PSYCHIATRY IN PRIVATE PRACTICE

[Abstract:0323] Psychiatry in private practice
The effect of type D personality on health-related quality of life in patients that underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopy: a preliminary study

Ertugrul Kargi, Ugur Cakir, Edip Erdal Yilmaz, Taha Can Tuman, Osman Yildirim, Mustafa Sit

1Department of General Surgery, Abant Izzet Baysal Training and Research Hospital, Bolu-Turkey
2Department of Psychiatry, Abant Izzet Baysal Training and Research Hospital, Bolu-Turkey
3Department of General Surgery, Diyarbakir Gazi Yasargil Training and Research Hospital, Diyarbakir-Turkey

e-mail address: tahacantuman@hotmail.com

Objective: In contrast to studies investigating the relationship between personality traits with upper gastrointestinal problems, studies investigating the relationship of personality traits and quality of life in these patients are limited. The aim of our study is to investigate the relationship between D-type personality and health-related quality of life in patients that underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopy.

Methods: One hundred and ninety-eight patients over eighteen years of age who had been admitted to the general surgery policlinic for gastrointestinal complaints and underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopy were included to our study. First, a sociodemographic questionnaire was given to the patients. Then General Health Survey Short Form-36 (SF-36) was given to assess health-related quality of life. Finally, Type D Scale (DS14) was used for D-type personality traits. Type D Scale has two subscales: negative affect and social inhibition.

Results: Ninety-one patients (45.9%) met the criteria for D-type personality (negative affect and social inhibition). One hundred and forty-two patients (71.7%) met the criteria of negative affect subscale of the Type D scale. One hundred and seven (54%) patients met the criteria of social inhibition subscale of the Type D scale.

Conclusion: Patients admitted to the general surgery department due to gastrointestinal complaints should be examined in the psychiatry department to be evaluated in terms of type D personality.

Keywords: D type personality, negative affect, social inhibition, gastrointestinal system complaints, endoscopy


[Abstract:0569] Psychiatry in private practice
Psychiatric assessment of burned children and adolescents followed in a training and research hospital’s burns unit

Hilal Aydemir, Gulser Senses Dinc, Zeynep Goker, Ozden Sukran Uneri, Rabia Demir, Atilla Senayli, Emrah Senel

1Department of Child Psychiatry, Ankara Pediatric Hematology Oncology Training and Research Hospital, Ankara-Turkey
2Department of Child Surgery, Ankara Pediatric Hematology Oncology Training and Research Hospital, Ankara-Turkey

e-mail address: hilalsevinc38@gmail.com

Objective: Burn is a trauma affecting many systems in the human body that may cause temporary or permanent morbidity. Some emotional or social problems are also observed beside physical disorders in burned children or adolescents. This study was aimed to evaluate the psychiatric status of hospitalized children in a burns unit retrospectively.

Method: Data of burned children, hospitalized in the Ankara Pediatric Hematology Oncology Training and Research Hospital between June 2013 and August 2014, who were seen by the Child Psychiatry Department, were evaluated. A total of 19 children's data were collected, including demographic features, reasons for consultation, their medical as well as psychiatric evaluation and treatment. All variables were analyzed by using SPSS 17.0 (Chicago Inc., 2008) program.

Results: Mean age of cases was 103.6±61.8 months (24-210 months), 68.4% of them (n=13) were male and 31.6% of them were female. The most common cause of burn was accidents (n=15, 78.9%). Burns had arisen from open fire (n=7, 36.8%), liquids like hot water or milk (n=6, 31.6%). The mean percentage of total body surface area burned was 41.7% (11-70% range), and the majority of cases had second and/or third-degree burns (n=11, 57.9%). Mean duration of hospitalization in the burns unit was 42.8±34.1 days (13-128 days). Mean day of psychiatric consultation after hospitalization was 20 (7-52 days) and the mean number of consultations was two (1-5) for all children.
“Sleep problems” was the most common reason for consultation (n=8, 42.1%). Psychiatric evaluation in the first examination resulted as follows: 36.8% (n=7) had “acute stress disorder”, 26.3% (n=5) “normal adaptation process”, 15.8% (n=3) showed “anxiety disorders”, 15.8% (n=3) had “adjustment disorder”. It was found that after first psychiatric consultation 42.1% of the patients (n=8) were not recommended any medication. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) (36.8%, n=7), hydroxyzine hydrochloride (10.5%, n=2), benzodiazipine (5.3%, n=1) and risperidone (5.3%, n=1) were prescribed in this population.

**Conclusion:** The determination of psychopathology in most children with burns and the finding of “acute stress disorder” as the most common psychopathology in these patients are consistent with the literature. There are few studies regarding treatment of stress emerging after trauma in children. Recognizing early symptoms of these patients is crucial for early psychiatric evaluation and intervention to reduce development of psychiatric comorbidity. There is a need for further studies about pharmacotherapy in pediatric burns patients.

**Keywords:** burns, children, treatment

*Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology 2015;25(Suppl. 1):S172-S3*