

P-134 - PANIC DISORDER; COMORBIDITY AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

I.Licanin, S.Fisekovic

Psychiatry, Clinical Centre Sarajevo University, Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Introduction: Numerous of clinical, epidemiological international studies shows high prevalence and the importance of the panic disorder and its co morbidity.

Aim: The aim of this study is to analyze prevalence of panic disorders and its co morbidity in subjects at the Psychiatric Clinic KCUS, and examine the demographic profile of patients.

Patients and methods: Randomly selected subjects (aged between 18 and 64 years, N=3679, who were hospitalized at the Psychiatric Clinic from 01/01/2010-31.12.2010.) were interviewed by the Structural Clinical Interview (SCID) which generated DSM-IV diagnoses and to assess co morbidity. Depressive symptoms were assessed by Hamilton Depression Scale (HDRS) with items. Anxiety symptoms were assessed with Beck Anxiety Inventory scale with 21 items. Study is retrospective, clinical-epidemiological.

Results: Of the total number of patients, (3679) 424 (35.3%) was found with panic disorder. Panic Disorder is the most common among male population 45-64 age group. Majority (74%) gained high school education. The most of them, 206 (60%) were unemployed and married 274 (80%). Co morbidity was the most frequent among subjects 26-45 yrs with 2,6%. As co morbid disorder the highest prevalence was PTSD (11.8%); anxiety disorder with 57 (4.7%) and Depression 10 (0.8%) cases. Other demographic characteristics and frequency of Panic Disorders was analyzed as well.

Conclusion: The wider effective assessment, evaluation, diagnosis and treatment can lead to better treatment outcomes and improved quality of life in primary care patients.