

Poster Session I

6 April 2008

Poster Session I: Stress

P0001

Sexual Violence among women in Marrakech

I. Adali, S. Boutabia, S. Bououda, R. Chagh, F. Asri, F. Manoudi, I. Tazi. *Psychiatric Academic Unit, CHU MOHAMED VI, Marrakech, Morocco*

Introduction: Sexual violence is considered today as an important social problem touching especially women and children.

Population and Methods: We carried out a retrospective study in an association of assistance of women and children victims of sexual aggression on a sample of 96 women between 2006 and 2007, we have use a structured questionnaire, specifying socio-demographic characteristics of both sex offenders and victims, the nature and circumstances of aggression, the description of sexual hurts, the physical and psychical impact, and finally medical and psychiatric taking care on victims.

Results: Victims were aged 17-58 ans (mean age 28,31 years), 61,5% were married, 75% did not have a job, almost the half of the women was without level of instruction (49%), they were sexually agressed in 91,7%, sexually harassed in 9,4%. Several sexual attacks were objectified at the victim's in 78,1%. Sex offenders were aged 21-60 ans (mean age 35,48 years), they were the husbands in 55,2%. The sexual violence was accompanied with physical violence in 87,5%. No sexual hurt was objectivized in 63,5%. Two thirds of the victims consulted at a doctor's (67,7%), The gynecologists and the general practitioners were the first consulted doctors (32,3% et 31,3%). Depression was diagnosed in 12,5%. The victims divorced further to sexual violence in 38,5%. The victims benefited from a psychiatric treatment in 19,8%. The majority of the victims lodged a complaint against their aggressors (84,4%).

Conclusion: sexual violence is reported frequently recently in Morocco, developing preventive programs against this phenomenon is required.

P0002

The presence of childhood sexual abuse a risk for antithyroid antibodies positivity in the postpartum depression. A preliminary study

A. Plaza¹, L.L. Garcia-Esteve¹, P. Navarro¹, C. Ascaso^{2,3}, M. Piñero², R. Martin-Santos^{4,5}, E. Gelabert^{1,5}. ¹Unit of Perinatal Psychiatry and Gender Research (UPPiRG), Hospital Clínic Universitari de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain ²Department of Public Health of The University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain ³Institut D'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi I Sunyer (IDIBAPS), Barcelona, Spain ⁴Drug Abuse and Psychiatric Department, Hospital Del Mar, Barcelona, Spain ⁵EPharmacology Research Unit, Institut Municipal D'Investigació Mèdica (IMIM), Barcelona, Spain

Objective: To examine whether the postpartum depression (PPD) subgroup with positive antithyroid antibodies (Ab+) compared with the PPD subgroup without positive presence of Ab (Ab-) have a different psycho-social and psychopathological characteristics.

Methods: One hundred three (N=103) patients with PPD according with DSM-IV criteria were included. Autoimmune status of the thyroid (Thyroperoxidasa antibodies, Thyroglobulin antibodies), severity of depression and anxiety (EPDS and 21-item Hamilton and STAI-S scales), psychosocial variables (Early Trauma Inventory, Saint Paul Ramsey Questionnaire, Marital Adjustment Test) were assessed joint with other several demographics and reproductive variables.

Results: The presence of childhood sexual abuse in PPD women increase the probability of Ab(+) (OR = 2,528 ; 95% CI = 1,00-6,39). The levels of Thyroid peroxidase antibodies (TPOAb) titers have a strongly correlation ($p < 0,000$) with the levels of the Early Trauma Inventory.

Conclusions: The results of our study give a link between early stress, the immune system, and postpartum depression. The implication of the immunitary system in the etiopathogenesis of the PPD through the long lasting sensitization of the inflammatory response system and the endocrine system in front to stress behind the CNS and their transmitters and receptors activation is discussed.

P0003

Comparison of serum level of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic factor and Hypothalamus-Pituitary-Adrenal axis functioning in clinical burnout with controls

I.T. Binbay¹, O. Onen Sertoz¹, E. Koylu², A. Noyan¹, E. Yildirim², H. Elbi Mete¹. ¹Department of Psychiatry, Ege University School of Medicine, Izmir, Turkey ²Department of Physiology, Ege University School of Medicine, Izmir, Turkey

Background and Aims: Burnout is a syndrome characterized by emotional exhaustion, physical fatigue, and mental weariness as a consequence of chronic stress. Chronic stress is known to affect