

Conclusions: There may be substantial benefit in providing a support network system for women doctors and other health care professionals who suffer from stress in the workplace.

Keywords: stress, women doctors, job satisfaction, mental ill-health.

P0028

Posttraumatic growth within war torture survivors in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Aim: Aim of this research is to assess the level of posttraumatic growth within war torture survivors.

Method: Research sample consisted of 128 clients who experienced war torture and who are included in multidisciplinary rehabilitation in The Center for torture victims in Sarajevo. As research instruments Sociodemographic questionnaire (CTV Sarajevo, 2006), List of stressful events (Butolo, Foa, Riggs-PSS 3) and Posttraumatic Growth Inventory (Tedeschi and Calhoun, 1996) were used.

Results: Sociodemographic data in this study shows that average age of the sample is 56, and that 55% male examinees were included in the study. Most of them were Bosniaks, and 53,1% unemployed. The results on the List of stressful events shows that 96,9% of clients experienced physical assault by unknown person and 92,2% of them experienced ethnic cleansing. The results on total PTGI in this research shows the mean value (2,2909) which indicates that they experienced moderate change after traumatic event. The highest score (2,9531) is related to subscale of Higher appreciation of life, while the lowest score (1,7578) is obtained at the subscale of New possibilities.

Conclusion: The results of this research shows that after being exposed to extreme traumatic events like war torture, even fifteen years after that, the level of posttraumatic growth within war torture survivors in Bosnia and Herzegovina is moderate.

P0029

Childhood Trauma, alterations of Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenocortical (HPA) Activity, and Psychopathology in patients with Alcohol Dependence

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Background and Aims: The consequences of Childhood trauma (CT) become increasingly apparent. The available data suggest that (1) CT is related to persisting alterations of HPA activity, (2) CT is related to psychopathology in patients with substance use disorders (SUD), and (3) alterations of HPA activity are related to craving and psychopathology. However, none of the existing studies have tried to integrate these different perspectives.

Methods: We assessed anxiety (STAI), depression (BDI) and craving (OCDS-D) in a consecutive sample of 42 patients with alcohol dependence (37% female, 63% male) on day 1 (t1) and day 14 (t2) after their admission to a detoxification unit. Morning plasma

levels of cortisol and ACTH were assessed and a standard dexamethasone test (DST) was performed (t2). Finally, the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire was administered.

Results: At t1, cortisol levels correlated significantly with anxiety ($r=.34^*$) and sexual abuse ($r=.38^*$). An inverse relationship was found between ACTH levels and both, emotional abuse and emotional neglect (t1: $r=-.33^*$, $r=-.39^*$; t2: $r=-.32^*$, $r=-.51^{**}$). This relationship persisted when controlling for depression. Craving was related to anxiety and depression (t1: $r=.53^{**}$, $r=.60^{**}$; t2: $r=.39^*$, $r=.35^*$), but not to cortisol or ACTH levels. No relationships existed between CT and the DST outcome.

Conclusions: Our results give first evidence that CT is related to changes of the HPA activity in SUD patients, but they could not be further clarified by the DST. Psychopathology was related to both, early trauma and craving. Future studies should try to further examine these complex relationships.

P0030

Affective model of stress related disorders: State-Trait approach

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The purpose of the study was to elaborate of integrated psychopathological and psychological affective model of stress related disorders for the improvement of individual treatment approaches.

Methods: Diagnostic interview (based on ICD-10) – 125 symptoms (Stress Syndrome, Generalized Anxiety Disorder and Depressive Episode); Types of Affectivity Scale (Kovalevskaya, 2006), Pictogrammes Test (Luria, 1961); statistical analysis.

Results: A total of 175 out-patients with stress-related disorders have been investigated - 104 females and 71 males, mean age-33.9+10.6. Mean duration of disorder – 11.5+11.3 months. Psychic traumas: family conflicts – 70.3%, sever relations – 15.4%, death of a close person – 4,6%, severe disease of a close person – 4%, occupational conflicts – 1%. The results have shown three affective ways of psychic trauma fixation and disorders persistence – in anxious, melancholic and apathetic type. In elaboration of affective model of stress-related depression an integration of psychopathological and psychological results for statistical analysis was applied. The characteristic features in clinical symptoms, affectivity traits and psychic trauma perception variants of each type of affective spectrum revealed.

Conclusions: The results of the study have shown three types of affectivity in heterogeneous group of stress related disorders – anxious, melancholic and apathetic. The integrated clinical and psychological (state-trait) diagnosis of the spectrum variants is the basis for the individually directed complex therapy and rehabilitation.

P0031

Synergetics of syndrome of professional burnout in psychiatric community

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Professional activity connected with intensive and close communication with people often causes psychological, mental overfatigue, and in the time context, it disturbs the state of balance and inevitably leads to the syndrome of professional burnout (SPB). Activity of medical workers presupposes emotional saturation, psychophysical