SOMATIC TREATMENTS

[Abstract:0154] Somatic treatments
Comparison of clinical characteristics of patients receiving electroconvulsive therapy as inpatients and outpatients

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Objective: Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is one of the efficient and reliable somatic treatments used in severe mental disorders. In our country ECT procedures are generally performed on hospitalized patients. The use of ECT in acute outpatients gradually increases as an acute and maintenance treatment. Studies that compare acute outpatient ECT and ECT applied after hospitalization are limited. The present study reviews clinical characteristics of acute outpatient ECT and inpatient ECT comprehensively and retrospectively.

Methods: Patients (n=904) who were admitted to the Psychiatry Clinic of Dicle University, Faculty of Medicine between 2011 and 2014 and received ECT (n=138) as well as outpatients who had ECT (N=138) in acute attacks were included into the study. The files of these patients were reviewed retrospectively.

Results: ECT application ratio in patients admitted into our clinic was found 15.3%. ECT was mostly applied to patients with depression. There was no difference detected between age, number of ECT sessions applied, diagnosis and gender of admitted patients and outpatients (p>0.05).

Conclusion: In our study, clinical characteristics of patients who received ECT after admission or as outpatients were detected to be similar. We believe that a cost-efficient treatment method may be presented to the patients by including acute outpatient ECT more in the treatment plan of the physicians.

Keywords: electroconvulsive therapy, inpatient, outpatient


[Abstract:0222] Somatic treatments
Association between family functioning and self-esteem in acne patients

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Objective: Acne is a disease that affects people of all ages both physically and psychologically. Psychological problems related to acne include a decrease in self-esteem, impaired self-image, problematic family relations, depression and anxiety symptoms. The association between acne and psychiatric processes is bidirectional. Psychological distresses can exacerbate acne, and psychiatric disorders can develop secondary to acne vulgaris. The aim of this study is to examine the association between family functioning and self-esteem in acne patients. We also want to compare acne and a healthy group in terms of anxiety, depression, family functioning and self-esteem.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 146 patients with acne vulgaris and 95 persons without acne were evaluated by the Beck Anxiety and Beck Depression Scale, McMaster Family Assessment Device (FAD), and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale.

Results: In concordance with some previous studies, the acne and control groups showed no significant differences in the Beck Anxiety and Beck Depression Scale scores. There were no significant differences between the acne and control groups in terms of self-esteem or family functioning either. Concerning family functioning, general functioning, communication, affective responsiveness, problem solving, and role assignments were found to be significantly associated with the acne patients' self-esteem. There is a high association between communication, role assignments, and affective responsiveness subscales of the Family Assessment Device and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale scores in the acne group.

Conclusion: These consequences indicate that the psychiatric effects of acne can be associated with healthy family relations, support and response of family and maybe by baseline self-esteem. Effective communication skills, affective responsiveness and role assignments in