C of personality disorders in particular (8.7%), major depressive disorder with cluster B of personality disorders (4.3%), and finally obsessive-compulsive disorder with cluster C of personality disorders (3.9%). Result: The level of comorbidity detected in this project is less than other studies.

Comorbidity, GTS & OCD

COMORBIDITY OF TOURETTE'S AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDERS

Authors : J. Alaghband-rad, M.D., M. Haji Azim, M.D., M. Hakim shooshtary, M.D., Z. Shahrivar, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project was conducted to evaluate the rate of comorbidity of Tourette's disorder with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Method: All of the patients diagnosed with Tourette's disorder, a total of 20 cases that had been referred to Child Psychiatric Ward of Roozbeh Hospital

since its inception were evaluated. They were compared with 20 patients afflicted with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, and 20 OCD patients. Data was collected via Yale Tic Severity Scale and analyzed by descriptive statistical methods, Fisher's LSD, and 2 statistical test. Findings: The mean age of onset of Tourette's disorder was 8.5 years (SD: 0.65) whereas the onset of OCD was 14.5 years (SD: 0.7). The ratio of male to female in Tourette's disorder was four to one and in OCD, it was two to one. The level of correlation between these two disorders was statistically significant. There was not a significant level of correlation obtained for the presence of comorbidity of Tourette's and OCD disorders in the immediate family members of the patients. Results: The level of comorbidity of OCD in children afflicted with Tourette's disorder is remarkable.

Bibliometric Study & Scientific Mental Health Journals-

A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF SCIENTIFIC MENTAL HEALTH JOURNALS

Authors : A.Rahimi Movaghar, M.D., A.A. Nejatiasafa, M.D., M. R. Mohammadi, M.D., E. Sahimi Izadian, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to appraise the scientific mental health journals published in Iran and also to present a general profile of their characteristics. Method: The journals evaluated in the study were published from 1990 to 2003. The scientific journals in the domain of mental health published in Iran and circulated until the implementation of this study were identified by library references, data banks, internet sites, and the editorial offices of the publications. The variables in the study were divided into three main groups: publication characteristics of the journals, distinctiveness of journals' license holders and personnel, and finally specificities of journals' contents. Findings: 23 out of 800 evaluated journals met the inclusionary criteria for this project. Less than 1/3 of the journals possess the official academic ranking of Publication Commission granted by Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology or Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education. None of these periodicals are indexed in any of the credible information banks. Nine journals did not have International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) and five journals had no English abstracts. Eleven journals were published by universities; five were published by governmental organizations and seven were funded by private organizations or scientific societies. During the study period, 1008 research articles were published in the journals. The average number of articles binded in each issue was 2.70 (1.2). The average number of articles in journals with official academic ranking certificate was higher than the journals without the certificate. Results: There seems to be a relatively adequate number and variety of scientific mental health journals in the country, but too few articles are printed in them. For further progress in the upcoming years, the followings are suggested: quality improvement of the journals, more publication of indigenous research articles.

OCD, BDI & SCZ

OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER IN PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR I DISORDER AND SCHIZOPHRENIA

Authors : A. Maroufi, M.D., S.M. Goraishizadeh, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project evaluated the prevalence of obsessive-compulsive disorder in two disorders of schizophrenia and bipolar I. Method: Using a cross sectional plan, 150 patients were selected from the psychiatric clinic of Tabriz Educational and Treatment Center through available sampling. They were diagnosed with either bipolar or schizophrenia on the basis of DSM-IV criteria. The diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive disorder was assessed via unstructured interview and Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale. Findings: 17 out of the 75 bipolar I patients (23%) and 27 out of the patients with schizophrenia (36%) had been afflicted with obsessive-compulsive disorder sometime during their life long. Results: The prevalence of obsessive-compulsive disorder is observed at a considerable rate in patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorders.

TEHRAN PSYCHIATRISTS & IRANIAN MH LAWS

THE PERSPECTIVES OF TEHRAN PSYCHIATRISTS ON IRANIAN MENTAL HEALTH LAWS

Authors : Z. Yadollahi, M.D. , J. Bolhari, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to appraise the perspectives of Tehran psychiatrists on existing mental health laws. Method: A questionnaire was provided either via mail or in person to 312 psychiatrists working in Tehran; 160 of them responded. Data were analyzed by descriptive-statistical methods. Findings: Data obtained from the age groups of under and over 40 years old as well as male and female groups were studied. 20% of psychiatrists are not aware of the existing laws; over 75% of them have encountered legal difficulties during their profession; more than 70% of them acknowledged that the existing laws are insufficient. The research showed that female psychiatrists have faced legal difficulties 12% more than their male counterparts in their profession. 78% of all psychiatrists believed that there are not any standards for the protection of mentally ill patients and near 69% alleged that the judicial system has not secured any laws in support of the psychiatrists. 62% of respondents claimed that existing laws regarding hospitalization and discharge of mentally ill patients are inadequate. Results: The laws related to national mental health are deficient in the perspectives of psychiatrists.

SLEEP DISORDERS & STUDENTS IN TEHRAN

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SLEEP DISORDERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TEHRAN

Authors : L. Panaghi, M.D. , A. Kafashi, M.D. , M. Seraji, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the frequency of sleep disorders in primary school students in the city of Tehran. Method: In a descriptive cross-sectional study, parents of 692 primary school children completed a questionnaire binding child demographics, family structure, and sleep behaviors. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistical methods, t-test, and χ^2 test. Findings: Sleep disorders were reported in 41.6% of primary school children. The most common disorder reportedly was bedtime resistance (20.7%). The occurrence of bedwetting was the only sleep disorder that was

more frequent in boys than girls. Sleep disorder was reported more frequently in children of housewife mothers than working mothers. The frequency of parasomnia was less in children of college-educated fathers. College education of mothers was negatively correlated with frequency of sleep terror disorder and nightmares. Sharing a bed, fear and worry before asleep, and having no specific bedtime were correlated with more sleep disorders. Results: Sleep disorders are prevalent in primary school children in Tehran. The most common disorder was bedtime resistance, which was mostly related with having no specific bedtime.

ATTITUDE, STUDENTS & CIGARETTES

ATTITUDE OF KERMAN UNIVERSITIES MALE STUDENTS TOWARD CIGARETTES

Authors : F. Gavari, M.A. , S. Mohammad Alizadeh, M.A. , T. Ramezani, M.A. , M. Riani, M.A., M.R. Bahrapour, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, the attitude of Kerman universities male students toward cigarettes and its relation to their demographic, social, and family variables were evaluated. Method: 558 male students of Kerman universities were selected through random-cluster sampling and 460 of them who responded completely to the questionnaires were evaluated. Data were collected via an researcher-constructed questionnaire and then analyzed by descriptive-statistical methods and Kruskal-Wallis statistical test. Findings: The assessed attitude scores ranged between 29 and 117. The mean scores per attitude statement fluctuated between 0.7 and 1.5. Amongst the 29 attitude statements, the highest mean score (3.43) was related to the statement "Easy access to cigarettes is a reason for smoking". After that, the following statements placed second and third respectively: "Non-smokers too experience much of harmful consequences of cigarette smoking" (3.41) and "Rather than prohibiting cigarettes, it is better to reduce its harmful effects" (2.65). This appraisal yielded a significant difference between the respondents in the variables: level of education, purchasing cigarettes for parents, and believing in harmfulness of cigarettes to health. There was not a significant difference observed in the variables: father's occupation, father's level of education, mother's level of education, and mother's smoking. The variables "friend's smoking" and "friends encouraging to smoke" too indicated significant difference. There was not a significant difference found regarding the place of education (university), age, mother's occupation, father's smoking, siblings' smoking, the number of smoking professors, age and place of smoking the first cigarette, and reasons for smoking. Results: Some of the students' demographic specifics are related to their attitude toward cigarette smoking.

PREPARATORY INFORMATION & SURGICAL OPERATION

EFFECT OF PREPARATORY INFORMATION ON GENERAL SURGICAL OPERATION

Authors : M.A. Besharat, Ph.D. , M. Aghamohammadbeigi Emami, M.A. , R. Kormi Nouri, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the effect of preparatory information on anxiety and physical recovery of patients undergoing hernia, hemorrhoid, and cholecystectomy surgical operations. Method: 180 patients in the study, scheduled for surgery were randomly allocated to experimental (n=86) and control (n=94) groups. All patients completed Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Questionnaire in two sessions, once the day before and then again one hour before the operation. Information through education in written and oral forms was provided regarding surgical operation and usual nursing practices only for the experimental group. Data were analyzed by statistical t-test and analysis of variance. Findings: This evaluation indicated that provision of information for the experimental group reduced patients' level of state anxiety, improved the rate of recovery process, and decreased the amount of pain and use of sedatives. Giving information reduced not only the patients' anxiety, but also lowered physiological indications such as systolic and diastolic blood pressure and heart rate. Results: Information reduces anxiety, enhances predictability, and along with increase in patients' "responsibility", it accelerated the rate of physical recovery.

MOTHERS, MENTAL HEALTH & CHILDREN

MENTAL HEALTH OF MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN AFFLICTED WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS COMPARISON WITH CONTROL GROUP

Authors : M.Salehi, M.D. , M.H. Salarifar, M.A. , M. Hadian, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: In this project, the mental health status of mothers with children afflicted with psychiatric disorders was compared with that of the mothers of children without psychological complaints. Method: 57 mothers of children afflicted with psychiatric disorders and 56 mothers of children without psychological complaints were selected as the subjects of the study via available sampling. The subjects from the two groups were matched in terms of some demographic variables. To collect data the 28-question version of General Health Questionnaire was used. Data were analyzed via multivariate analysis of variance. Findings: The mean scores of mothers of children with psychiatric disorders were higher than those of the mothers of children with no psychological complaints in the subscales of somatic syndrome, anxiety syndrome, social functioning, and depressive syndrome; the difference was more considerable in anxiety syndrome. Results: The mothers of children afflicted with psychiatric disorders experience more depression and anxiety, lower social functioning and physical health than mothers of children with no psychological complaints.

FINE MOVEMENTS TRAINING & SLOW LEARNER STUDENTS

THE EFFECT OF FINE MOVEMENTS TRAINING OF HANDS ON DRAWING AND WRITING SKILLS OF SLOW LEARNER STUDENTS

Authors : N. Mirzakhani, M.A. , H. Ashayeri, M.D. , H. Zeraati, M.A. , F. Behnia, M.A.

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

Summary: Objective: In this project, the effect of fine-movements training of hands was evaluated in children's academic advancement and improvement of drawing and writing skills. Method: This was an experimental research project. The effectiveness of this interventional method was evaluated on 36 slow learner students randomly allocated to experimental and control groups. The subjects in the two groups were matched in terms of sex, age, level of family education, intelligence, and body size variables. The subjects were selected from 6-8 year old students of two slow learners -special education- schools in Tehran. They were appraised by diagnostic evaluation, intelligence test, school readiness, and via functional assessment and demographical questionnaires. During a three-month period, the experimental group received some training on fine-movements skills of hands on one and one basis, three times a week. The control group was evaluated only in pre-and posttests and received no interventions. The posttests were conducted in both groups three months after the completion of the educational sessions. The data collected in pre-and posttests were analyzed by two-factor ANOVA with repeated measures of 2, Pearson correlation coefficient, and Mann-Whitney test. Findings: As a result of fine movements training of hands, a significant difference was observed between the pre-and posttests segments of the experiment on drawing and writing skills of the subjects. Results: Fine-movements training of hands enhances drawing and writing skills of students in slow learner schools.

OLFACTORY IDENTIFICATION ABILITY & SCZ

OLFACTORY IDENTIFICATION ABILITY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA SPECTRUM DISORDERS

Authors : A. Farhoudian, M.D., S. V. Shariat, M.D., M. Taj, M.D., E. Shasavand, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was a two fold; one was to compare the olfactory identification ability in patients with schizophrenia or schizotypy with that of the patients with mood disorders as well as the normal subjects; the other was to assess any possible changes after treatment in olfactory identification ability in patients with schizophrenia. Method: The subjects of the study comprised 22 patients afflicted with schizophrenia and five with schizotypy (mean age of 41 years old), 28 patients with mood disorders (13 with major depressive and 14 with bipolar disorders with the mean age of 39 years old), and finally 27 normal subjects (mean age of 39 years old). All subjects were assessed initially and the patients with schizophrenia were assessed twice more three and six weeks after the commencement of treatment with the University of Pennsylvania Smell Identification Test (UPSIT). The data were analyzed by Kruskal Wallis, Chisquare, Mann-Whitney, and Freedman tests. Findings: A significant difference was found between patients with schizophrenia and schizotypy with normal subjects in olfactory identification ability. There was not any significant difference between other groups on this matter. No significant changes in olfactory identification ability were detected in schizophrenic patients after 3 and 6 weeks of treatment. Results: Deficit in olfactory identification ability of patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders, and its persistence despite treatment is testimonial to its trait-like characteristic in such disorders.

TEACHER'S ATTITUDES & CREATIVITY**TEST CONSTRUCTION FOR ASSESSMENT OF TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD CREATIVITY**

Authors : M. Tabatabaian, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The main purpose of this project was to construct a test that would in effect show the positive and negative attitudes of teachers toward creativity. Method: Construction of the test was implemented based on the equal-appearing interval method of Thurstone and Chave. First, 150 sentences were collected from various sources binding different attitudes concerning creativity. The number of sentences was reduced to 90 via a preliminary test. Next, 111 judges sorted the sentences on a seven-point scale ranging from unfavorable to neutral and favorable. Then the scale values as well as the ambiguity values of sentences based on sorting of the judges were computed. Findings: 30 sentences with the least amount of ambiguity values and serving the purpose of the study were selected so as to produce a spread along the scale continuum. Scale values and ambiguity values are presented for the 30 selected sentences. Results: Usage of similar tests for the assessment of attitudes toward creativity can increase this test's functionality.

MH PROGRAM & PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NETWORK**INTEGRATION OF MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM IN ANDIMESHK PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NETWORK**

Authors : R. Davasaz Irani, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The purpose of this project was to evaluate the status of integration of mental health program in health centers and also to determine the prevalence of mental disorders in Andimeshk rural areas. Method: In this descriptive study, 16 health houses, three rural health centers, one urban health center, and a population of 23308 that have been under the coverage of mental health program since 1992 were evaluated. The required data were collected via reviewing case files and statistical reports of city health center. Data were analyzed by statistical-descriptive methods and z-test. Findings: Prevalence of mental disorders based on assessment of the health group was ten in every thousand. The rate is 1.1 for severe mental group, 3.7 for mild mental group, 2.7 for epilepsy, and 2.5 for mental retardation. Statistical analysis did not indicate a significant difference between the types of mental disorders (neurotics, epilepsy, and mental retardation) with the expected indices at the national level. However, a significant difference was found in the severe mental group ($P < 0.05$). Results: After a decade, integration of mental health in Andimeshk appears to be successful and with some modifications and corrections, it can provide essential mental health services in rural areas.

MARITAL ADJUSTMENT & STUDENTS**THE LEVEL OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT IN DORMITORY STUDENTS**

Authors : A.Nasehi, M.D. , F.Raeesi, M.D. , M.Jafari, M.D. , M.Rahmani, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the level of marital adjustment and the relation between marital adjustment and some demographic variables in a group of students residing at the dormitories of Tehran University of medical sciences. Method: This is a descriptive-cross sectional study. The instrument to collect data was the marital adjustment questionnaire. The subjects for this study were 148 residents of married students dormitory of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (74 males, 74 females). Data were analyzed by chi-square and Fisher's LSD. Findings: This project indicated 75.8% marital adjustment and 24.2% incompatibility. Among evaluated variables, there were significant correlations between the variable marital adjustment and both age difference between the couples as well as duration of marriage in years. Results: Marital adjustment is reduced with the raise in age difference between the couples and duration of marriage.

Alcohol Use & GENERAL Hospital**ALCOHOL USE IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS AT HAZRAT-E-RASOUL HOSPITAL**

Authors : H. Attar, M.D. , A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A., M. Nasr Esfahani, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study assessed the rate of alcohol use in hospitalized patients at a general hospital in Iran. Methods: In a cross-sectional descriptive study, 571 patients from 11 wards of Hazrat-e-Rasoul Hospital were evaluated by a demographic questionnaire. The Pediatrics, Emergency, ICU, and CCU wards were excluded from the study. The sampling was implemented through the nonran-domized convenient method. Findings: The rate of current alcohol use was 9.6% (8.9% in males and 0.7% in females); in all 25.4% of the patients (22.8% in males and 2.6% in females) reported to alcohol use in their life-time. The highest rates of current alcohol use were observed in the orthopedic ward (25.3%), the 15-29 years old age group (47.3%), and the patients with education under high school diplomas (56.4%). The rate of current alcohol use was 54.5% in married patients while in single, divorced, or widows, the rate was 45.5%. The weekly alcohol consumption was the most frequently reported pattern of current use (34.5%). Results: There is a considerable prevalence of alcohol use among the patients in a general hospital. Attending to its impact on presentation and treatment of various diseases is essential.

DEPRESSION & LYCANTHROPY**LYCANTHROPY IN DEPRESSION: CASE REPORT**

Authors : A. Moghaddas, M.D. , M. Naseri, M.D.

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

Summary: Lycanthropy is a delusional belief by the patient considering himself or others transformed into wolf or other animals. The phenomenon of lycanthropy has been recognized since two thousand years ago and referred by various sources. The subject of this report was a young single male

afflicted with stuttering from the age of 12. He has had some symptoms of depression since adolescence and recently developed lycanthropy syndrome. The subject diagnosed with depression along with lycanthropy syndrome (psychotic depression) received treatment with antipsychotic and antidepressant medications as well as individual psychotherapy. In a two-year evaluation, the phenomenon of lycanthropy appeared remarkably less evident and the symptoms of depression were partially improved.

Suicidal Ideations & Blood Cholesterol

▪ SUICIDAL IDEATIONS AND THE LEVEL OF BLOOD CHOLESTEROL

Authors : S. Chamanazad Shahri, M.D. , S. K. Malakooti, M.D., S. M. Hassanzadeh, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project compared the level of blood cholesterol in hospitalized psychiatric patients with suicidal ideations with that of similar patients with no suicidal thoughts. Method: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, the level of blood cholesterol of 374 patients (247 males, 127 females) admitted at Iran Psychiatric Education-Treatment Center was evaluated. The patients were divided in two groups of patients with and without suicidal ideations; the level of their respective blood cholesterol was compared with one another. These subjects had been hospitalized with the diagnosis of schizophrenia (157 patients), bipolar (192 patients), major depression (68 patients), and other psychiatric disorders. To analyze the data, t-statistical test was used. Findings: There was no significant difference between suicidal with non-suicidal patients' level of basal cholesterol. Results: Level of blood cholesterol probably is not a biological marker, or a risk factor for suicide in hospitalized psychiatric patients.

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PERSONALITY PATTERNS & COSMETIC RHINOPLASTY

▪ PERSONALITY PATTERNS IN COSMETIC RHINOPLASTY PATIENTS

Authors : M.F. Ghalebandi, M.D., A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project appraised the personality patterns of cosmetic rhinoplastic patients. Methods: This was a descriptive-cross sectional evaluation. The subjects of the project were 30 clients (24 female, 6 male) requesting cosmetic rhinoplastic surgery from ENT clinic of Hazrat-e-Rasoul Hospital. They were referred to the psychiatric ward of the hospital for preoperational psychological assessment. The subjects were evaluated by DSM based clinical interview and MCMI-II test. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistical methods and chi-square. Findings: The frequencies of obsessive-compulsive and narcissistic personality patterns were significantly more prevalent than other personality patterns. Results: The requests for cosmetic surgeries should be considered with regard to interaction of individual psychological factors and cultural influences. Taking advantage of standardized assessments in

the areas of body image and personality for evaluation of the degree of dissatisfaction with body image would prevent unnecessary surgeries.

PERSONALITY TRAITS & ESTHETIC SURGERY

▪ PERSONALITY TRAITS OF CANDIDATE FOR ESTHETIC SURGERY

Authors : M. Alamdar Saravy, M.D., M. F. Ghalebandi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to assess the personality traits of candidates for esthetic surgery. Method: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study of 100 candidates for esthetic surgery (82 females, 18 males) at a clinic. The subjects ranging from 16 to 45 years old with the mean age of 23.8 were evaluated by MMPI-PD before the surgery stage (taking photographs and executing the necessary laboratory work). Data were analyzed via descriptive statistics. Findings: The prevalence of various personality patterns included narcissistic 19%, histrionic 11%, obsessive-compulsive 10%, avoidance 9%, schizoid 6%, borderline 4%, negativistic 3%, dependent 1%, antisocial 1%, and paranoid 1%. Thirty five percent did not indicate any detectable personality traits. Results: Most of the esthetic surgery patients show narcissistic personality traits. This result points out the impact of psychological factors on seeking esthetic surgeries.

PERSONALITY TRAITS & Job BURNOUT

▪ THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB BURNOUT AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IN NURSES

Authors : M. Rasoulia, M.D., F.Elahi, M.D., A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project aimed to evaluate both the level of job burnout in three dimensions of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and decrement of personal accomplishment as well as assessing its relationship to personality traits. Method: 210 nurses working in Rasoul Akram Hospital were evaluated by Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-Personality Disorders (MMPI-PD). 184 questionnaires were completed; the rest were either unanswered or partially answered (response rate: 87.6%). The four groups of subjects with the most frequent personality traits were selected. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), the Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA), and Post hoc Least method were used for the analysis of the differences between burnout mean scores. Findings: Nurses' total level of job burnout was assessed as average in emotional exhaustion, low in depersonalization, and average in personal accomplishment. The subjects afflicted with obsessive-compulsive disorder exhibited the highest level of emotional exhaustion and the lowest level of personal accomplishment. Histrionic and narcissistic subjects respectively indicated the highest level of depersonalization and personal accomplishment. Results: The level of job burnout is different in various personality groups in addition to its relation to occupational and demographic variables.

CFS & FEMALE NURSES**▪ EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME AND ITS RELATION TO PSYCHIATRIC DIFFICULTIES IN NU**

Authors : S. Nasri, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The present project studied epidemiology of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) and its relation to psychiatric difficulties in female nurses. These nurses were employed at educational hospitals under the auspices of Tehran and Ahvaz Universities of Medical Sciences. Method: The project's subjects were 1263 nurses; 175 of them were selected through census sampling from the city of Ahvaz and 1088 were selected from Tehran via stratified random sampling. To collect data, the followings were used: General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), Chalder of Fatigue Scale (COFS), Krupp Fatigue Severity Scale (KFSS), Whitely Index (WI), and clinical interviews. Findings: This evaluation showed that the prevalence of CFS was 7.3% in all nurses under study. The prevalence was 3.4% and 7.9% in nurses from Universities of Ahvaz and Tehran respectively. Furthermore, the prevalence of the syndrome was 7.9% in married nurses and 6.5% in nurses who were single. There was a significant correlation between fatigue and hypochondriasis, somatic complaints, anxiety and sleep disturbances, social dysfunction and depression. Results: The nurses employed at Universities of Tehran and Ahvaz lack suitable mental health condition.

Mind Deficit & SCZ**▪ THEORY OF MIND DEFICIT IN PSYCHOSIS: IS IT SPECIFIC TO SCHIZOPHRENIA?**

Authors : A.A. Nejtisafa, M.D., V. Sharifi, M.D., J. Alaghandrad, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project was implemented to compare the deficit patterns of Theory of Mind (TOM) in three groups of schizophrenic patients, psychotic manic patients, and normal subjects. Method: The subjects of the study comprised three groups of 19 patients with schizophrenia, 15 patients with psychotic mania, and 16 normal subjects. To assess TOM ability, collection of data was completed by two first-order false belief tasks, two second-order false belief tasks, and two comic strips. All subjects were appraised on the basis of intelligence quotient (IQ), symptomatology, and the amount of medication taken. Findings: The two groups of schizophrenic patients and psychotic mania performed worse than the normal subjects in cumulative score of false belief tasks, but there was no significant difference between the two clinical groups. Furthermore, the psychotic mania group presented a worse performance than the normal subjects in a second-order false belief task. Other differences were not re-markable. No significant difference was found in the IQ scores between the three groups. Results: Considering the presence of TOM deficit in psychotic mania as well, such a deficit might not then be specific to patients with schizophrenia and may be present in the other

kinds of psychosis.

DEPRESSION, VASECTOMY & TUBAL LIGATION**▪ THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCTION OF DEPRESSION AFTER VASECTOMY AND TUBAL LIGATION**

Authors : A. Nikkhooi, M.D. , A. Ekhlasi B.A. , R. Davasaz Irani, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the effect of counseling on reduction of depression post tubal ligation surgery. Method: In this interventional study, 99 patients referred to the Ahvaz Family Planning Research Center (AFPRC) in 1999 were selected randomly and inserted in the case and control groups. The short form, Beck Depression Inventory was used to assess the level of depression. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and t-test. Findings: There was a significant difference between the group that received counseling (case group) and the group with no counseling (control group) in the level of depression post surgery. Furthermore, a significant difference in the level of depression was shown between males and females in the study. Results: The level of depression post vasectomy surgery was less in the group that received counseling prior to the surgery than the group with no counseling.

DEPRESSION & DEMENTIA**▪ PREVALENCE OF DEMENTIA AND DEPRESSION AMONG RESIDENTS OF ELDERLY NURSING HOMES IN TEHRAN PROVINCE**

Authors : M. Sadeghi, M.D., H. R. Kazemi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the prevalence of dementia and depression among residents of elderly nursing homes in Tehran province. Method: 279 literate elderly over the age of 65 years old (135 males, 144 females) were selected through convenient sampling. At the time of the study, in autumn and winter of 1381, the subjects had residence at elderly nursing homes in Tehran province. They were evaluated by Mini-Mental State Examination, Geriatric Depression Scale, and a DSM-IV based clinical interview. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistical methods and chi-square. Findings: 43.4% of subjects were afflicted with dementia. 16.8% were diagnosed with mild and 14.7% with major depressive disorders. 10.4% were under treatment with antidepressant medications. There was a significant correlation between dementia and difficulties in movements as well as incontinence; however there was no significant correlation between depression and those two factors. Moreover there was not any significant correlation detected between depression and duration of residence at the nursing homes. Results: Considering the high prevalence of dementia and depression in nursing homes, attending to diagnosis and treatment of these disorders can exert beneficial effects on the resident's mental health status and quality of life at such centers.

ANXIETY, CARDIOVASCULAR SYMPTOMS & SERUM LIPIDS LEVEL

■ ANXIETY, CARDIOVASCULAR SYMPTOMS AND SERUM LIPIDS LEVEL

Authors : N. Agheli, Ph.D. , M. Hajaran, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the intensity of anxiety and its relation with hypertension, the level of serum lipids, and symptoms of cardiovascular diseases. Method: 606 males and females between the ages of 35-65 residing in Tehran were selected by random-cluster sampling and participated as the subjects of this descriptive-cross sectional study. The subjects' blood pressure, serum lipids (via enzymatic methods), and symptoms of cardiovascular diseases were evaluated by physicians. The intensity of their anxiety was determined by Zigmond and Snaith questionnaires. Data were analyzed by t-test, analysis of variance, and c2. Findings: The intensity of anxiety was observed significantly more in women than men. There was a significant correlation between the intensity of anxiety with systolic and diastolic hypertension and low levels of HDL Cholesterol. However, there was not a significant correlation between the intensity of anxiety with total Cholesterol, LDL Cholesterol, and triglycerides. Neither was there a significant correlation between the intensity of anxiety with chest pain, palpitation, and myocardial failure. Results: Presence of anxiety is related to some risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

DSM-IV, ANXIETY & DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS

■ STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DIMENSIONS OF DSM-IV ANXIETY AND DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS AND DIMENSION

Authors : A. Bakhshpour Roodsari, Ph.D., M. Dejkam, Ph.D.** , A.H. Mehryar, Ph.D, B. Birashk, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project assessed the validity of integrative hierarchical model of anxiety and depression by Brown, Chorpita, and Barlow. Through this appraisal, structural relationships were assessed between key features of anxiety and depressive disorders and the dimensions of tripartite model of anxiety and depression. Method: In this project, using the findings collected from 255 outpatient subjects with the diagnosis of anxiety and depressive disorders, first, via Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), Validity of five factor model of DSM-IV anxiety and depressive disorders and validity of tripartite model of anxiety and depression were assessed. Next, to select the best model, the three level structural model of Brown et al., was compared with the rival models via Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Findings: Findings supported the discriminate validity of five factor model of DSM-IV anxiety and depressive disorders and tripartite model of anxiety and depression. Amongst various structural models evaluated, the best confirming was the one in which higher order factors, the negative and positive affects influenced significantly the features of anxiety and depressive disorders in an expected manner. Results: The discriminating hierarchical model is confirmed considering the limitations of the

pre- sent study.

CEREBRAL LATERALIZATION & MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN –

■ COMPARISON OF CEREBRAL LATERALIZATION IN MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN VS. NORMAL CHILDREN

Authors : S. B. Jaamei, M.D., M. Kiani, M.A., M. T. Jaghataei, M.D., SH. Sirous, M.A., M. Hadadian, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to appraise some of the factors indicating domination in functional lateralization in two groups of normal and mentally retarded (MR) children in the same mental age bracket. Method: The two groups were evaluated by Neurological Development Questionnaire of Delacato and functional lateralization parameters including eye and ear preference, handedness, and footed- ness. The subjects were 30 MR children from three special education centers in the city of Sabzevar with the mental age of 60-72 months as well as 60 normal children from eight preschools affiliated with Sabzevar Department of Social Services in the same mental age range. Data were analysis by descriptive-statistical method, Chisquare, and exact Fisher Test. Findings: This evaluation showed a significant difference in factors illustrating domination in functional lateralization between the two spoken groups. Results: The tendency for domination in functional lateralization of brain is different in MR and normal children.

GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER

■ FIRST DIAGNOSIS OF GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER: CASE REPORT

Authors : H. R. Attar, M.D. , M. Rasouljan, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This report introduced a single case with the initial diagnosis of gender identity disorder. Method: The case was a 40 year old divorced woman and a mother of two children (custody of children was given to the father after the divorce). The subject had undergone 6 sex reassignment surgeries. One month after the sex operation, the subject requested to return to her original sex in order to remarry her previous husband and retake the custody of her children as their mother once again. By the request of the Forensic Psychiatry, the patient was evaluated in Tehran Psychiatric Institute. Upon implementation of a number of psychiatric interviews and completion of a battery of psychological tests, the Institute declared that any intervention which can return the case to her original condition was accepted and encouraged. Findings: The result of genotype evaluation of the case was 46 XX which is compatible with the female sex. Rorschach, MMPI, and MCMI-2 did not show any disorders, but indicated characteristics of dependent personality, need for dependency and attention seeking, self doubt, and a self critical attitude. Results: Although the sex reassignment surgeries for the patients with primary diagnosis of gender identity disorder is the most effective therapeutic method, reviewing psychiatric evaluation of the case, approval of sex reassignment demands a more precise reassessment of the diagnostic criteria.

CBT, TRANSEXUALISM & SPIRITUAL THERAPY**▪ COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY WITH EMPHASIS ON SPIRITUAL THERAPY IN TREATMENT OF TRANSEXUALISM: A CA**

Authors : M. Khodayarifard, Ph.D., M.R. Mohammadi, M.D., Y. Abedini, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project was to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral therapy with emphasis on spiritualism in treatment of a 20 year old university student diagnosed with transsexual disorder. Method: In 30 treatment sessions, once a week, methods and techniques of self-reassessment, problem solving, positive attitude (individual and family), and spiritual-moral therapy was utilized. Findings: The patient's inclination for same sex preference was reduced; the level of his participation in same sex activities was increased and he refrained from pursuing the sex change surgical operation. Results: The pre-test, post-test, and a follow up assessment indicated the effectiveness of this method in treatment of transsexualism.

CBT, PERFECTIONISM & DEPRESSION**▪ THE EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOR THERAPY ON PERFECTIONISM, NEED FOR APPROVAL, AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPT**

Authors : M. Posht Mashhadi, M.A., R. Yazdandoost, Ph.D., A.A. Asgharnejad, Ph.D., D. Moridpoor, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: Present research based on cognitive-behavior theory aimed to investigate the efficacy of cognitive-behavior therapy (CBT) on perfectionism, need for approval, and affective, cognitive, and physical symptoms of depression in pain disorder patients. Method: Using single case study design, 3 female patients afflicted with pain disorder were assessed on stages at pre-test, mid-test, post-test, and one month later, as follow-up by Dysfunctional Attitudes Scale (perfectionism and need for approval subscales) and Beck Depression Inventory. Findings: CBT was more efficacious in reduction of need for approval, and affective and physical symptoms of depression. Results: The efficacy of CBT on perfectionism and need for approval was varied in pain disorder.

THALASSEMIA & DEPRESSION**▪ THE PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION IN THALASSEMIC PATIENTS IN THE CITY OF SARI**

Authors : V. Ghaffari Saravi, M.D., M. Zarghmi, M.D., E. Ebrahimi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: Considering the high prevalence of thalassemia in Mazandaran province, this study evaluated the relationship between depression and major thalassemia. Method: An anterograde cohort study was conducted on all

thalassemic patients (86 girls and 79 boys) between the ages of 9 and 16 years old referred to Boooli Sina Thalassemia Clinic. They were assessed by Children Depression Scale (CDS). Findings: Level of depression was higher in thalassemic patients (14%) than in the control group (5.5%), even though the average score of depression in females of control group was higher than the thalassemic females. Results: The prevalence of depression is remarkable in thalassemic patients.

MDD & Childhood**▪ MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER IN ADULTS AND CHILDHOOD PARENTAL LOSS BEFORE 18-YEAR-OLD**

Authors : M. Noori Khajavi, M.D., K. Holakoyie, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the correlation of parental loss in childhood and adolescence with major depressive disorder in adulthood. Method: This was a case-control and post hoc study of 64 patients diagnosed with major depressive disorder based on DSM-IV criteria. The control group was comprised of 68 patients, none diagnosed with depression. Both groups were selected from university hospitals of Tehran. Findings: 19 patients in the case group (29.7%) had experienced the loss of at least one parent before the age of eighteen, whereas seven patients in the control group (10.3%) had the same experience. In another words, the prevalence of parental loss before the age of eighteen years old was significantly more in the group with the diagnosis of major depressive disorder than the control group ($P < 0.05$). Results: There is a statistically significant correlation between parental loss in childhood and adolescence with major depressive disorder in adulthood.

SCZ & MINOR CONGENITAL PHYSICAL ANOMALIES**▪ SCHIZOPHRENIA AND PREVALENCE OF MINOR CONGENITAL PHYSICAL ANOMALIES**

Authors : H. Abdolahi Sani, M.D., B. Daneshamooz, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the prevalence of minor physical anomalies in schizophrenic and physically ill patients. Method: This was a case-control study. 50 patients with the diagnosis of schizophrenia were compared with 50 physically ill patients on the basis of the prevalence of congenital anomalies. Selected in a three month period, the first group was comprised of patients in two psychiatric hospitals in Tehran. The physically ill patients were selected randomly from a general outpatient center during the same time in Tehran. Collection of data was completed by clinical examination, psychiatric interview, and a questionnaire. Findings: The rate of minor congenital anomalies in schizophrenic patients was higher than the control group. Total scores were 258 and 143 respectively for the schizophrenic and the control groups; the average number of anomalies was 5.5 for each schizophrenic patient and 2.6 for each participant in the control group. The most anomaly sited was the mouth area (25%) in schizophrenic patients and the feet (25%) in control group. The complete cohesion of auricle to the face was the most frequently identified anomaly in both groups. Except for lax

and soft auricle, on the whole, anomalies were more prevalent in schizophrenic patients than non psychotic ones; the commonness of anomalies was more in males than females in both groups. Results: The prevalence of minor physical anomalies in schizophrenic patients was more than physically ill patients.

CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFT & Psychological Status —

■ CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFT: POMP-TIME RELATIONSHIP WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS

Authors : E. Shirazi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this project was to appraise the relation between pump-time and psycho-logical states after coronary artery bypass graft (CABG). Method: 100 CABG patients (76 males, 24 females) were assessed by Symptom Check List 90-Revised (SCL-90-R) one week after the surgery. The patients were selected through convenient sampling available during December of 1998 from four heart hospitals (Shahid Rajaei, Khatamol-Anbia, Imam Khomeini, and Dr. Shariati). The relation between psychological states and duration of pump-time were evaluated by t-test and simple analysis of variance. Findings: There was a significant relation between the length of time connected to the pump with both the GSI average of SCL-90-R and dimensions of depression, anxiety, and somatic complains. Results: Pump-time may have an impact on psychological states of patients after CABG.

Children, Mental Health & Polygamous Families —

■ BEHAVIORAL PATTERN OF CHILDREN AND MENTAL HEALTH OF PARENTS IN POLYGAMOUS FAMILIES

Authors : A. Mojahed, M.A., B. Birashk, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project appraised behavioral patterns of children and mental health of parents in polygamous families. Method: 65 polygamous and 65 monogamous families from Saravan rural community were matched on factors such as having student child and place of residence. 402 children in primary and guidance schools were evaluated by Rutter's Questionnaire-Teacher Form and 325 of their parents were assessed by General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-24) and Davidian Screening Questionnaire-17. Data were processed by analysis of variance. Findings: No significant difference was found in Rutter Questionnaire between the two groups on none of the variables of family type, sex, age, age of father, and number of children in the family. Comparison of GHQ-24 outcomes for both types of families showed that mental health of women in polygamous families was significantly worse than their own husbands and also that of the wives and husbands in the monogamous families. There was no significant difference in mental health of men in polygamous families, and men and women in monogamous families. Results: Mental health of women in polygamous families is poorer than mental health of women in monogamous families.

STRESS DURING PREGNANCY & APGAR SCORES —

■ CORRELATION OF STRESS DURING PREGNANCY WITH APGAR SCORES AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF NEONATES

Authors : H. Molavai, Ph.D., M. Movahedi, M.D., M. Bengar, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project aimed to evaluate the correlation between mothers' mental stress during pregnancy with birth effects. Method: The subjects were 100 mothers (pregnant women from the city of Isfahan) and their newborns selected through random cluster multistage sampling. The correlation of the mothers' mental stress during pregnancy was assessed with the newborns' weight and height, Apgar scores at one and five minutes, size of the babies' head circumferences, and the length of pregnancy obtained by Maternal Stress During Pregnancy and its Resources Questionnaire. Data related to birth effects were collected by Apgar Rating Scale and medical records of the mothers and their newborns. Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and Pearson correlation coefficient were used for statistical analysis of data. Findings: There is a significant correlation between mothers' mental stress during pregnancy with newborns' weight and height, Apgar's score at one minute, size of the babies' head circumferences, and the length of pregnancy. No significant correlation was obtained between mothers' mental stress during pregnancy with Apgar's score at five minutes. Results: Mothers' mental stress during pregnancy is correlated with birth effects.

CLD & GERIATRIC PATIENTS —

■ MENTAL STATUS OF GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LOCOMOTOR DISEASES

Authors : M. J. Hadianfard, M.D., H. Hadianfard, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project assessed mental status of geriatric patients with chronic locomotor diseases and compared it with that of the control group. Method: The experimental group comprised 60 geriatric outpatient clients (49 women and 11 men) afflicted with chronic locomotor diseases. They had been referred to Rehabilitation Outpatient Clinic of Shahid Faghihi Hospital in the city of Shiraz. Patients suspected of brain organic syndromes were removed from the study. Matched with the experimental group, the control group was composed of 60 normal geriatrics with no chronic locomotor diseases. SCL-90-R was used to evaluate the two groups. Findings: SCL-90-R showed that the experimental group scored the highest in the following dimensions: Somatization, Paranoia, Depression, and Anxiety. There were significant differences across most scales between the experimental and control groups. Furthermore, the women's scores in most scales were higher than the men's. The outcome also indicated that there was not a significant difference across any of the scales throughout final decades of life. Results: Health and mental status of geriatric patients with chronic locomotor diseases is poorer than that of the geriatrics with no such diseases. Psychological difficulties of women under

study were more than the men. In view of the results of this project, it stands to reason that mental condition of these patients is considered in the formulation of treatment or rehabilitation services.

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Epidemiological Study, Psychiatric Disorders & TEHRAN —

▪ EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN TEHRAN PROVINCE

Authors : M. Mohammadi, M.D., M. Rahgozar, M.A., S.A. Bagheri Yazdi, M.A., H. R. Naghavi, M.D., H.R. Pour Etemad, Ph.D., H. Amini, M.D., M. R. Rostami, B.A., F. Khalajabadi farahani, M.S.B. Mesgarpour, Pharm.D

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

Summary: Objectives: The objectives of this project was to conduct an epidemiological study of psychiatric disorders in people aged 18 or older residing in urban and rural areas of Tehran province. Method: 5311 residents of Tehran province were selected randomly and through systematic clustered sampling method as the subjects of the study. They were assessed by Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia Questionnaire (SADS). The diagnosis of disorders was based on DSM-IV classification criteria. Findings: Prevalence of psychiatric disorders was at 14.29% in province of Tehran. The prevalence was 19.57% in women and 9.32% in men. Anxiety and mood disorders were the most prevalent psychiatric disorders with 6.83% and 4.46% respectively. The prevalence of psychotic disorders was 0.65%; neuro-cognitive disorders were at 2.11%; and dissociative disorders were at 0.26%. In the mood disorders, major depression had the highest rate of diagnosis (3.28%); in anxiety disorders, panic disorder had the highest rate (1.79%). Results: Psychiatric disorders are more prevalent in the 41-55 year age-group, widowers, illiterates, and residents of the other province's towns than Tehran. The results of this research revealed more than ever the responsibility of the policy makers and health program planners in the province of Tehran in regard to compilation and execution of a practical mental health plan.

MEN & SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION —

▪ DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN WITH SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

Authors : F. Mehrabi, M.D., M. Ehssanmanesh, M.A., E. Karimi Keisomi, B.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: This research was conducted to obtain a comprehensive picture of demographic characteristics and sexual behavioral pattern of men at a psychiatric clinic in Tehran. Method: In this descriptive-cross sectional study, 300 men who consulted the clinic between the 20th of April, 2001 and the 20th of Jan, 2002 composed the subjects of the study. Data were collected via a demographic questionnaire and analyzed through descriptive statistics. Findings: 76.2% of subjects suffered from erectile dysfunction and 35.6% had difficulties related to premature ejaculation. 44.6% of the subjects reported

a history of psychiatric disorders and taking neuroleptic and anti-depressants medications. The onset of sexual disorders for 23.7% of the subjects was less than one year ago; it was between one to two years ago for 15% and more than three years ago for 53.3%. Results: erectile dysfunction and premature ejaculation more than other sexual disorders were the reasons for consultation at the psychiatrists' office and sexual dysfunction clinics.

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION & PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN WOMEN —

▪ SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION RELATIONSHIP WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN WOMEN

Authors : M. Azar, M.D., Ch. Iranpoor, M.A., S. Noohi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of present project was to determine the relation between sexual dysfunction and psychiatric disorders in women at a psychiatric clinic. Method: This research was a case-control one. The case study group was consisted of 165 subject's referred by a psychiatric outpatient clinic. They were diagnosed with depression, anxiety, phobia, aggression, and psychosomatic problems; there were 33 patients in each group. 33 visitors and acquaintances of the patients composed the control group. They were selected through convenient sampling; none had a previous psychiatric history, nor did they consume any psychotropic medications. To collect data, interviews and questionnaires were used. The evaluative instruments included a demographic questionnaire, sexual dysfunction disorder questionnaire, and SCL-90-R. Findings: The results showed that there was a significant difference in distribution of cases of sexual dysfunction disorder between the case group and the control group. This difference was also noted between patients with depression and control group, and patients with somatic problems and control group. Furthermore, there was a significant difference between the case group and the control group in sexual desire and orgasm disorders. Results: Sexual disorder was found more in patients of psychiatric clinics than the normal population.

FRONTAL LOBE, CONDUCT DISORDERED & ADOLESCENTS —

▪ FRONTAL LOBE COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN CONDUCT DISORDERED ADOLESCENTS

Authors : M. Rezayee, M.A., H. Ashayeri, M.D., R. Yazdandoost, Ph.D., A. Asgharnejad, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study examined the hypothesis of cognitive functioning deficiency in the frontal lobe of conduct disorder adolescents. Method: Cognitive functioning of frontal lobe in 21 conduct disorder male adolescents was compared with that of a matched control group. Data were collected by Stroop Test, Continuous Performance Test, and Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. T-test, analysis of variance, and correlation coefficient were used for analysis of the data. Findings: The conduct disorder adolescents scored more poorly than the control group across most of the cognitive measures assessing frontal lobe functioning. They exhibited slower reaction time and greater false alarm errors on Stroop Test, executed more

commission errors on Continuous Performance Test, and performed greater perseveration errors on Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. Results: Conduct disordered adolescents have cognitive functioning deficiencies in frontal lobe.

MENTAL HEALTH & PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

EVALUATION OF MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE OF MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM IN KHUZESTAN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

Authors : P. Raeissi, Ph.D., E. Jahanbani, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: Over ten years has passed since the integration of Mental Health Program into the Nation's Primary Health Care system (PHC), yet its management thus far has not been assessed. The objective of this project was to evaluate the management performance of Mental Health Program in the PHC of Khuzestan province based on four dimensions of planning, organization, administration, and control. Method: This was a descriptive-comparative and a practical study. The instrument to collect data was the five point scale Likert ranking the responses from very much too very little. The population sample was 108 managers at various levels of mental health program in PHC of Khuzestan province. 77 of these managers volunteered to take part in the research. 8 were the heads of health care districts; 13 were mental health care specialists and 56 were general practitioners in charge of the health treatment centers in rural areas under the auspices of Mental Health Program. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and Fisher exact test. Findings: The managers performed at a medium level across all four abovementioned dimensions. Comparison of the mean scores indicated that control and supervision were the strongest and administration was the weakest dimensions. Planning and organization were ranked respectively the second and the third. A significant difference was noted on the dimension of organization between the participants in the study at different levels of management; such difference was not indicated on other dimensions. Results: There is a gap between the ideal and the actual conditions of mental health program management in PHC of Khuzestan province.

Social Support, Negative Life & Depression

CORRELATION OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS WITH DEPRESSION

Authors : N. Bakhshani, Ph.D, Birashk, Ph.D., M. Atefvahid, Ph.D., J. Bolhari, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study assessed correlation of negative life events and perceived level of social support with intensity of depression in depressed and non depressed groups. Method: 153 participants composed two groups of subjects, 91 in the depressed and 62 in the non depressed group. They all were evaluated by BDI, LES, and ISSB. The data were analyzed by t-test and correlation coefficient. Findings: In both groups, there is a positive correlation between negative life events with depression and there is a negative correlation between perceived social support and depression. Furthermore, the

comparison of the mean scores of the occurred stressful events in both groups indicated that the depressed subjects experienced negative events more frequently. Additionally the mean score of perceived social support in the depressed subjects was significantly lower than that of the non depressed group. Results: In general, the results showed the impact of negative life events and the modulating influence of social support in affliction or intensity of depression.

CBT, Depression & Anxiety

THE EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL GROUP THERAPY IN REDUCING THE LEVEL OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

Authors : M. Yaeghoobi Nasrabadi, M.A.*, M. Atefvahid, Ph.D.**, Gh. Ahmadzadeh, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral group therapy in reducing the level of depression and anxiety in patients with mood disorder. Method: 14 patients diagnosed with mood disorder were selected randomly from the psychiatric ward of Noor Hospital in Isfahan as the subjects of the research. They were assigned into a control and an experimental group. Prior to the treatment intervention, subjects were assessed by Beck's Depression Inventory and Zung's Anxiety Index. Both the control and experimental groups remained on medication throughout the study, but only the subjects in the experimental group were exposed to 10 sessions of cognitive-behavioral group therapy. The subjects in the control group received no interventions. Upon completion of the intervention, both groups were assessed once again by the aforementioned tests. Data were analyzed and interpreted by dependent and independent t-tests. Findings: Cognitive-behavioral group therapy significantly reduced depression in patients diagnosed with mood disorder, but this method did not have a substantial impact on reducing the patients' anxiety. Results: Cognitive-behavioral group therapy may be effective in reducing depression in patients diagnosed with mood disorder.

Puberty Education & Adolescent Girls

PRELIMINARY STUDY OF PUBERTY EDUCATION IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Authors : M. Anooosheh, Ph.D., S. Niknami, M.D., R. Tavakoli, M.D., S. Faghihzadeh, Ph.D. S. Faghihzadeh, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The basic essences in the puberty education of adolescent girls were studied in this research. Method: Using a qualitative method, this project evaluated 10 girls along with their mothers and 10 middle school health instructors with at least 12 years of work experience in the adolescence health care field. The girls had to meet the conditions of having experienced the minimum of three menstrual- tion periods, living with their parents, and attending one of Tehran's middle school. To collect data, semi structured interviews were conducted and to analyze the findings, constant comparative analysis was used. Findings: The significant

variables were identified as shame and embarrassment by the adolescent girls as well as their mothers and the instructors regarding the process of puberty education, negligence on the part of the mothers and instructors in the girls' preparation and puberty education, lack of puberty education, and little awareness and insufficient understanding and knowledge of the girls, their mothers, and the instructors about the course of puberty. Results: This study showed the presence of shame and embarrassment in adolescent girls, their mothers, and the health care instructors along with lack of suitable educational program and awareness on the part of the mothers and instructors about the physical and psychological changes of puberty period. A more comprehensive evaluation is required for further generalization of the results.

PHENOBARBITAL, AMITRIPTYLINE & CHILDREN MIGRAINE

■ COMPARISON OF PHENOBARBITAL WITH AMITRIPTYLINE IN PREVENTION OF CHILDREN MIGRAINE

Authors : M. Gholamreza Mirzaei, M.D., F. Deris, M.S., H. Palahang, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: This research compared the efficacy of Phenobarbital and Amitriptyline in prevention of children migraine headache. Method: 28 children in two groups of 14 afflicted with migraine headache were matched by age, gender, and type of migraine. Treatment with the two medications ran for two months. To collect data, in addition to clinical interviews by a specialist in neurology, a daily form was used to register the frequency and intensity of the attacks. Analysis of data was implemented by t-test. Findings: Improvement was noted in 28.6% and 42.9% of children who took respectively Phenobarbital and Amitriptyline. The difference between the two groups was not statistically significant. Furthermore, the children taking Amitriptyline exhibited more side effects than the other group. Results: This evaluation revealed that both spoken medicines were effective in prevention of migraine attacks; however, considering Phenobarbital's lesser side effects, its prescription seems superior in prevention of children migraine.

PRECEDE & Anxiety

■ APPLICATION OF PRECEDE IN REDUCING TEHRANIAN FIREMEN ANXIETY

Authors : Sh. Lesan, Ph.D., F. Ghofranipour, M.D., B. Birashk, Ph.D., S. Faghihzadeh, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of PRECEDE model in reducing anxiety of Tehran's firemen. Method: This was a quasi experimental study. 118 firemen from Tehran were selected as the subjects of the study through a multistage sampling. A theoretical framework of PROCEED model was compiled comprising self efficacy theory and adult education. Data were analyzed by t-test, Paired t-test and c2. Findings: A significant difference was noted between the control and study groups on the level of trait anxiety and state anxiety after the training. Only in the study group, a significant difference was found between trait anxiety and state anxiety before and after the intervention. Results: This

evaluation illustrated the effectiveness of PRECEDE model in reducing trait anxiety and state anxiety in firemen.

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Psychological Factors & Sexual disorders

■ THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN SEXUAL FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

Authors : F. Mehrabi, 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: In the present project, the impact of influencing psychological factors in sexual functional disorders was assessed. Method: This was a descriptive-retrospective study. 66 married patients diagnosed with sexual functional disorders were selected through available sampling from Tehran Psychiatric Institute, specialized clinic of sex therapy, and psychiatric private offices. The instruments used included psychiatrists' final diagnosis, clinical interview, demographic question-naire, and a questionnaire made by the researchers measuring psychological factors influencing sexual functional disorders. Data were analyzed through descriptive statistics. Findings: This evaluation showed that the most common psychological factors in sexual functional disorders were lack of enough training on sexual activities and insufficient sexual information, insufficient foreplay, incompatibility in relationship in general, unreasonable sexual beliefs, weak connection regarding needs or anxieties of each of the partners, presence of sexual disorder in sexual partner, anxiety about sexual performance and fear of lack of success in the sexual relationship, disturbed family relations and constricting parenting style, having unpleasant sexual experiences prior to marriage, guilt feeling about sexual intercourse because of its contradiction with religion, anxiety and depression. Results: Psychoeducational factors (precipitating, exhibiting, maintaining) impact the manifestation and maintenance of sexual disorders.

Psychiatric Disorders in Families & ADHD

■ PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN FAMILIES OF ADHD CHILDREN

Authors : P. Hebrani, M.D., J. Alaghband Rad, M.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: This research was to determine the pattern of psychiatric disorders in the immediate family members of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Family genetic risk factors were also evaluated. Method: 227 immediate family members, 120 parents and 107 siblings of 60 ADHD children and adolescents between the ages of 5 to 17 years were evaluated. Psychiatric clinical interviews, K-SADS, SADS, and Wender determined ADHD and family members' diagnosis. Evaluation of presence of ADHD diagnosis and other psychiatric diagnosis were based on DSM-IV standards. Findings: The most prevalent psychiatric diagnosis in the families were disorders of depression (51.7%), ADHD (48.3%), anxiety (41.7%), and obsessive compulsive (25%). The most prevalent diagnosis, comorbid to ADHD were disorders of Enuresis (38.3%), obsessive-compulsive (31.7%), anxiety

(30%), and tic (26.7%); in the adolescent group, it was bipolar disorder with 37.5%. Results: The high prevalence of ADHD in the afflicted families indicates strong influence of genetic factors. The presence of comorbid disorders to ADHD and high prevalence of affective and anxiety disorders in the families of ADHD may point to homogeneity in genetic etiology in these disorders and subgroups of ADHD whose risk factors, etiology, and treatment responses may differ.

BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS & SINGLE CHILD vs. Multiple Children Families

■ COMPARISON OF BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS IN SINGLE CHILD vs. MULTIPLE CHILDREN FAMILIES

Authors : Sh. S. Goodarzi, M.D., F. Derakhshanpour, M.D., S. S. Sadr, M.D., M. T. Yasami, 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 conducted to compare the prevalence of behavioral disorders among children in single child families vs. children in multiple children families. Method: To evaluate such disorders, through multi-stage cluster sampling, 837 children from elementary schools in Tehran were selected as the subjects of the study. 422 of these children were from single and 415 children were from multiple children families. Child Symptom Inventory, CSI-4 was completed separately by both the parents and teachers. The findings of the research were analyzed by χ^2 and regression. Findings: The subjects from multiple children, much more than the ones from the single child families, exhibited higher prevalence of conduct disorder according to the parents' reports and higher prevalence of ADHD and other behavioral disorders according to the teacher's reports. Furthermore, the presence or absence of one of the parents was a significant factor intervening in the spoken difference; combination of the two factors, single child families and the number of parents impacted the prevalence of related disorders. Results: This study did not confirm the popular belief that the children of single child families suffer from higher prevalence of behavioral disorders.

Social Skills Training & Mild Mentally Retarded Children

■ THE EFFICACY OF SOCIAL SKILLS TRAINING ON ADJUSTING BEHAVIORS OF MILD MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

Authors : S.A. Bayanzadeh, Ph.D., Z. Arjmandi, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The aim of present project was to investigate efficacy of social skills training on adjusting behaviors of mild mentally retarded children. Method: 28 students between the ages of eleven years to eleven years and ten months old were selected randomly and divided into two groups of study (N=14) and control (N=14). The subjects were mildly mentally retarded based on Wechsler IQ Test with the scores ranging between 63 and 67. They also obtained low levels of adjusting behavior in daily life skills and socialization skills in the subscales of Vineland Scale. At first all the subjects were examined with Social Skills Training Check List; then the study group was provided with about 2.5 months of training (15

sessions) on social skills. At the end of the training period, and once again, two months later in a follow up assessment, all the subjects were evaluated by the spoken instruments. Findings: The findings showed that the experimental group had significantly improved in adjusting behaviors and social skills (daily life skills and socialization skill). The follow up evaluation revealed that social skills training in experimental group was still effective two months after termination of training. The control group comparatively did not significantly improve on any of the variables. Results: Social skills training improves adjusting behaviors of mild mentally retarded children.

CONVERSION DISORDER & GENERAL PRACTITIONERS'

■ ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' KNOWLEDGE OF CONVERSION DISORDER

Authors : M. Yekrang Safakar, M.D., M. Rasoulia, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study was conducted with the objectives of assessing general practitioners' knowledge of conversion disorder. Method: Using the available convenient sampling, 136 general practitioners were selected as the subjects of the study. The instruments used for this study included a 20-item questionnaire, hypothetical case histories, and a diagnostic and treatment questionnaire. 136 responses obtained from the subjects prior to two retraining programs in psychiatry were analyzed by using Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis non parametric statistics. Findings: Despite achieving high grades on the medical diagnosis questionnaire, the subjects scored poorly on the questionnaire related to conversion diagnosis. The subjects attained inadequate scores of 24, 16, and 22 respectively on the diagnosis of pseudoseizure, conversion paralysis, and conversion blindness. There was no significant correlation between the average scores on the diagnosis with the subjects' gender and university of graduation. However, a negative significant correlation was noted between age and the length of time since graduation with the scores acquired on conversion diagnosis. Results: Based on the findings of this study, the knowledge of the general practitioners on medical diagnosis was acceptable, but in the area of conversion diagnosis, their knowledge was poor.

CBT & Dissociation Disorder

■ SUCCESSFUL USAGE OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN DISSOCIATION DISORDER WITH UNUSUAL SYMPTOMS

Authors : S. M. Samimi Ardestani, M.D., M. T. Yasami, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This was a single case study of a patient with unusual dissociation disorder with repetitive rotating behavior. The patient's school performance had dropped significantly as a result of this illness and other treatment methods had proven relatively ineffective. Method: The subject was a 22 year old male college student who had been exhibiting rotating behavior along with day dreaming since the age of 10. Engaging in such behaviors had lowered his school performance. His cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) commenced with using methods of self-monitoring, muscle relaxation, thought distraction, thought stopping, and aversion,

followed by self assertive training and other behavioral methods. Findings: Upon completion of treatment program and again at the 8-month follow up evaluation, the patient's rotating behavior was extinct and his interpersonal behavior was significantly improved. Results: CBT method can be effective in symptom reduction and improvement of dissociation disorder.

OCD & Yoga

EFFICACY OF YOGA IN TREATMENT OF OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE PATIENTS

Authors : H. Taherkhani, M.D., F. H. Na'yeeni, M.D., H. Mostafavi, M.D., S. H. Hussieni, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: This research evaluated the efficacy of Yoga as a method in treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) patients who were under standard medications. Method: Yoga treatment was provided for 20 OCD patients, 13 women and 7 men between the ages of 21 and 53 years. These patients had been under drug treatment for at least four months, but had not completely recovered. The patients were evaluated by YBOCS 1.5 month after commencement of Yoga treatment and then three and six months thereafter. Findings: The average YBOCS score at the beginning of Yoga treatment was 24.11 (+/- 2.15). This score was reduced to 18 (+/- 2.18), 15 (+/- 2.29), and 11.56 (+/- 1.49) respectively at the 1.5, three, and six month periods. The obtained significant changes show the efficacy of Yoga treatment. Results: Yoga can be effective in treatment of OCD patients resistant to standard medicine treatment.

Support for Cancer Patients

INTERPRETATION OF SUPPORT FOR CANCER PATIENTS UNDER CHEMOTHERAPY: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Authors : Z. Vanaki, M.S., Z. Parsa Yekta, M.D., A. Kazemnejad, Ph.D., A. Heydarnia, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: Evaluating the meaning of support from the perspectives of cancer patients under chemotherapy, their families, nurses, and the oncologists, their concepts of "being supported" and "providing support" was assessed. Method: Data was collected through qualitative method and semistructured interviews of 10 patients and their families, and eight nurses and physicians with oncology specialization. They described their experience of "perceived support" and "received support" analytically. The interviews were tape recorded; the participants' statements were analyzed using the procedures and techniques of ground theory. Findings: The findings showed that "support" is multidimensional and a vital need; it must continuously be available to service recipients. The patients and their families were aware of lack of support by the health treatment service providers. From the perspective of the service recipients, mental support was deemed to have the highest priority. Nurses and physicians considered physical support with the highest priority and all the clinical interventions equal to that of "support". Nonetheless in comparison with the concept of "caring", support is very deeper and more extensive. Result: Support, a process of social interaction is initially established through empathic

connection leading to generation of a network of safety for the service recipients. Once a specific meaning of illness and its treatment is structurally formed for the patient, necessary abilities in physical, psychological, and social arenas may be attained. Iranian cancer patients and their families complain about lack of support and safety network by their physicians and nurses. This demands indispensable attention, reconsideration, and a new retraining alongside these lines.

Child Abuse & Secondary Schools

PREVALENCE OF CHILD ABUSE IN KHORRAMABAD SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Authors : P. Namdari, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: This research was conducted to show the prevalence of child abuse in the secondary school students in the town of Khorramabad. The effective factors were also determined. Method: 240 students (117 girls, 123 boys) in the first, second, and third grades of secondary schools were selected randomly as the subjects of this cross-sectional and descriptive study. Child Abuse and Neglect Questionnaire was used as the main instrument. The findings were analyzed and interpreted by descriptive statistics and χ^2 . Findings: The most prevalent abuse was related to that of emotional abuse implicated respectively by the fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers in both boys and girls (91.6%). By and large (58.2%), parents and brothers physically abused the children. 38 subjects, all girls (32.5%) reported to having been sexually abused. A significant correlation was indicated between emotional and physical abuse with family financial status, birth order, mental illness and illicit drug addiction of family members and family social interactions. There was no significant correlation between the age of parents with physical and emotional abuse. Furthermore, no significant correlation was noted between the parents' occupation and level of education with emotional abuse. Results: Child abuse is prevalent and it is mostly implicated by the parents.

Cigarette Smoking & Students' Awareness of Effects

EVALUATION OF TEHRAN PRE-UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF EFFECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING

Authors : N. Hatamizadeh, M.D., P. Ziayee, M.D., Sh. Dolatabadi, Ph.D., R. Vameghi, M.D., S. Vasseghi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This project evaluated the level of awareness and attitude of students regarding the effects of cigarette consumption and its relation to cigarette smoking of pre-university students. Method: Research data was collected through a demographic and information questionnaire implemented on 4023 pre-university students (2018 girls and 2005 boys). The students were selected by random cluster sampling from 64 schools in the city of Tehran. Findings: 42% of the girls and 39.5% of the boys attributed at least one of the four effects of alleviation of worry and anxiety, mind strengthening, lessening fatigue, and modulating anger to cigarettes. The most prevalent belief in both groups was anger modulation. There was a significant correlation between the number of beliefs and

also the presence of each of the spoken beliefs with dependence and experience of cigarette consumption in both groups of girls and boys. Only 28% of the boys and 30.8% of the girls were aware of all the side effects of cigarettes like cancer, reduction of life expectancy, heart and blood illnesses, premature aging and skin wrinkling, peptic ulcer, and endangerment of bystanders' health. There was a significant negative correlation between the awareness of the number of spoken effects of cigarette consumption and knowledge of each of the effects with dependence and experience of cigarette consumption; this correlation was stronger in girls. Results: This study showed that awareness of harmful consequences of cigarette consumption may keep off adolescents and youth from this substance or reduce its consumption.

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Psychiatric Disorders, Athletes & Abuse Anabolic Steroids

EVALUATION OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AMONG ATHLETES WHO ABUSE ANABOLIC STEROIDS

Authors : A. R. Ghaffari Nejad, M.D., F. Pouya, M.S., M.R. Nakhai, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The main objective of the present study was to evaluate the psychiatric disorders among athletes who abuse anabolic steroids. Method: In this cross-sectional descriptive study, 59 Kermanian athletes were randomly selected and assigned to three separate groups. They were assessed by SCL-90-R and compared with one another. Group one was composed of athletes with no prior history of anabolic steroids abuse; group two comprised athletes with current abuse of this substance, and group 3 included athletes who had abused the substance in the past but not currently. Findings: The point prevalence of all psychiatric disorders assessed for the three study groups were 60.97%, 78.48%, and 43.35% respectively. The scores of all scales except for phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychosis scales were higher among group two than the other groups. Results: Unauthorized usage of anabolic steroids as a method of doping can be harmful with possible unpleasant psychological consequences ensued.

Attachment Styles & Interpersonal Problems

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT STYLES AND INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS

Authors : M.A. Besharat, Ph.D., M. Golinejad, M.A., A. A. Ahmadi, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study investigated the correlation between attachment styles and interpersonal problems. Method: 120 (60 women and 60 men) under-graduate students residing in Theran University dormitory were randomly selected as the subjects of the study. Subjects were to complete Adult Attachment Inventory (AAI) and Inventory of Interpersonal

Problems (IIP). One way analysis of variance and Tukey test were used for this study. Finding: The results showed that subjects with secure attachment styles exhibited less interpersonal problems than subjects with insecure attachment style. Subjects with avoidant attachment style exhibited less interpersonal problems than subjects with ambivalent attachment style. Results: The findings point to secure attachment as a primary need and its cross-generation transition.

OCD, Fluoxetine & Haloperidol

COMPARISON OF EFFICACY OF FLUOXETINE-HALOPIRIDOL VS. FLUOXETINE-PLACEBO IN OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE PATIENT

Authors : Gh.R. Mirsepasi, M.D., A. Saliari, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study was designed to investigate the possibility of dopaminergic involvement in obsessive-compulsive patients (OCD). Method: This double-blind study compared the efficacy of fluoxetine-haloperidol with that of fluoxetine-placebo in two groups, each comprised of 12 subjects. These subjects with obsessive-compulsive disorders were selected on the basis of DSM-IV diagnostic criteria; they were assessed by a demographic questionnaire and Yale-Brown Scale for evaluating obsessive-compulsive disorders. Findings: The results showed that the response to treatment in haloperidol-fluoxetine group was somewhat better than the fluoxetine-placebo group from the first week of the study. The difference was significant at the third visit (end of fourth week). Results: In addition to serotonin neurotransmitter system, dopaminergic system may play a role in pathophysiology of obsessive-compulsive disorder.

SCZ & Fluphenazine Decanoate

THE EFFECT OF FLUPHENAZINE DECANOATE EVERY 2 WEEKS VERSUS 6 WEEKS IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

Authors : H. Khazaie, M.D., F. Habibi, M.D., N. Pourafkari, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: To reduce risks and still take advantage of the benefits of the medication, the purpose of this study was to investigate the possible application of longer intervals between injections of fluphenazine deconoate intramuscularly in treatment of schizophrenia and schizo-affective disorders. Method: In this double blind study, fifty patients with schizophrenia or schizo-affective disorders were randomly assigned to two groups of 25 patients. The first group received 25mg of fluphenazine decanoate every 2 weeks; the second group was treated every 6 weeks. The two groups were then evaluated by CGI, Quality of Life Scale, Level of Functioning Scale, BPRS, and Maryland Psychiatric Research Center Involuntary Movement Scale. Research data were analyzed by Chi-square and one-way analysis variance. Findings: The findings did not support a clear difference in relapse symptoms and side effects. Results: The use of injections of fluphenazine every 6 weeks instead of every 2 weeks increases the rate of patient compliance with treatment and also remarkably decreases side effects of antipsychotic drugs without increasing

relapse symptoms.

ULTRA RAPID DETOXIFICATION

▪ ULTRA RAPID DETOXIFICATION: A REVIEW OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Authors : R. Rostami, M.D., Sh. Sardar Pour Goodarzi, M.D., J. Bolhari, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The purpose of present study was to review the literature for advantages and shortcomings of ultra rapid detoxification. This method often is performed with naloxone and naltrexone with symptoms of withdrawal controlled under general anesthesia or deep sleep. Method: More than 70 full text articles were studied; they were looked up in Medline, from 1985 to 2002, using the key words, naltrexone, naloxone, ultra rapid detoxification, and treatment under general anesthesia. In the compilation of the present article, 42 related articles were used. Results: Adequate number of articles does not exist to merit an accurate judgment and an ultimate conclusion. Most evaluations lacked basic research standards such as having a control group or random sampling method; they only addressed various methods, dangers, and short-term results of the method. Other studies are recommended where they may compare methods, compare the treatment group with placebo, and possess comparable groups under-going treatments with comparable follow up times. Until new results are arrived, chronic and difficult users should be treated with alternative methods and patients with high motivation and short length of drug history may undergo treatment with naltrexone as discussed in the article.

URBANIZED AREAS & MENTAL DISORDERS

▪ EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN URBANIZED AREAS OF NATANZ

Authors : A. Omid, M.A., A. Tabatabai, B.A., S.A. Sazvar, B.A., G. Akkashe, 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 an epidemiological assessment of mental disorders among 15 years or older residents of urbanized areas of the town of Natanz. Method: This was a cross sectional and retrospective study. By using existing files in the mental health network, 650 families randomly and systemically were selected and their members' gender was identified as the subjects of the study. Data were gathered in two stages; at first, randomly one person from each family, 650 were selected to be assessed by General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28). In the second stage, 62 men and 107 women whose GHQ scores were above the cut off point were further evaluated by clinical interviews on the basis of DSM-IV criteria. Findings: This study showed that the epidemiological rate of mental disorders is 17.2% for men and 31.3% for women. Significant correlations were obtained between subjects' mental disorder with their age, sex, level of education, marital status, employment status, and family history of illness. The most prevalent disorders were dysthymia (5.8%), generalized anxiety (5.3%), and depression (3.3%). Results:

Deficiency in affection, financial insufficiency, and prior history of mental illness in the family increase the likelihood of mental disorders particularly the mild ones. This study showed that the prevalence of mental disorders in the examined town (24.2%) was above the findings of other studies.

MENTAL DISORDERS & PREGNANCY

▪ SCREENING MENTAL DISORDERS IN PREGNANCY

Authors : M. Mangoli, M.A., T. Ramezani, M.A., S. Mohammad Alizadeh, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The study was conducted to screen cases suspected of mental disorders among pregnant women referred to health services centers and private midwifery clinics in the town of Shahr-e-Babak. Method: Data were collected by SCL-90-R performed on 400 pregnant women and then analyzed and interpreted through descriptive statistical, test, Mann Whitney, one way analysis of variance and Kruskal Wallis. Findings: The point prevalence in total was demonstrated at 32%. The highest and the lowest rates of prevalence respectively were interpersonal (44.3%) and psychosis (10.3%). Mean comparison of dimensions of SCL-90-R indicated a significant difference at least in one dimension with the following variables: gestational age, ranking in pregnancy, occupation, number of children, unplanned pregnancy, infertility history, importance of fetal sex for woman or her husband, husband's education and employment, worried about beauty, lack of familial support, unavailability for health care services, stressful events and high risk pregnancy factors. Results: The prevalence of mental disorders in pregnant women is higher than the general population.

MARITAL SATISFACTION & FACTORS RELATED

▪ MARITAL SATISFACTION AND RELATED DETERMINING EFFECTUAL FACTORS IN SHIRAZ

Authors : A. Mirahmadizade, M.D., N. Nakhai Amroodi, M.D., S.H. Tabatabai, M.S., R. Shafieian, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This research examined the factors related to marital satisfaction. Method: 127 volunteers filling for divorce and 1670 married individuals from normal population with no prior history of divorce were studied by Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire which comprises four scales, attractiveness, rapport, attitude, and investment. Findings: The study showed that in the divorce group the years of marriage and education, mean age at the time of marriage, and the number of children were less than the other group. In a multivariate analysis, the most significant relationship factors related to marital satisfaction included investment, attitude, and rapport. Results: Marital satisfaction was greater among those who were older and had higher level of education at the time of marriage. Marital satisfaction is greater among couples who have mutual respect for each other and possess both communication skills and more rapport. Attractiveness alone is less effectual on marital satisfaction than investment, positive attitude, and rapport.

Job Satisfaction & Mental Health**■ JOB SATISFACTION AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG THE EMPLOYEES OF A GENERAL HOSPITAL**

Authors : S. Habib, M.D., M.A. Shirazi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to assess job satisfaction and mental health among employees of Hazrat-e Rasoul Hospital Complex. Method: The research sample included 300 hospital nursing and administrative employees (252 female and 48 male) who completed Job Satisfaction and General Health Questionnaires. Research data were analyzed by descriptive statistic methods and correlation coefficient. Findings: This study showed that on the whole 61% of employees were satisfied and 39% were unsatisfied with their jobs. The rate of job satisfaction in nurses was significantly lower than the administrative employees. In both groups, the greatest aspects of job satisfaction were expressed in relation to higher ranking workers and the nature of the work; the least satisfactory dimensions of the job were salary, fringe benefits, and possible awards and bonuses. A negative correlation was obtained between job satisfaction with the level of education. There was not a significant correlation between job satisfaction with age, sex, marital status, and history of employment. The total score of General Health Questionnaire for 53.3% of the sample was out of the normal range and also negatively correlated with the level of job satisfaction. In addition, the lowest level of mental health and job satisfaction was seen in nurses who worked in CCU, ICU, surgery rooms, and internal medicine wards. Results: There is a correlation between low level of job satisfaction and increasing mental disorders.

The Sources of Inspiration & Cancer Patients**■ THE SOURCES OF INSPIRATION AND THE LEVEL OF HOPE AMONG CANCER PATIENTS**

Authors : T. Pourghaznein, M.A., P. Hoshmand, M.A., E. Talasaz Firouzi, M.D., H. Esmaili, 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 determine the sources of inspiration and the variables related to the level of hope among cancer patients in Omid Hospital, city of Mash-had in 1999. Method: This analytic-descriptive assessment was carried out on 100 cancer patients from chemotherapy and radiotherapy wards as well as the clinic of Omid Hospital who were willing and able to take part in the study. The matchpairs method was utilized to sample two groups, one currently under treatment and the other already having completed a full treatment course. The data were collected by a demographic questionnaire, the Herth Hope Index, semi-structured interview, and an openended question. The data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings: Patients considered God, family, interaction and communication with the physicians and nurses, lack of physical ailments, and material supplies as the sources of inspiration. The finding also indicated that variables such as completion of a full treatment course, social support, and religious beliefs have significant effects on the level of hope. Results: Reinforcing

religious beliefs, social support, financial security, as well as signifying the significance of hope for the patients, and promoting communication and appropriate interaction of the physicians and nurses with the patients could enhance the level of hope among cancer patients.

Vol.8 No.3, WINTER 2003**Anxiety Disorders****■ PREVALENCE OF ANXIETY DISORDERS IN TEHRAN CITY**

Authors : H. Kaviani, Ph.D., S.A. Ahmadi Abhari, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This research investigated the prevalence of anxiety disorder among Tehranian population ages 20-64 years in summer and winter 1999-2000. Method: 1070 Tehranian were selected by random cluster sampling method and then they participated in screening anxiety test (Beck Anxiety Inventory). Those, whose scores were higher than the cut of point in anxiety inventory, were psychiatrically interviewed. In case of presence of disorder, its type was determined. The interviewers were blind to the result of patient's anxiety test. Findings: The results showed anxiety disorders in about 15% of subjects and also revealed anxiety level among women subjects is two to three times as much as men. Results: The current research presents similarities and differences in comparison with previous studies.

OCD, Fluoxetine & Clomipramine**■ THE EFFECTS OF FLUOXETINE AND CLOMIPRAMINE ON BLOOD SUGAR, CHOLESTEROL AND WEIGHT OF OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE**

Authors : M.R. Mohammadi, M.D., F. Momeni, M.A., R. Torkzaban, Pharm.D., P. Ghaely, Pharm.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: Evaluating the effects of fluoxetine and clomipramine on fasting blood sugar, triglyceride, cholesterol, weight, and liver function of obsessive-compulsive of Iranian children and adolescents. Method: 30 patients (7-17 yrs.) referred by Roozbeh Hospital with the diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), were selected as the subjects. Clinical interviews based on DSM-IV, Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (YBOS) and Maudsley Obsessive Compulsive Inventory (MOCI) was used for the purpose of diagnosis. The subjects were randomly assigned to two groups; each composed of 15 subjects. For a period of 8 weeks, in a double blind clinical trial, one group received fluoxetine and the other group received clomipramine. The first group started with 10 to 20 mg. of fluoxetine; the dosage was ultimately increased to 20-60 mg. per day in the second week. The second group received 25 mg. of clomipramine in the beginning and then in the second week, it was raised up to 75-200 mg. per day. The severity of OCD was measured by YBOS and MOCI at the beginning and end of the study. Triglyceride, Cholesterol, fasting blood sugar, and weight were first measured at the initial phase, and then two, four, and 8 weeks after the initiation of the medi-

cation. The results were analyzed by descriptive statistics and t-test. Finding: This study showed that fluoxetine decreased fasting blood sugar, cholesterol, and triglyceride significantly; fluoxetine increased the density of ALP of liver function. On the other hand, clomipramine decreased fasting blood sugar, cholesterol, and triglyceride; but had no effect on ALP of liver function. Both fluoxetine and clomipramine caused an increase in the density of SGPT and SGOT of liver function. Whereas after eight weeks of treatment, fluoxetine had little impact on the subjects' weight, clomipramine significantly increased their weight.

DEPRESSION & HEMODIALYSIS

PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS OF SHAHID HASHEMI NEJAD HOSPITAL

Authors : M. Salehi, M.D.*, A. Noormohammadi –Sarab, 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 research was to determine the prevalence of depression in patients undergoing hemodialysis and also to prevent and treat depression by clarifying the risk factors for these patients. Method: 60 patients (21 men, 39 women) who had undergone hemodialysis were selected as the subjects of the study by convenient sampling. A demographic questionnaire and Beck Depression Inventory were used to collect data; the results were then analyzed by c2 statistical test. Findings: In this study, 50% of the subjects were afflicted with depression; of which, 33.3% suffered from mild depression, 15% from moderate depression, and 1.7% suffered from severe depression. There was no significant difference between the two groups of depressed and non depressed patients across gender, age, marital status, and duration of dialysis factors. There was however a negative correlation noted between the level of education and depression. Results: Considering the high prevalence of depression, attending to the mental health of dialysis patients is indispensable in the area of depression. Specific plans need to be executed to prevent and treat their depression.

OPIOD DETOXIFICATION, BACLOFEN & CLONIDINE

BACLOFEN AND CLONIDINE IN OPIOID DETOXIFICATION

Authors : S.A. Ahmadi Abhari, M.D., A. Sha'bani, M.D., S. Akhundzadeh, Ph.D., S.M. As'adi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and side effects of baclofen and clonidine treatments in opioid detoxification. Method: 66 subjects from an outpatient setting diagnosed with opium dependency (based on DSM-IV) took part in a double blind study. Randomly 32 and 34 subjects were assigned to take respectively baclofen and clonidine for 14 days. Findings: Both drugs showed similar efficacy in regards to physical and mental symptoms of withdrawal syndrome. No significant difference was noted between the two groups on depression and anxiety scales. The side effect profiles of the two groups were more or less the same except for "vomiting" and "euphoria" which were more significantly evident in the baclofen group. Results: Baclofen can be invariably considered as an equivalent of clonidine, in opium detoxification.

LMT, ERET, RELAXATION & ANXIETY

EFFECTIVENESS OF LAZARUS MULTIMODAL THERAPY, ELLIS RATIONAL EMOTIONAL THERAPY AND RELAXATION ON DECR

Authors : E. Biabangard, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The current research was conducted to compare the effectiveness of Lazarus Multimodal Therapy, Ellis Rational Emotive Therapy, relaxation, and placebo on decreasing students' test anxiety. Method: 92 high school students suffering from test anxiety were selected as the subjects of the study. They were clients of counseling centers affiliated to Ministry of Education and National Youth Center in Tehran. Using simple random method, the subjects were assigned to five treatment groups: Lazarus Multimodal Therapy (n=20), Ellis Rational-Emotive (n=18), relaxation (n=19), placebo (n=17), and control group (n=17). After ten treatment session (two 50 minutes weekly sessions) for each group, the students' test anxiety was assessed once again. The data was analyzed by using multigroup pre-post test experimental design and analysis of variance. Findings: The findings revealed that the four therapeutic methods were more effective in reducing anxiety than the control group. There was no significant difference between Lazarus Multimodal Therapy and Ellis Rational Emotional Therapy. Lazarus Multimodal Therapy was significantly more effective in reducing anxiety than relaxation, placebo, and control groups. There was no significant difference between relaxation therapy and placebo method in reduction of anxiety. Results: Four therapeutic methods in this research significantly were more effective than control group.

SCZ & SEMANTIC NETWORK DISORDER

SEMANTIC NETWORK DISORDER IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: SEMANTIC PRIMING WITH SIMULTANEOUS PRESENTATION OF TWO

Authors : H.R. Naghavi, M.D., V. Sharifi, M.D., R. Kormi-Nouri, 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 automatic activation of semantic priming in schizophrenic patients. Method: 36 schizophrenic patients and 36 normal subjects participated in two experiments. In experiment one, the effect of semantic relation on identification of degraded targets was examined between a series of single prime words and single target words presented in a typical semantic priming paradigm. To restrict the priming to automatic processes, in experiment two, series of two primes were presented simultaneously instead of one. Both primes were related to the target, and the effect of semantic relation between two primes on identification of degraded targets was examined. Finding: In experiment one, both groups demonstrated semantic priming effect for related words; there was no significant difference between the two groups. In experiment two, semantic relation between two primes resulted in a significant priming effect in normal subjects, but not in schizophrenic patients. Results: This study showed that schizophrenic subjects have

difficulties in automatically activating related words in their semantic networks. Restricting semantic priming to automatic processes can suggest a way to resolve the inconsistencies in studies with schizophrenic subjects.

PERSONALITY DISORDERS & MALE PRISONERS

THE PREVALENCE OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS IN MALE PRISONERS OF SHAHR-E-KORD PRISON

Authors : H. Palahang, M.A., S.B. Vakilzadeh, M.D., F. Deris, M.S.

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

Summary: Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to determine the prevalence of personality disorders in male prisoners in Shahr-e-Kord prison. Method: 203 men, 16 years or older were selected through a systemic random procedure as the subjects of the study. They were then assessed by a clinical interview checklist based on ICD-10 diagnostic criteria. Where there was a discrepancy on diagnosis, MMPI-2 was used as an aid. Findings: The prevalence of personality disorder was 55.2% amongst the subjects. The most prevalent disorders were antisocial personality disorders (18.2%), schizoid personality disorder (8.4%), and dependent personality disorder (8.4%). They were followed by borderline (7.4%), mixed (3.4%), histrionic (3%), obsessive (3%) and paranoid personality disorder (2.5%). The results also indicated that the prevalence of personality disorder based on the sort of crime was the highest amongst the robbers, (64.1%) followed by inmates incarcerated for drug addiction, murder, drug dealing, and fraud respectively at 60.9%, 55.6%, 55%, and 40.9%. There were also a significant correlation between the subjects' marital status, educational level, and age with personality disorders. Results: The high prevalence of personality disorders among prisoners suggests a broader investigation and prevention measures by judicial system, prison authorities, and medical personnel.

PERFECTIONISM, NEED FOR APPROVAL & DEPRESSION

SURVEYING SCHEMATIC MENTAL MODEL, PERFECTIONISM AND NEED FOR APPROVAL, IN DEPRESSION

Authors : N. Samkhaniani, M.A., R.Yazdandoost, Ph.D.,A.A. Asgharnejad Farid, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The purpose of this research is to investigate two different perspectives on depressive thinking. One viewpoint considers depression as a reflection of increasing general accessibility of negative constructs and depressive memories; the other defines depressive thoughts as a reflection of changes at a more general level of cognitive representation. Method: 54 subjects selected by convenient sampling method took part in the study. They were assigned to the following three groups: 18 patients suffering from major depression, 18 patients suffering from obsessive-compulsive disorder, and finally 18 normal subjects composing the control group (10 female and 8 male in each group). To investigate contrasting predications from the two perspectives, depressed patients, obsessive patients, and normal control groups responded to Dysfunctional Attitude Scale (DAS), perfectionism, DAS-need for approval, and

Sentence Completion Task. Findings: The result of one-way analysis of variance showed a significant difference between depressed, obsessive, and normal groups on Sentence Completion Task and DAS-need for approval test. Furthermore, the follow up Tukey test indicated a significant difference between depressed and the normal groups; there was not a significant difference between depressed and obsessive groups. Results: The results supported schematic mental prediction. Since schematic model was established for perfectionism and need for approval in obsessive patients, its exclusive explanation for depressed patients may not be confirmed.

MUSIC THERAPY, RELAXATION & ANXIETY

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC THERAPY AND RELAXATION ON HOSPITALIZED CCU PATIENTS' ANXIETY

Authors : Y. S. Vahabi, M.S.

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

Summary: Objectives: The purpose of this research is to investigate the effect of music therapy and relaxation on hospitalized CCU patients' anxiety. Method: The subjects of the study were 90 patients hospitalized in one of the teaching hospitals in Tehran. The subjects were assigned randomly to three groups: music therapy, relaxation, and control. Data were collected via demographic information and Spielberger Questionnaires. For the music therapy group, a non-lyric tape was used; for the relaxation group a cassette player with headphone was used to play relaxation music for 30 minutes. Both before and after audio tape trial, Spielberger Questionnaire was completed by music therapy, relaxation, and control groups. The difference in anxiety scores assessed before and after the intervention determined the efficacy of music and relaxation tapes. Findings: The findings showed that both music therapy and relaxation method significantly reduced anxiety among the subjects. The level of control group's anxiety was not reduced in post-test assessment: Results: Hearing music and relaxation tapes reduce patient's anxiety.

DOWN SYNDROME, CEREBRAL PALSY, MACROCEPHALY & CHILDREN

ZINC HAIR CONCENTRATION IN CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM DOWN SYNDROME, CEREBRAL PALSY, MACROCEPHALY

Authors : H I. Nourmohammadi, Ph.D., F. Raiei, M.S.

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

Summary: Objectives: The purpose of this survey was to compare the amount of zinc concentration between normal children and the children suffering from Down syndrome, cerebral palsy, micro-macrocephaly, and hydrocephaly in Iran. The correlation between zinc concentration and the spoken syndromes was further assessed. Method: In the present study, the hair samples were used to estimate zinc concentration. Whereas many pathological conditions are associated with alteration of scarce elements in hair, samples of both normal children and patients were analyzed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Findings: The patients had significantly higher level of zinc concentration in hair samples than normal

children. Results: Considering the dietary of the children in the study, this increased level of zinc could not be attributed to qualitative dietary intake. Therefore, such a high accumulation of zinc uptake could be due to the very syndromes from which the children are suffering; this could lead to receiving or using cellular substances such as albumin, transferrin, or other related proteins.

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PERSONALITY TRAITS & PANIC DISORDER

PERSONALITY TRAITS IN PATIENTS WITH DIAGNOSES OF PANIC DISORDER

Authors : H. Haghshenas, Ph.D. , S.M. Mousavi Nasab, M.D., R.Farnam, 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 conducted to investigate the personality traits which may have a negative impact on patients' performance, health, and occurrence of panic disorder as well as its process and prognosis. Method: 51 subjects diagnosed with panic disorder were compared with 51 normal subjects through NEO Personality Inventory- Revised (NEO PI-R). Findings: The findings indicated that subjects suffering from panic disorder were more susceptible to experiences of anxiety, depression, aggression, guilt-feeling, and stress. They were less extraverted, but as capable of controlling their impulses as normal subjects; they prefer to have a stable life, and are not interested in experiencing adventures. Results: The study demonstrated that the personality traits of the subjects diagnosed with panic disorder more likely correlates with those of the Cluster C of personality disorders.

DEPRESSION, ANXIETY & SURGICAL WARDS

PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AMONG PATIENTS IN INTERNAL AND SURGICAL WARDS

Authors : T. Nazari, M.A. , M.T. Yassemi, M. D., M. Doust-Mohammadi, B. A., K. Nematzadeh Mahani, 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 determine the rate of prevalence of depression and anxiety among the patients in internal and surgical wards, and further to illustrate the correlates of these disorders with the population sample. Method: 250 in-patients of Internal and Surgical wards of General Hospital No.1, and Bahonar General Hospitals of Kerman University of Medical Sciences were selected through convenient sampling during a four month period. They were assessed through a questionnaire, which comprised 23 items related to depression and anxiety dimensions of SCL-90-R. The data were analysed through t-tests, analysis of variance, ANOVA, and Chi square. Findings: Analysis of prevalence of depression indicated that the highest rate of affliction belonged to the female patients in Internal ward with 71%; the male patients in Surgical Ward obtained the least rate of prevalence of depression with 39%. The average rate of prevalence of depression in various wards was 53.6%. Prevalence of anxiety was highest among female patients in the Internal wards (65%).

Male patients in Surgical ward obtained the lowest rate of prevalence of anxiety. The average rate of prevalence of anxiety in various wards was 50.4%. Regardless of gender, depression and anxiety were found to be more prevalent in internal wards than the surgical wards. Moreover, the difference between prevalence of anxiety in the two wards was statistically significant, and the rate of prevalence of anxiety was greater in internal ward than in surgical wards. Results: Depression and anxiety are more prevalent amongst the inpatients than the general public and the inpatient woman indicated the highest rate of prevalence of depression and anxiety than the other groups.

MENTAL HEALTH & FASTING IN RAMADAN

MENTAL HEALTH AND FASTING IN RAMADAN

Authors : S. Sardarpour Goudarzi, M. D., A. Sultani Zarandi, M. D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The study was conducted to evaluate the correlation between fasting in the month of Ramadan and mental health. Method: 75 seemingly healthy Moslem men intending to fast in Ramadan 1418 lunar calendar (1376 solar calendar, 1997 Christian calendar) as they had in the previous years were studied in a two-month period. The subjects' mental health was assessed through SCL-90-R at three stages, once in the beginning of Ramadan, then at the end of Ramadan, finally a month later. The data were analyzed through t-tests. Findings: The average scores of the subjects who fasted in Ramadan showed significant difference across all scales at the end of Ramadan as well as a month later. Fasting in Ramadan only significantly reduced the average score on the scale paranoia. The reduction was still significant at the follow up, a month after Ramadan. The study demonstrated that the scores obtained by the married subjects on obsession, compulsion, and paranoia scales were higher after Ramadan as compared to single subjects; the reduction of paranoia and the overall coefficient of symptoms were greater among the employed fasting subjects than their unemployed counterparts. Results: Fasting in Ramadan reduces some mental disturbances, but such reduction are not significant in most cases. There is a need for more controlled studies.

SPINAL CORD INJURY (SCI), SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS & DEPRESSION

STRESS COPING STRATEGIES AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN DEPRESSIVE VETERANS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY

Authors : A. Ebrahimi, M.A., J. Bolhari, M.D., F. Zolfaghari, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: Considering the role of internal resources, such as coping strategies, and external resources, such as social support, in the adaptation strategies employed by patients suffering from spinal cord injury (SCI), the present study was designed to examine the relation between coping strategies and the quality of social relationships with depression among veterans with SCI. Method: 70 home-staying veterans with spinal cord injury were randomly selected as the subjects of the

study. They were assessed through CS-R, QRI and BDI scales. The data were then analyzed through t-tests and Chi square. Findings: The findings showed that veterans with lowest degrees of depression significantly used effective and focused coping strategies, such as resorting to religion, active coping, planning, seeking social support, and positive interpretation. Moreover, veterans with highest degrees of depression enjoyed less social support and reported to having more interpersonal problems as compared to those with lowest degrees of depression. In addition, employment and volunteer service at the front (an index of belief and focused internal control) proved to be much less related to depression. Results: The results demonstrated the effective role of social support and special coping strategies in reducing depression, improving feelings, and enhancing tolerance for the complications and consequences of severe injuries such as SCI.

CONTROLLING THOUGHTS & DEPRESSION/ANXIETY-INDUCING MENTAL IMAGES

THE IMPACT OF TEACHING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL, ATTENTION DIVERSION, AND THOUGHT STOPPING IN REDUCING

Authors : M. Nazer, M.A., A. R. Sayyadi, 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: The present study focuses on the techniques of controlling thoughts and depression/anxiety-inducing mental images such as attention diversion and thought stopping to control thoughts and mental images related to craving of opiates. It also attempted to clear and control the subjects' environments to prevent possible temptation. Method: This study followed an experimental design. The subjects were selected from an available sample and randomly assigned to an experimental group and a control group, each comprised of 30 subjects. For a period of three weeks, the subjects in the experimental group were provided with twice a week training sessions of an educational program on environment control, attention diversion, and thought stopping, with each session lasting 35 minutes. The control group received the normal treatment used in the clinic. A 30-item questionnaire to obtain demographic information along with a daily scale to determine the frequency of temptations as well as its duration were utilized. Findings: The results showed that after 6 months, 19 out of 30 subjects in the experimental group were "clean", from opium whereas in the control group the number of "clean" subjects in the same period was 4 out of 30. During the 6th month, the daily average frequency of using thoughts was 0.89 in the experimental group; in the control group it was 1.1, the difference of which was not statistically significant. The duration of such thoughts in the 6th month was 5.8 minutes per day for the experimental group, and 38.7 minutes for the control group; this difference was significant. Results: Training on cleaning the environment, attention diversion, and thought stopping keeps more subjects clean in the experimental group up to six months. It also reduces the duration of temptations, but does not lead to any significant difference in the daily frequency of temptations. In general, application of this technique reduces temptation and craving.

WORRIES OF ANXIOUS, NORMAL CHILDREN & SCHOOL

COMPARISON OF THE WORRIES OF ANXIOUS AND NORMAL CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS OF DASHTESTAN

Authors : S. Mofrad, M.A., M.K. Atefvahid, Ph.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: The present study was designed to compare the worries of anxious children to that of normal children in the town of Dashtestan in Booshehr Province. Method : This was a post-hoc study conducted in two phases. In the initial phase, the validity and reliability of the research tools were assessed. In the main phase, the tests were administered on the subjects; next the collected sets of data were compared to one another. The anxious group was comprised of 30 subjects, (17 girls, 13 boys). In the normal group, there were 50 subjects (26 girls, 24 boys). Both groups were matched in terms of sex, age, and level of education. The age of the subjects ranged from 8 to 14 years, and their level of education ranged from the 2nd grade of primary school to 3rd grade of junior high school. The instruments used in the study were List of Children's Worries , Children's Worries Questionnaire, and Revised Children's Anxiety Scale. Findings: The study indicated a significant difference between the normal & anxious children in terms of anxiety indices; the anxious children were more worried than the normal subjects. Further examination of the impact of age and sex on anxiety indices showed that older children were more worried about their personal performance, whereas younger children were more worried about personal injury. The frequency of worrisome matters was greater among boys than girls. The review of anxiety indices in the different groups of subjects demonstrated no significant relationship between type of illness and anxiety indices.

MH, MIDDLE PERSIAN & PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND MENTAL HEALTH IN MIDDLE PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS

Authors : T. Ghaderi, 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 trace the literature related to the history of psychopathology and mental health in Middle Persian manuscripts. Method: The method consisted of library research into the hand written manuscripts and the collection of Middle Persian (Pahlavi) texts dating back to some fifteen hundred years ago. Findings: The frequency of the term ravan (psyche) and its lexical combinations reveal the basis of psychopathology, techniques of mental health care, and the history of psychology in ancient Persia.

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PSYCHIATRIST MANPOWER IN IRAN

PSYCHIATRIST MANPOWER IN IRAN: A PLANNING EVIDENCE

Authors : A. Ardalan, 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 purpose of human resources planning in the health services system is to account for a sufficient number of efficient manpower in all the needed professions, who are appropriately distributed in terms of geographical, gender, and organizational parameters. Any inadequacies in such planning will lead to lack of coordination between supply and demand. Planning for psychiatrist manpower follows the same rule. The changes in social, cultural, and economic conditions, followed by an increase in the intensity of mental disorders more than ever before calls for extended implementation of mental health programs and careful attention to proper human resources planning, which plays a governing key role in the success of such programs. The purpose of this article is to examine the various aspects of human resources planning in Iran. In this regard, it presents an assessment of the present conditions of manpower in Iran, a critique of reviews implemented in this area, a survey of the number of psychiatrists and its ratio to the population as compared to other countries, and the significant factors affecting the need for psychiatrists. Finally, appropriate suggestions are provided with regard to the lack of an existing integrated planning system, and the lack or inadequacy of the data required for future policy making in the country's mental health and treatment system.

DEPRESSION, SEXUAL ABUSE & STREET CHILDREN

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DEPRESSION AND SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG STREET CHILDREN

Authors : H.R. Ahmad Khaniha, M.D., Sh. Turkman Nejad, M.D., M.M. Hussaini Moghaddam, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study reviews the prevalence of present as well as prior history of sexual abuse and depression among the street children of South Tehran. Method: Using K-SADS, 87 street children as the subjects of the study from District 12 of Tehran were screened for depression. The prevalence of their experience of sexual abuse was assessed through clinical interviews. The average age of the subjects was 11 years. 56 children (64%) were boys and 31 children (36%) were girls. Findings: The results showed that 26 girls (86.7%) and 27 boys (48.2%) were diagnosed with depression. Significant co-relations were indicated between depression and the following variables: fathers' history of imprisonment, fathers' unemployment, and family income provided by someone other than the father. The findings also demonstrated that 18 subjects (20.9%) had been victims of sexual abuse; in 55.5% of the cases, the abuse was committed by a stranger. No significant co-relations were found between sexual abuse with depression, drug abuse, cigarette smoking, or other variables under study. Results: The high prevalence of depression and sexual abuse among homeless children demands serious attention from both governmental and non-governmental organizations in provision of protection and education for these children. Special attention invested in this stratum of the society is quite indispensable in the eradication of venereal diseases and the prevention of the spread of AIDS.

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ILLICIT SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE & TREATMENT

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO ILLICIT SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE AMONG TREATMENT SEEKING ADDICTS IN TABRIZ

Authors : M.A. Ghoreishizadeh, M.D., K. Torabi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study examined the leading factors causing drug abuse initiation and further continuation and relapse of illicit drug use by treatment seeking addicts in Tabriz Self-Referred Welfare Center. Method: Among those referring to the Center, 200 male addicts were randomly selected as the subjects of the study. The necessary information was collected through semi-structured psychiatric clinical interviews and a questionnaire on epidemiology as well as etiology of substance dependence. Findings: The findings demonstrated that the highest number of subjects (46%) fell in the 25 to 34-age range group; 65% possessed education below high school diploma and 78% were married. The most common substance used was opium (80%). As for the causation of substance abuse, the most common responses were in the following categories: peer pressure and interaction with unsuitable cohorts (28%), Enjoyment and recreational use (26%), Physical discomfort and pain relief (19%), Psychological pressures and life stressors (13%). The factors contributing to the maintenance and continuation of drug abuse were found in the categories of Feelings of dependence (20%), Inability to tolerate withdrawal symptoms (28%), Euphoric effects (15.5%), Elimination of anxiety and stress (12.5%), Self confidence (11%), Concentration, thinking and working capacity (13%). The factors leading to relapse after some periods of abstinence included Mental stress ensuing from withdrawal (45%), Banishment by the family (10%), Peer pressure (22%), Feeling of loneliness and social ostracism (8.5%), Unemployment (6%), and Depression (8.5%). Results: This study demonstrated that various biological, psychological, and social factors contribute to different levels of illicit substance dependence.

ADDICTION & OPIUM DEPENDENT PATIENTS

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF OPIUM DEPENDENT PATIENTS WITH SUCCESSFUL WITHDRAWAL ATTEMPTS AT RUMS OUTPATI

Authors : A.R. Sayyadi Anari, M.A., A.Esmaili, M.D., M.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: The purpose of the study was to examine the role of individual and social factors in continuation of treatment as well as relapse for opium dependent patients. Method: 920 opium dependent patients admitted to the self-referring clinic at the Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences (RUMS) were selected through random sampling as the subjects of the survey. In an ad hoc study, the subjects were monitored through a six-month follow up period. The data were collected through a demographic questionnaire. Findings: The results indicated 28.7% of the subjects had successful opium withdrawal, but 15.7% of them relapsed in less than 6 months, and only 119 subjects (12.9%) remained clean at the 6-month follow-up screening. In addition, there were significant

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differences found between the successful withdrawal group, unsuccessful withdrawal group, and the relapsed group across the following parameters: age, employment, marital status, ownership of a place of residence, type of opium, the usage route, daily dosage, initiation age, experience with other drugs, prior experiences with injection and abstinence. Results: Successful treatment cannot be judged with reference to a single variable; rather, there are a number of intervening factors that determine the prognosis of treatment, of which the addict's personal and social characteristics constitute only a part.

FORGIVENESS TREATMENT & EMPHASIS ON ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

FORGIVENESS TREATMENT WITH AN EMPHASIS ON ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE: A CASE STUDY

Authors : M. Khodayari Fard, Ph. D., B. Ghobari Bonab, Ph. D., A. N. Faghihi, Hujjat-UI-Islam, Ph.D., Sh. Vahdat Torbati, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The present article examines the application of "forgiveness" with an emphasis on Islamic perspective as a treatment method to improve interpersonal relationships and to enhance problem-solving skills in the resolution of difficulties and internal conflicts such as resentment toward others in particular. Method: The study was conducted as a library research and a testimonial report of two case studies in which the spoken treatment had been used. Findings: The findings demonstrated that by using this method, the resentful subjects were able to gradually replace their negative thoughts and feelings toward others with positive ones. Results: Forgiveness treatment-method is effective in reconciliation of the feelings, thoughts, and behaviors of the resentful; it improves relationships with others. This method seems to be more effective for those who have stronger religious inclinations.

PERSONALITY DISORDERS & EDUCATIONAL-TREATMENT CENT

PREVALENCE OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS AMONG THE HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS AT AN EDUCATIONAL-TREATMENT CENT

Authors : J. Shakeri, M.D., Kh. Sadeghi, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to examine the comorbidity of personality disorders with mental disorders that are focus of clinical attention. Method: 203 hospitalized patients (124 male and 79 female) at the psychiatric ward of Farabi Educational-Treatment Center in Kermanshah were selected from an available sample as the subjects of the study. A symptom check list was used to review the patients' psychiatric symptoms based on DSM- IV diagnostic criteria. Findings: 67.5% of subjects were found to suffer from co-existing personality disorders. Some of the most common dually diagnosed disorders were as follow: schizoid personality disorder with schizophrenia (25.8%), paranoid personality disorder with psychosis (48.3%), narcissistic personality disorder with bipolar (38%), borderline personality disorder with major

depression (61.2%), and antisocial personality disorder with drug-dependency (29.5%). Moreover, personality disorders were found to be more prevalent among the following groups of subjects: women, literate, younger, unemployed, third born or younger children of the family, patients whose parents were relatives, patients with personal or family history of psychiatric disorders, and subjects in higher socio-economic classes.

DIABETES MELLITUS & BIPOLAR DISORDER

PREVALENCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR DISORDER

Authors : A.Firouzabadi, M.D., T.Momen, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The study was implemented to investigate the prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus in the hospitalized patients suffering from bipolar disorder in Shiraz. Method: The subjects were 384 bipolar patients (192 female and 192 male) hospitalized in the psychiatric wards of Ibne'Sina and Hafez hospitals in Shiraz. The subjects' age range was between 13 to 85 years; their history of diabetes was evaluated and then compared with the general population in terms of prevalence of the disorder. Findings: 7 females and 9 males were diagnosed with diabetes, of whom only one was diagnosed with type II diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes among the population under study was 4.2%, which was significantly different from that of the general population. Results: The study implies that the comorbidity of the two disorders might be due to genetic inheritance, a cause-effect relationship, the presence of a shared disorder involving specific brain areas, or the effect of the medication.

OCD & GUILT FEELING SIGNS

OPTIONAL BIAS TOWARD GUILT FEELING SIGNS IN THE COURSE OF INFORMATION PROCESSING IN OBSESSIVE-COMPUL

Authors : Gh. Naziri, M. A., B. Birashk, 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 examine the bias toward signs related to guilt feeling in the course of information processing in obsessive-compulsive patients. Method: Within the framework of a quasi-experimental design, 20 obsessive-compulsive patients through a Stroop Test were compared with 20 depressed and 20 normal subjects. Findings: The findings of the study demonstrated that the obsessive-compulsive patients took more time to read guilt related color-signs; the depressed subjects too showed the same delay when compared to the normal group. No significant difference in lapsed time was noted among the three groups in relation to the signs lacking emotional load. Results: The results verify previous research findings concerning obsessive-compulsive disorder, which emphasize the role of guilt feeling as a foregrounding, exposing, or maintaining factor in this disorder. The clinical advices derived from the results of this research are to take notice of this symptom in the cognitive treatment of obsessive patients and attempting to reduce it.

ECT & Attitude of Nurses**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF NURSES REGARDING ECT AMONG STAFF AT A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL**

Authors : S. Mehrabian, M.A., S. Mohammad Alizadeh, M.A., M.R. Bahrapour, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: Although widely used in treatment of some mental illnesses, electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) still receives negative reactions, even from medical and nursing communities. The purpose of the present study was to determine the knowledge and attitude of the nursing staff at Shahid Beheshti Psychiatric Hospital in Kerman toward ECT, and their method of care for patients under ECT treatment. Method: 80 staff members of the spoken hospital were the subjects of the study. Reviewed by an aid of a questionnaire developed by the researcher, the staff's method of care was observed before, during, and after 80 consecutively conducted ECTs. Findings: The results demonstrated that most subjects were female (78.7%), married (73.8%), under 31 years of age (46.3%), and held a B.A. (or higher) degrees (51.3%). The subjects collectively responded correctly to 47.8% of the questions; 67.3% was reached on the attitude test score. A comparative analysis of the attitude scores based on demographic features, showed a statistically significant difference in terms of age, sex, and working experience, so that staff members who were older and had more working experience obtained lower attitude scores. Results: The nurses' limited knowledge of ECT and their slightly negative attitude toward it calls for ECT education for nurses.

POC & Pharmacological Treatment**THE IMPACT OF PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT ON PERSONALITY DISORDERS OF OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE PATIENTS**

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

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

Summary: Objectives: This study was designed to examine the changes in the diagnosis of personality disorders of obsessive-compulsive patients following a pharmacological treatment. Method: In a quasi-experimental design, 30 obsessive-compulsive patients (15 with and 15 without personality disorders) selected from an available sample, received pharmaceutical treatment for a period of three months. The tools used for this study included a demographic questionnaire, Hamilton Rating Depression Scale, Yale-Brown Obsessive-compulsive Scale, and MCMI-II. The subjects were matched in term of variables affecting treatment. The data were analyzed through a t-test, X², Mann-Whitney and Wilcoxon statistical methods. Findings: No significant difference was found in the number of personality disorders diagnosed before and after treatment in either group of obsessive-compulsive patients (with and without personality disorders). However, as a result of a personality trait comparison, a significant difference was indicated between the aforementioned groups before and after treatment. Results: Pharmaceutical treatment is more likely effective in bringing about changes in personality traits of obsessive-compulsive patients. Such an impact is either

influential in alteration of the ways by which this illness is manifested or by affecting personality traits directly.

Vol.7, No.4, Spring 2002**Epidemiological Study of Suicide****EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SUICIDE THROUGH THE FORENSIC MEDICAL CENTER IN THE PROVINCE OF KERMAN**

Authors : M.T.Yasamy, M.D., A.Sabahi, M.D., S.M.Mirhashemi, M.D., Sh.Seifi, M.D., P.Azar Keyvan, M.D., M.H.Taheri, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: An epidemiological study of suicide can provide grounds for effective preventive measures. The present study was carried out to examine the incidence of suicide in the Province of Kerman. Method: In this cross-sectional research lasting a year, all cases of suicide in the province recorded at the Kerman Forensic Medical Center were studied using the census method; and the relatives of the subjects were also interviewed in Kerman city using questionnaires. Findings: 63 cases of suicide were recorded within a period of one year in the Province of Kerman, of which 26 were committed in the city of Kerman. The incidence of suicide within the one-year period in the whole Province was 3.1 in 100000, ranging from Zero in Rafsanjan and Shahre Babak to 7.3 in 100000 in Zarand. Men committed suicide 2.26 times more than women did. Considering the age distribution among the population of the Province, suicide was found to be more common ($P < 0.05$) among young adults and adolescents than older people, and more frequent in the warmer seasons of the year. The most common method was self poisoning followed by hanging. Only in 32% of the cases the relatives of the victims believed that mental illness was the cause of suicide; and only 4% had previously called on a psychiatrist. It seems that there is a low to moderate background rate in the province upon which we are facing an epidemic in Kerman city and southern areas of the province. This paper presents a model for explaining regional differences in the incidence of suicide. Some suggestions are also presented both for reducing the incidence of suicide and for further research in the field.

Self-Burning in the Province**SELF-BURNING IN THE PROVINCE OF MAZANDARAN**

Authors : M. Zarghami, M.D., A. Khalilian, Ph.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study was designed to examine the demographic features, correlates, motives and the status of the people who commit self-burning behavior. Method: In a descriptive study, 318 self-burning cases admitted within a period of three years to the only burn center in the province of Mazandaran were studied through a demographic questionnaire and a semi-structured interview. Findings: The average age of subjects was 27 and 83% of them were females. Most of the subjects were married housewives with an education at the high school level. 62% of the subjects had engaged in self-burning behavior impulsively. The major reasons for self-burning were

assessed to be family feuds and marital discords. The occurrence of self-burning was mostly common in the day time hours and in spring season; the resulting mortality rate was 79%. In the follow-up survey, a male subject was reported to have died of self-hanging suicide 6 years later. An 8-10 year follow up showed no repetition of self-burning amongst the subjects in the study. Results: The demographic features and motivation indicators of the subjects suggest different preventive measures in various situations.

DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS & SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

PROBLEM SOLVING IN DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS WITH SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

Authors : H. Kaviani, Ph.D., P. Rahimi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study was based on a hypothesis suggested by some cognitive theories regarding depressive people having attempted suicide, which holds that because of depressive patients' difficulties in retrieving autobiographical memory, they are unable to engage in efficient problem solving. This in turn traps them in a vicious circle of depression, inefficient problem solving, and disappointment, which finally leads to suicide. Method: To investigate this hypothesis, the problem-solving approaches of a group of Iranian depressive suicide-patients were studied through Beck Depression Inventory, the Means- End Problem Solving Task, the Semantic Memory Test, and a memory test. Two cognitive scales were used to assess retrieval of autobiographical memory and problem solving approaches. Twenty such patients were compared with 20 healthy subjects who were all matched in terms of sex and age. Findings: The results demonstrated that the suicide group provided more irrelevant and limited numbers of solutions as compared to the control group. Moreover, significant correlation was noted between autobiographical memory and problem solving variables.

COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE, PTSD & NEUROTICS

A COMPARISON OF THE COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE IN POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDERS AND NEUROTICS

Authors : H. Haghshenas, Ph.D., M. Naghshvarian, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study compared some cognitive activities of two groups of patients: those suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and those suffering from anxiety and depression. Method: 20 patients in each group were studied through semi-structured interviews, cognitive tests of learning, visual and verbal pairs associations, digit span, word fluency, learning digit, and Verbal Intelligence Scale. The results were analyzed through a multivariate MANOVA. Findings: The findings demonstrated that the two groups were significantly different in terms of cognitive performance. The multi-variate analysis showed that the performance of the patients suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder was significantly less satisfactory than the depressive anxious patients on tests of word fluency, learning visual pairs associations, delayed learning and learning verbal pairs associations. Results: The patients with post-traumatic stress disorder suffer from

disabilities in expression, verbal and visual memories, which might be the result of soft brain abnormalities particularly in the hippocampus in the left hemisphere caused by an accident; this can seriously affect their social and individual life.

PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION & PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN MASHHAD

Authors : E. Abdollahian, M.D., Sh. Yazdani Farabi, M.D., R. Amiri Moghadam, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: This study was designed to examine the prevalence of depression among primary school children in Mashhad. Method: For this study 2071 four and five grade (10-12 years old) children (1049 boys, 1022 girls) were selected through random cluster sampling from all the seven educational districts in Mashhad; they were assessed in 1999-2000 using the Children Depression Inventory (CDI). The data were analyzed and further interpreted through application of non-parametric tests and statistical methods, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Mann-Whitney, Wilcoxon and Kruskal-Wallis, and linear correlation coefficients. Findings: The study demonstrated that the frequency of depression with a cut off point 20 in this city was 10.3%; depression was more prevalent among girls than boys (girls 13.1%, boys 7.6%). Moreover, the following variables were shown to effect childhood depression: divorce, changing neighborhood, changing school, family's socio-economic status, number of family members, traces of neuropsychiatric disorders in the family, and death of relatives. Results: The results indicate that children must be considered as a target group in future prevention plans. Moreover, utilizing screening tests to identify depression in children will help the health authorities to take secondary preventive measures more effectively.

Quality of life & Blind Students

A COMPARISON OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG BLIND STUDENTS AND THEIR SIGHTED COUNTERPARTS

Authors : H. Eftekhari M.D., M. Nojoomi M.D., J. Koohpayeh-Zadeh M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to compare the quality of life between blind students and their sighted counterparts in Tehran. Method: The subjects of this study were 93 blind students (18 girls and 75 boys) aged 15 and over, residing in Tehran and studying at Tehran schools for exceptional children. The comparison group was selected through a multi-stage random sampling from among students attending ordinary schools in Tehran. The number of girls was three times and the number of boys was two times that of their respective gender counterparts in the study group. Data was collected through the Quality of Life Questionnaire and an investigation of the subjects' visual acuity. A pilot study was carried out to eliminate some of the inefficiencies, and to increase both the reliability (Cronbach Alpha estimation) and the structural validity (through factor analysis). Findings: Analysis of the data demonstrated no significant difference in terms of

quality of life between the two groups. However a significant difference was noticed in the mobility domain (as a subset). A significant relationship was also noticed between quality of life and visual acuity in blind students. The level of education was significantly higher among the parents of sighted students. To increase the quality of life for the blind students, the followings were suggested by the Results: provision of group and individual means of transportation for the blinds, prevention of the development of visual disability, and complete correction of low vision through the use of modern appropriate vision aids.

WECHSLER MEMORY SCALE

STANDARDIZATION OF THE REVISED WECHSLER MEMORY SCALE IN SHIRAZ

Authors : M.Orangi M.A., M.k. Atefvahid, 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: In order to prepare, modify and standardize the Revised Wechsler Memory Scale, a pilot study was carried out in the city of Shiraz, after which the Farsi version of the Scale was produced. This study led to assessment of reliability as well as validity, generation of the sub-scales, and formulation of a set of standardized normative scores for the Scale. Method: 205 normal subjects aged 16 to 64 years and 11 mouths were classified into four age groups and tested by the Scale. Findings: The data collected through the performance of the subjects was converted into five composite scores, standard scores, and five composite indices for each age group. Moreover, the percentile ranks corresponding to the five composite scores were calculated for each age group. The reliability of the scale was measured through a test-retest method. The reliability coefficients of the retests ranged from 0.28 to 0.98 for the subtests and the composite tests, which is satisfactory. The standard error of measurement was calculated as well. The most reliable index was Attention/Concentration; after that came Verbal Memory. To investigate validity of the new version of Scale, it was administered to a clinical group who were either diagnosed with or suspected of memory impairment. In comparison with the normative sample in terms of five indices, the clinical group scored lower in the scale indices.

BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS , SLOW-LEARNING SCHOOL & OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS IN SLOW-LEARNING SCHOOL CHILDREN AT OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Authors : F.Behnia M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The present research is a qualitative study of the behavioral disorders of slow-learning female school children. Method: 24 students were assessed through a Rutter Behavioral Questionnaire (Teacher's Form). They suffered from behavioral disorders and had been referred to occupational therapy clinic by their teachers. They were 6-8 years old. On the basis of the Questionnaire, 18 were diagnosed with behavioral disorders. Thus group sessions were held with their families and teachers. Furthermore, the children's behaviors were also

observed in their educational environment. Findings: The findings indicated that the most common behavioral problems among the slow-learning students were dependence on mother for homework and habitual behaviors (e.g. nail biting, lip sucking, pencil biting etc). Moreover, different forms of maladaptive behaviors were noticed in those children; these behaviors were geared toward reducing anxiety stemming from failure in obtaining both scores of 20 (A+) and educational advancements. Results: The common behavioral disorders which are accompanied by slow-learning can be easily identified and treated through consulting parents and teachers.

DELA CATO NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL METHOD & HYPERACTIVE

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF DELA CATO NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL METHOD IN TREATMENT OF HYPERACTIVE

Authors : F.Momeni M.A., H.Bahrami, Ph.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 evaluate the effectiveness of Dela Cato method in the treatment of hyperactive 7-12 years old boys. Method: 60 out of 120 boys admitted to psychiatrists' offices and the Children Clinic of Roozbeh Hospital were randomly selected. These subjects had a diagnosis of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) on the basis of DSM-IV criteria and Conners Parents and Teachers Scale. In the pre-treatment phase, the Conners Parents and Teachers Scale was administered to all the children. The experimental group was treated with Dela Cato neuropsychological method. Findings: After the treatment phase, which took four months, the Conners Scale was once again administered to both groups. The data was analysed through central indices. A t-test compared the means between the correlated groups. The results demonstrated a significant difference between the behavior of ADHD children and that of the control group.

MENTAL HEALTH & INFERTILE INDIVIDUALS

STRESSORS, THEIR COPING STRATEGIES, AND RELATION TO MENTAL HEALTH IN INFERTILE INDIVIDUALS

Authors : H. Pahlavani, M.A.; K. Malakuti, M.D. E. Shahrokh. Tehrani Nejad, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The present study, an ex post facto design was carried out to compare the degree of stress, coping strategies, and the state of mental health in fertile individuals with those in infertile individuals. Method: Two groups of subjects were compared with one another, each consisted of 20 males and 20 females; the first group was consisted of infertile and the other one of fertile individuals. The infertile subjects were randomly selected from the cases admitted to Rooyan Infertility Clinic. Both groups were matched in terms of variables such as sex, age, education, and length of marriage. Findings: the study demonstrated that the infertile group experienced greater stress and lower mental health. Moreover infertile males experienced less stress and better mental health as compared to infertile females. The infertile subjects who tended to adopt less useful coping strategies, possessed lower mental health, but showed no significant difference in adopting problem-centred

and emotion-centred coping strategies. Moreover, the adoption of less useful coping strategies was significantly greater among infertile females than infertile males.

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DELUSIONAL DISORDERS

DELUSIONAL DISORDERS AMONG PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS IN ROOZBEH HOSPITAL, TEHRAN

Authors : M. Sadeghi, M.D., P. Aliverdi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: Delusional disorder is not a common psychotic disorder, often characterized by single and systematic delusions. The present study was designed to examine delusional disorder in terms of epidemiology, symptomatology and, phenomenology, as well as its diagnostic features, which distinguish it from other mental disorders. Method: The subjects were 51 patients (34 male, 17 female, 45 hospitalized, and 6 out patients), who were diagnosed as suffering from delusional disorder on the basis of DSM-IV diagnostic criteria. They were studied for a period of two years at Roozbeh Hospital. The data was collected through a 49 item questionnaire, a Wechsler IQ Test, and CT scans. Findings: The most prevalent delusions were found to be persecutory and jealousy delusions (49.2% and 40.7% respectively). The average age for the onset of the disorder was about forty one. 20% of the patients were from low socio-economic conditions. In 45% of the cases, severe mental stress was noticed in the background. Traces of mental disorder in the family history, organic disease, and substance abuse were estimated to be 30%. Results: The pattern of delusional disorder in this study seems not to be much different from that of similar studies.

SUICIDE ATTEMPT

SUICIDE ATTEMPT BY INSERTION OF A SEWING NEEDLE IN THE SKULL: SINGLE CASE REPORT

Authors : H. Raihani, M.D., A. R. Ghaffari Nejad, M.D.

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

Summary: There have already been cases of insertion of sewing needles in the skull through the fontanelle for the purpose of murdering or hurting infants and babies. However, no such cases of suicide were ever reported. The present study reports the case of a 25 year old single woman, suffering from mild mental retardation and major depression, who attempted suicide by inserting two sewing needles in her skull, at a previous craniectomy area. Two years before this, the patient had inserted two sewing needles in her belly, and the needles were removed by laparotomy. In mentally retarded patients, depression may manifest itself as masochistic behaviors, and sometimes as suicidal attempts. After the needles were removed from the skull, and the patient underwent a four-week anti-depression treatment (with a daily dose of 100 mg nortriptyline), the symptoms improved and the patient was discharged from

hospital.

TONIC-CLONIC SEIZURE, MYOCLONIC SEIZURE & CLOZAPINE

PREVALENCE OF SEIZURE AMONG PATIENTS UNDER CLOZAPINE TREATMENT IN SHAHID ESMA'ILI PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

Authors : M. F. Ghalebani, M.D., M. Eftekhari, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: There are two seriously limiting complications (agranulocytosis and seizure) in usage of clozapine as the major medication in treatment of schizophrenia. The present study was designed to investigate the degree of prevalence of seizure among patients under clozapine treatment. Method: The subjects were all the patients under clozapine treatment in Shahid Esma'ili Psychiatric Center up to March 1998. Findings: The data collected from the files of 70 patients under clozapine treatment demonstrated that 9 patients (12.9%) were affected by some kind of seizure, of whom 6 (i.e. 8.6%) were affected by Tonic-clonic seizure, and 3 (i.e. 4.3%) by myoclonic seizure. All the patients affected by seizure had received doses of 300 to 600 mg. of clozapine. Statistically, no meaningful correlation was found between appearance of seizure and variables such as sex, age, and dose of medication. Results: With regard to the rather high prevalence of seizure as demonstrated here, the study suggests greater care measures for prevention of such seizure among patients under clozapine treatment, such as avoiding simultaneous administration of multiple medications, and starting with low doses and gradually increasing the doses.

NATURAL KILLER CELLS & MDD

THE IMPACT OF MEDICAL TREATMENT ON NATURAL KILLER CELLS IN MAJOR DEPRESSION

Authors : S. Tooba'i, M.D., M. Sajjadi, M.D., A. A. Ghaderi, M.D.

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

Summary: Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between natural killer cells and the clinical trend of depression before and after treatment. Method: The subjects were 15 patients diagnosed with primary major depression, and 15 non-patients selected from among medical students and laboratory staff, matched in terms of age and sex. In the patient group, 6 out of 15 did not continue with the treatment, and 2 were refractory. Findings: The findings demonstrated that two months after pharmaceutical treatment of depression, the level of natural killer cells significantly increased among the patient group. Results: With regard to the findings of the present study, as well as previous studies, psychiatric disorders in general and, depression in particular, seem to have a significant impact on the increment of natural killer cells. Moreover, it seems that paying attention to mental health, and psychiatric intervention in illnesses which are closely related to inefficiency of the immunity system, can both pave the way for greater improvement of mental health.

Psychiatric Symptoms & Students

■ SURVEYING THE FREQUENCY OF PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS AMONG SENIOR MEDICAL AND NON-MEDICAL STUDENTS OF TEHRAN

Authors : A. A. Noorbala, M.D., S. A. Fakhra'i, 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 and compare the degree of suffering and severity of psychiatric symptoms among senior students of medicine and of other fields. Method: The subjects were 126 senior students of medicine and 84 senior students of science, technology and art at two Tehran Universities. They were matched in terms of demographic factors. They were administered by SCL-90-R and a demographic questionnaire. The inclusion criterion was being final student and the exclusion criterion was set for individual who were clearly suffering from a psychiatric illness. The study examined the relationship between mental health problems and the following variables: age, sex, economic status, family relationships history of participation in the war and suffering from war injuries, weak academic performance, traces of physical and mental illness in the family and in personal history, degree of satisfaction with the educational status, and the subject's religious attitudes. Findings: The results demonstrated that except for phobias, mental health problems were significantly more prevalent in medical students than in students of other fields, and that the rate of this difference was clearly higher among female students of medicine.

Psychiatric Disorders & Opium Dependents

■ PREVALENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN OPIUM DEPENDENTS

Authors : M. Nazer, M.A., E. Khaleghi, M.D., A. R. Sayyadi, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The present study explored the relationship between severity of psychiatric disorders and degree of opium dependence as a negative prognosis in treatment of drug addicts. Method: This study is a descriptive-cross sectional, the subjects were 240 (232 men and 8 women) randomly selected from among opium addicts seeking treatment. The instruments were an MMPI test and a psychiatric interview performed individually. The data were analyzed through a Chi Square, analysis of variance and a Tukey test. Findings: The most common method of using opium is the poker-stone method. The average drug taking period was 5.96 years, the average starting age was 24, and the average number of give-up attempts was 1.1. 50.4% were found to suffer from one or more psychiatric disorders, the most common ones being anti-social personality (25%), depression (20.5%) and anxiety (18.3%) respectively. The study demonstrated that psychiatric disorders intensify as opium dependence increases; 30.5% of those who used opium smoking pipe, 39.2% of those who used poker and stone, 73% of those who sniffed the drug and 92.3% of heroine addicts were found to be suffering from psychiatric disorders. Results: The presence of mental disorders in addicts is not far from reality. To treat them, severity of addiction and psychiatric disorders should both be taken into consideration. Degree of addiction serves both as a sort of

negative prognosis in unsuccessful give-up attempts, and as a cause for higher rates of comorbidity of psychiatric disorders.

The Role of Family & Substance Abuse Disorder

■ THE ROLE OF FAMILY VARIABLES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER

Authors : M. A. Besharat, Ph.D., M. Mirzamani, Ph.D., R. Pourhossain, 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 carried out in consideration of the decisive role of family variables in the development, persistence and treatment of psychological disorders, and the nature of the relationship between disorders and drug abuse, and the significance of these relationships in planning treatment and preventive measures. Method: Family characteristics and the role of these variables in the development of drug abuse were studied among 24 male drug addicts who had referred to a private physician over a period of two years. Findings: The study demonstrated that substance abuse disorders are related to the quality of family relations, overprotection by father and mother, and socio-economic conditions of the family. In addition, a significant difference was found between the subjects who live with both parents and those who only live with their mother, in terms of mother's overprotection, starting age of the first substance abuse experiences, addiction age, and self respect. Results: The results demonstrated that, imposition of responsibilities on the son due to the father's absence, along with mother's overprotection, and development of false self confidence in the son are among the family characteristics of young addicts.

Memory, Trait Anxiety & OCD

■ EXPLICIT MEMORY BIAS IN TRAIT ANXIETY AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

Authors : Z. Izadikhah, M.A., H. Ghasemzadeh, Ph.D., F. Fada'ie, 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 explicit memory bias in trait-anxiety and obsessive compulsive disorder. Method: Memory bias was examined in three groups of subjects: low-trait anxious (20 subjects), high-trait anxious (20 subjects) and obsessive-compulsive patients (20 subjects) in whom danger schemata were activated after they were exposed to threat-related material. The trait-anxious subjects were selected from among university students through a Spielberger Test. The obsessive-compulsive patients were identified by psychiatrists or clinical psychologists on the basis of DSM- IV criteria. All subjects were tested on explicit memory, and the data was analysed through analysis of variance. Findings: The high trait anxious group demonstrated explicit memory bias against threatening adjectives, whereas the obsessive-compulsive subjects demonstrated explicit memory bias against obsessive threatening adjectives. Results: The results demonstrated that both the obsessive-compulsive patients and the high trait-anxious subjects are biased against threat-related material.

PICTORIAL AND VERBAL EXPRESSION & CHILDREN

▪ A COMPARISON OF PICTORIAL AND VERBAL EXPRESSION IN PERSIAN VERBS AMONG CHILDREN AGED FOUR AND FIVE

Authors : M. Imani Shakiba'i, M.A., H. Ashayeri, M.D., Z. Agha Rasouli, M.A., M. R. Keyhani, M.A.

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

Summary: Objectives: The study aimed at designing a verb-naming test for healthy children, which could serve as a basis for planning an appropriate approach to the assessment of verb-naming ability among aphasic children. Method: The study was carried out in 2000 as an analytical survey with 140 children aged four and five, selected from day care centers in the east of Tehran, through random cluster sampling. In the pictorial

approach, the subjects were asked to name the action depicted in any one of 30 color pictures shown to them. In the verbal approach, the subjects were asked 30 questions about the same verbs/actions. Each subject's score was then calculated and considered as an index of verb expression in any one of the two approaches. Findings: No difference was noticed among the four-year old children in terms of subjects' scores on the verbal and pictorial tests, whereas the five-year old girls proved to be better in verbal expression than in pictorial expression. Results: According to the results of the study, asking questions about actions or explaining them seems to be more helpful than using still pictures in retrieving verbs. While encouraging the child to engage in dynamic mental activity, the former seems to make the child think and better remember things. Moreover, the visual decoding of non-verbal information depends on the child's mental condition, and her/his imagination. Thus, still pictures seem to be inadequate means of assessing verb-naming ability.

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مراجعات في لغات المعرفة

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي

قريباً... : نهاية جوان 2006

العدد 3

من

سلسلة الكتاب الإلكتروني لشبكة العلوم النفسية

مدخل إلى سيبرنطيقا التفكير

د. سليمان جار الله