

the intensity of posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms. Early identification of the individuals whose personality is predisposed to development of stress disorders after traumatic events and timely psychological assistance might reduce complications and long lasting psychological sequelae.

P49.07

Personality dimensions in persons with PTSD diagnosis

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The aim of this paper is to establish the relationship between, personality dimensions and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The sample included 274 refugees who consented to participate in our study from 1996–1999. The assessment procedure comprised of the following instruments: Semi-structured Clinical Interview based on DSM-IV classification for the assessment of PTSD symptomatology, War Stressors Assessment Questionnaire for screening the occurrence and distress of war related traumatic events and NEO-PI-R for the assessment of personality. Most subjects have experienced multiple severe traumas, but 102 persons experienced war-related trauma, which is classified under criterion A in DSM-IV classification for PTSD. Within this group 58 cases were diagnosed as PTSD, while 44 did not meet the criteria. Statistical analysis applied was multivariate one-way ANOVA. A significant difference between PTSD and non-PTSD group was identified on NEO-PI-R scales defined as neuroticism (positively, $p < 0.001$) and openness to experience (negatively, $p < 0.05$). These results suggest that some personality dimensions could be risk or protective factors in the PTSD development.

P49.08

Relationship between defence, mechanisms and current symptoms after war experience

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The sample consisted of 223 patients from the Stress Clinic of the Institute of Mental Health in Belgrade that experienced combat and/or forced migration in ex-Yugoslavia. The aim of the study was to "assess the relationship between current symptoms and type of predominant defence mechanisms. The assessment procedure comprised of the following instruments: Symptom Check List and Impact of Events Scale for current symptomatology, Defence Style Questionnaire and War Stressors Assessment Questionnaire used to screen the occurrence and distress of war related traumatic events. Statistical analysis applied was partial correlation. Results show that Global Severity Index that indicates severity of psychological disturbance significantly correlates with neurotic and immature defences, while intensity of avoidance symptoms significantly correlates with immature defences. We found no significant correlation between intrusive symptoms and defence styles. Our results suggest importance of defence styles as potential risk/protective factor in development of stress related disorders.

P49.09

Bombing of Yugoslavia: stress, personality and traumatic reactions

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Aim: To investigate the relationships between personality, severity of stress and various types of post-traumatic symptoms.

Method: Number and severity of stressors experienced during the bombardment, personality variables and post-traumatic symptoms were examined in a sample of 434 (age 38 „b 10,8) civilians from several municipalities and employees of a big hospital in Belgrade. Self-report of number and severity of stressors were assessed by the Questionnaire designed for that occasion, post-traumatic symptoms by the PTSS-10 scale, anxiety by STAI-S and personality by the EPQ-38. Four multiple regression analysis have been done with number and severity of stressors, Neuroticism, Extraversion and Psychoticism as predictors and PTSS, anxiety, helplessness and somatic symptoms, respectively, as dependent variables.

Results: In all four regression analysis aforementioned set of predictors accounted between 19,6% and 30,2 % of variance in dependent variables. The most important predictor was Neuroticism. The role of number of stressors and severity of stressors was insignificant.

Conclusions: In spite of the fact that bombardment is considered to be one of the heaviest stressor, personality has much stronger impact in prediction of traumatic reactions.

P49.10

Stability to sound stress and changeability in intestinal microflora

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Stress reaction takes part as a rule alongside with disbacteriosis and disbiosis of gastro-intestinal tract. And these disorders leads to cascade of negative reactions in organisms that leads to development of infectious diseases.

The objective of present study is to learn the influence of different probiotics on rat resistance to emotional painless stress. We developed the original easy-to-perform model of acute acoustic stress at Wistar rats. It was estimated a general condition of animals and their ability to elaboration of a defense conditioned reflex after stress. Was shown, that rats on a background of course probiotic application lost in weight after stress and at them, instead of normalization intestinal biocenosis, was observed the dysfunction of intestines. Besides these animals leaned not only worse, than in norm, but also worse, than rats after stress only. This effect was depending from dose of drugs.

Basing on the results of this and future experiments, we suggest to elaborate optimal schemes on each of tested probiotic and approaches to their application for prophylaxis and correction of stress-reaction, which appear under activity of emotional stressors.

P49.11

Aerial bombing of Yugoslavia: coping styles and traumatic reactions

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Objective: To study influence of coping styles on traumatic reactions during bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999.

Methods: 1049 subjects (civilians of both sexes from Serbia that had been convenient to approach (38.9 „b 10,4 of age) were given a set of questionnaires during the bombing with purpose to measure coping styles (VMA-CS) and various types of traumatic