

P01-98 - INFLUENCE OF THE COMMORBID POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER ON THE CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF THE DEPRESSIVE EPISODE

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The objective of the paper is to determine the pattern of influence of the chronic posttraumatic stress disorder on the clinical presentation of the depressive episode. The focus of investigation is the comparison of the characteristics of the depressive episode comorbid with chronic posttraumatic stress disorder with the depressive episode which is a part of the primary depressive disorder.

Method: The investigation included 60 patients. Assessment was made by means of the following instruments: Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale for DSM-IV (MADRS), Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD) and Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-IV (CAPS). The differences between groups were evaluated using Student *t* test and by means of the correlational analysis of the data with $p < 0.05$.

Results obtained showed significant clinical severity of the depression comorbid with posttraumatic stress disorder. The group of the symptoms: lassitude, inability to feel, suicidal thoughts and inner tension contributed mostly to the global severity of the comorbid clinical depression.

Conclusion: The interpretation of results in the light of pathophysiological mechanisms underlying the symptoms will enable the insight onto possible mechanisms of interaction of two disorders. Both classical and current trends of the psychoanalytical thinking, referring to melancholia and to transformation of the trauma in the internal world, enabled explanation of the deepening of depression observed after ten years follow-up of the traumatized population.