

Abstract

Perception of Students Training for Healthcare Professions and for the Profession of General Care Nurse/General Care Medical Technician about Patients Suffering from Schizophrenia

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Stigma is a negative marking of a person for having a diagnosis of mental illness. It is a reflection of society's lack of tolerance, humanity and maturity. Despite the promotion of mental health and the importance of prevention, part of the general population is not educated about mental illnesses, nor are they informed enough to recognize difficulties within their own family or in their immediate environment. It is common knowledge that psychiatric patients are negatively perceived by the general population, and mental illnesses often arouse fear in people. This fear stems from the opinion that the behavior of psychiatric patients is unpredictable, unstable and problematic. Part of the general population believes that schizophrenia is a deliberately induced disease and that patients are dangerous. Despite great efforts to reduce stigmatization, it is still present in all layers of society. Numerous studies support this.

This research aimed to examine the attitudes and opinions about patients suffering from schizophrenia among students who are studying for the profession of physiotherapist and dental assistant and students who are studying for the profession of general care nurse/general care medical technician at the Osijek Medical School. A total of 90 respondents participated in the survey, which was conducted in March and April 2022. The research was conducted through a survey questionnaire that consisted of 2 parts: an anonymous demographic questionnaire and an anti-stigma questionnaire that contained 25 statements to which respondents responded with: "Yes", "No" or "I don't know".

The contribution of this research is that we compare the results obtained between students who are educated in the profession of physiotherapist technician and dental assistant and students who are educated in the profession of general care nurse/general care medical technician, and based on the results, we show how education about psychiatric diseases is extremely important and that it contributes to the reduction of stigma.

Keywords: stigma, schizophrenia, nurses

Sažetak

Percepција ученика који се образују за здравствена занimanja и за занimanje medicinska sestra opće njege/medicinski tehničar opće njege o bolesnicima који болују од schizofrenije

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Sažetak: Stigma je negativno obilježavanje osobe zbog toga što ima dijagnozu mentalne bolesti. Ona je odraz nedostatka tolerancije, humanosti i zrelosti društva. Unatoč promociji mentalnog zdravlja i važnosti prevencije dio opće populacije nije educiran o mentalnim bolestima niti su isti informirani da bi mogli prepoznati poteškoće unutar vlastite obitelji ili u svom bliskom okruženju. Opće je poznato kako su negativni stavovi dio doživljavanja psihijatrijskih bolesnika, a duševne bolesti često pobudjuju strah kod ljudi. Upravo taj strah proizlazi iz mišljenja da je ponašanje psihijatrijskih bolesnika nepredvidivo, nestabilno i problematično. Dio opće populacije smatra da je shizofrenija namjerno izazvana bolest, a bolesnici opasni. Unatoč velikim naporima da se stigmatizacija smanji ona je još i danas prisutna u svim slojevima društva. U prilog tome govore brojna istraživanja.

Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je ispitati stavove i mišljenja o pacijentima oboljelim od shizofrenije između učenika koji se obrazuju za занimanje fizioterapeutski tehničar i dentalni asistent te učenika koji se obrazuju za занimanje medicinska sestra opće njege/medicinski tehničar opće njege u Medicinskoj školi Osijek. U istraživanju koje je provedeno u ožujku i travnju 2022. godine sudjelovalo je ukupno 90 ispitanika. Istraživanje se provodilo putem anketnog upitnika koji se sastojao od 2 dijela: anonimni demografski upitnik i anti-stigma upitnik koji je sadržavao 25 tvrdnji na koje su ispitanici odgovarali sa: da, ne ili ne znam.

Doprinos ovog istraživanje je u tome da dobivene rezultate usporedimo između učenika koji se obrazuju za занimanje fizioterapeutski tehničar i dentalni asistent te učenika koji se obrazuju za занimanje medicinska sestra opće njege/medicinski tehničar opće njege te da na temelju rezultata pokažemo kako je edukacija o psihijatrijskim bolestima iznimno važna te da upravo ona doprinosi smanjenju stigme.

Ključне ријечи: stigma, shizofrenija, medicinske sestre

Abstract

The Presence of Suicidal Thoughts and Their Connection with Social, Family, and Romantic Loneliness among Nurses and Technicians

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The nursing profession is faced with various challenges, and the work of nurses and technicians has become extremely responsible and demanding. Sometimes such a way of working can have negative consequences on mental health.

The goal was to examine the differences in suicidality between nurses/technicians and nursing students, the association of suicidality with sociodemographic variables and loneliness in nursing students and nurses/technicians, and the contribution of variables to suicidality in nurses/technicians and nursing students.

Subjects and methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on the population of nurses and technicians and nursing students. A total of 144 respondents participated in the online survey conducted in February and March 2023. One hundred and thirteen (78.5%) employed nurses and technicians who are not studying and 31 (21.5%) nursing students participated in the research, the mean age of the respondents was 31.26 (SD=11.62). Sociodemographic data were collected.

The presence of suicidal thoughts was tested with the attribute scale of suicidal ideation. Loneliness was tested with the scale of social and emotional loneliness.

Results: Significantly higher levels of suicidality were found in nursing students compared to nurses/technicians (Mann-Whitney test; p=0.047). The results showed that in nursing students there is a significant moderate positive association between suicidality and family loneliness (Spearman's correlation; p=0.018) and a moderate negative association with the assessment of

financial status (Spearman's correlation; $p=0.019$). In nurses/technicians, the results showed that suicidality is moderately positively associated with social (Spearman correlations; $p<0.001$), emotional (Spearman correlations; $p=0.001$) and family loneliness (Spearman correlations; $p<0.001$), low negative with age (Spearman's correlation; $p=0.022$), financial condition (Spearman's correlation; $p = 0.014$), family relationships (Spearman's correlation; $p=0.009$) and health condition (Spearman's correlation; $p=0.002$). It was shown that significant predictors of suicidality in nurses/technicians are assessment of health status ($p<0.001$) and social loneliness ($p=0.002$), while significant predictors of suicidality in nursing students are assessment of health status ($p=0.015$), level of education ($p= 0.025$) and family loneliness ($p=0.010$).

Conclusion: This research confirmed that the population of nurses/technicians and nursing students is at risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior. It has been shown that the state of health, family and social loneliness, and poorer financial conditions are significant factors that contribute to suicidality. Considering the somewhat higher presence of suicidality in nursing students, it is necessary to design an educational approach with special emphasis on early recognition of suicidality and providing adequate help..

Keywords: nurses and technicians; suicidal ideas; suicidal thoughts; loneliness

Sažetak

Prisutnost suicidalnih misli i njihova povezanost sa socijalnom, obiteljskom i ljubavnom usamljenosti u medicinskih sestara i tehničara

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Uvod: Sestrinska profesija suočena je sa različitim izazovima, a rad medicinskih sestara i tehničara postao je izrazito odgovoran i zahtjevan. Ponekad takav način rada može imati negativne posljedice na mentalno zdravlje.

Cilj: je bio ispitati razlike u suicidalnosti između medicinskih sestara/ tehničara i studenata sestrinstva, povezanost suicidalnosti sa sociodemografskim varijablama i usamljenosti u studenata sestrinstva i medicinskih sestara/ tehničara te doprinos varijabli na suicidalnost u medicinskih sestara/ tehničara i studenata sestrinstva.

Ispitanici i metode: Provedeno je presječno istraživanje na populaciji medicinskih sestara i tehničara i studenata sestrinstva. U online anketi provedenoj u veljači i ožujku 2023. godine ukupno je sudjelovalo 144 ispitanika. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 113 (78,5%) zaposlenih medicinskih sestara i tehničara koji ne studiraju i 31 (21,5%) student sestrinstva, srednja vrijednost dobi ispitanika je bila 31,26 (SD=11,62). Prikupljeni su sociodemografski podaci. Prisutnost suicidalnih misli testirana je skalom atributa suicidalnih ideja. Usamljenost je testirana skalom socijalne i emocionalne usamljenosti.

Rezultati: Utvrđene su značajno veće razine suicidalnosti u studenata sestrinstva u odnosu na medicinske sestre/ tehničare (Mann Whitney test; p=0,047). Rezultati su pokazali kako u studenata sestrinstva postoji značajna umjerena pozitivna povezanost suicidalnosti i obiteljske usamljenosti (Spearmanove korelacije; p=0,018) i umjerena negativna sa procjenom financijskog

stanja (Spearmanove korelacije; $p=0,019$). U medicinskih sestara/ tehničara rezultati su pokazali kako je suicidalnost umjereno pozitivno povezana sa socijalnom (Spearmanove korelacije; $p<0,001$), emocionalnom (Spearmanove korelacije; $p=0,001$) i obiteljskom usamljenosti (Spearmanove korelacije; $p<0,001$), nisko negativno sa dobi (Spearmanove korelacije; $p=0,022$), financijskim stanjem (Spearmanove korelacije; $p = 0,014$), odnosima u obitelji (Spearmanove korelacije; $p=0,009$) i zdravstvenim stanjem (Spearmanove korelacije; $p=0,002$). Pokazalo se kako su značajni prediktori suicidalnosti u medicinskih sestara/ tehničara procjena zdravstvenog stanja ($p<0,001$) i socijalna usamljenost ($p=0,002$) dok su u studenata sestrinstva značajni prediktori suicidalnosti procjena zdravstvenog stanja ($p=0,015$), stupanj obrazovanja ($p=0,025$) i obiteljska usamljenost ($p=0,010$).

Zaključak: Ovim se istraživanjem potvrdilo da je populacija medicinskih sestara/tehničara i studenata sestrinstva u opasnosti od pojave suicidalnih misli i ponašanja. Pokazalo se da su zdravstveno stanje, obiteljska i socijalna usamljenost te lošje financijsko stanje značajni faktori koji pridonose suicidalnosti. Obzirom na nešto veću prisutnost suicidalnosti u studenata sestrinstva, potrebno je osmislići odgojno – obrazovni pristup s posebnim naglaskom na rano prepoznavanje suicidalnosti i pružanje adekvatne pomoći.

Ključne riječi: medicinske sestre i tehničari; suicidalne ideje; suicidalne misli; usamljenost

Abstract

Treatment in a Day Hospital and its Impact on Defense Mechanisms in Non-Psychotic Psychiatric Patients

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The outpatient clinic provides a special institutional service for psychiatric patients who need treatment in an environment similar to a hospital but allows them to return home and integrate into everyday life after therapy. This form of treatment is suitable for patients who do not require hospitalization, but who need a more intensive therapeutic program that includes active treatment.

Objective: To examine the differences in mature, immature and neurotic defense mechanisms before and after treatment in the Outpatient Clinic of Psychiatry.

Respondents and methods: The research was conducted in 2023. Ninety-two patients treated in the Outpatient Clinic of Psychiatry participated in the research, of which 18 (56.5%) were female and 74 (80.4%) were male, and the mean age of the subjects was $M=52.45$ (range from 27 to 74; $SD=10.34$). Demographic Questionnaire and Defense Style Questionnaire (DSQ-40) were used in the research.

Results: Overall, looking at defense mechanisms, the results showed that the neurotic defense mechanisms were significantly lower after treatment (t -test; $p=0.039$). Individually looking at mature defense mechanisms, after treatment the subjects used sublimation significantly less (t -test; $p=0.049$) while they used humor significantly more (t -test; $p=0.008$). In the case of neurotic defense mechanisms, after treatment, subjects used pseudo-altruism (t -test; $p=0.038$) and idealization (t -test; $p=0.003$) significantly less, while they used reactive formation significantly more (t -test; $p=0.035$); while with immature defense mechanisms after treatment, they used acting out (t -test; $p=0.006$), denial (t -test; $p=0.012$) and splitting (t -test; $p=0.014$) significantly less, while they used passive aggression significantly more (t -test; $p=0.002$).

Conclusion: Despite the relatively short duration of treatment, these findings suggest that even relatively short-term therapeutic procedures can have a significant impact on reducing

maladaptive defense mechanisms. These results emphasize the importance of therapeutic interventions in promoting adaptive defense mechanisms and reducing dysfunctional defense strategies. Although further research is needed to understand the long-term effects of therapy on defense mechanisms, these preliminary findings suggest that therapists can successfully intervene in reducing unhealthy defense patterns in their patients even in a relatively short period of time..

Keywords: outpatient clinic; defense mechanisms; psychotherapy

Sažetak

Liječenje u dnevnoj bolnici i njegov utjecaj na mehanizme obrane kod nepsihotičnih psihijatrijskih pacijenata

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Dnevna bolnica pruža posebnu institucijsku uslugu za psihijatrijske pacijente kojima je potreban tretman u okruženju koje je slično bolničkom, ali omogućuje povratak kući i integraciju u svakodnevni život nakon terapije. Ovaj oblik liječenja pogodan je za pacijente koji ne zahtijevaju hospitalizaciju, ali im je potreban intenzivniji terapijski program koji uključuje aktivno liječenje. Cilj: Ispitati razlike u zrelim, nezrelim i neurotskim mehanizmima obrane prije i nakon liječenja u Dnevnoj bolnici psihijatrije.

Ispitanici i metode: Istraživanje je provedeno tijekom 2023. godine. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 92 bolesnika liječena u Dnevnoj bolnici psihijatrije, od toga ih je bilo 18 (56,5%) ženskog spola i 74 (80,4%) muškog spola, te je srednja vrijednost dobi ispitanika bila $M=52,45$ (raspona od 27 do 74; $SD=10,34$). U istraživanju su korišteni demografski upitnik i Defense Style Questionnaire (DSQ-40).

Rezultati: Ukupno gledajući mehanizme obrane rezultati su pokazali kako su neurotski mehanizmi obrane nakon liječenja značajno manji (t test; $p=0,039$). Pojedinačno gledajući kod zrelih mehanizama obrane ispitanici su nakon liječenja značajno manje koristili sublimaciju (t test; $p=0,049$) dok su značajno više koristili humor (t test; $p=0,008$). Kod neurotskih mehanizama obrane ispitanici su nakon liječenja značajno manje koristili pseudoaltruizam (t test; $p=0,038$) i idealizaciju (t test; $p=0,003$), dok su značajno više koristili reaktivnu formaciju (t test; $p=0,035$), dok su kod nezrelih mehanizama obrane nakon liječenja značajno manje koristili acting out (t test; $p=0,006$), poricanje (t test; $p=0,012$) i splitting (t test; $p=0,014$), dok su značajno više koristili pasivnu agresiju (t test; $p=0,002$).

Zaključak: Unatoč relativno kratkom trajanju liječenja, ovi nalazi sugeriraju kako i relativno kratkotrajni terapijski postupci mogu imati značajan utjecaj na smanjenje maladaptivnih mehanizama obrane. Ovi rezultati naglašavaju važnost terapijskih intervencija u promicanju adaptivnih mehanizama obrane i smanjenju disfunkcionalnih obrambenih strategija. Iako su potrebna daljnja istraživanja kako bi se razumjelo dugoročno djelovanje terapije na obrambene mehanizme, ovi preliminarni nalazi sugeriraju da terapeuti mogu uspješno intervenirati u smanjenju nezdravih obrambenih obrazaca kod svojih pacijenata čak i u relativno kratkom vremenskom periodu.

Ključne riječi: Dnevna bolnica; Mehanizmi obrane; psihoterapija

Abstract

Patients' Knowledge and Attitudes About Psychopharmacotherapy

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Objectives: This research is conducted to investigate attitudes towards psychiatric drugs. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the attitude towards psychopharmacotherapy among hospitalized patients at the Department of Integrative Psychiatry and prominent socio-demographic variables in correlation with DAI-30 factors.

Study design: The study is conducted according to the principles of a cross-sectional study.

Subjects and methods: The research is conducted at the Institute of Integrative Psychiatry, in which hospitalized patients of the institute participate. The 30-item Drug Attitudes Questionnaire (DAI-30) and a questionnaire of general socio-demographic data were used to examine the assessment of attitudes.

Results: The questionnaire was administered over a period of four months, and all patients treated at the Institute for Integrative Psychiatry, who agreed to participate in this study and gave their informed consent, participated. The research is ongoing, the data will be statistically processed. Expected results will provide insight into patients' attitudes about psychopharmacotherapy, understanding patients' way of thinking can make the difference between effective symptom management and suboptimal treatment results. In order to improve treatment adherence, these observations should be taken into account when organizing health care.

Keywords: psychopharmacotherapy, attitudes, psychiatric patients

Sažetak

Znanja i stavovi pacijenata o psihofarmakoterapiji

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Ciljevi rada: Ovo istraživanje provodi se kako bi se istražili stavovi prema psihijatrijskim lijekovima. Svrha istraživanja je procijeniti stav prema psihofarmakoterapiji među hospitaliziranim pacijentima na Zavodu za integrativnu psihijatriju te istaknutu socio-demografske varijable u korelaciji s DAI-30 čimbenicima.

Nacrt studije: Studija se provedi po načelima presječne studije.

Ispitanici i metode: Istraživanje se provedi na Zavodu integrativne psihijatrije u kojem sudjeluju hospitalizirani pacijenti zavoda. Za ispitivanje procijene stavova korišten je Upitnik stavova o lijekovima (DAI-30) od 30 stavki, te upitnik općih socio-demografskih podataka.

Rezultati: Upitnik se provodi tijekom razdoblja od četiri mjeseca, sudjeluju svim pacijenti liječeni na Zavodu za integrativnu psihijatriju koji pristali sudjelovati u ovoj studiji i daju svoj informirani pristanak. Istraživanje je u tijeku, podaci će biti statistički obrađeni. Očekivani rezultati će dati uvid u stavove pacijenata o psihofarmakoterapiji, razumijevanje načina razmišljanja pacijenata može napraviti razliku između učinkovitog upravljanja simptomima i ne optimalnih rezultata liječenja. Kako bi se poboljšalo pridržavanje liječenja, ova zapažanja treba uzeti u obzir pri organiziranju pružanja zdravstvene skrbi.

Ključne riječi: psihofarmakoterapija, stavovi, psihijatrijski pacijenti

Abstract

Assessment of Quality of Life in Individuals Suffering from Psychiatric Disorders

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Objectives: To examine the quality of life of people suffering from psychiatric disorders during their stay in an outpatient clinic and during hospitalization at the Psychiatry Clinic; to examine the quality of life of patients suffering from psychiatric disorders concerning sociodemographic data; to examine the difference in the quality of life of patients suffering from psychiatric disorders during hospitalization and during their stay in the outpatient clinic; to examine what are the significant predictors of the quality of life of people suffering from psychiatric disorders.

Study design: The study was conducted according to the principles of a cross-sectional study.

Respondents and methods: The research was conducted at the Psychiatry Clinic, in which 102 respondents participated. The sociodemographic data questionnaire and the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire were used in the research to examine the quality of life.

Result: Respondents expressed the highest quality of life in relation to the environment subscale, while the physical health subscale received the lowest rating. Patients with a higher or higher vocational education rated their physical health significantly the best, and those with no schooling or only elementary school the worst. The environment was rated the best by patients with a university degree or higher, and the worst by patients with the lowest level of education. It can be seen that age is not related to the domains and the overall assessment of the quality of life, while material status is significantly and positively related to all domains and the overall assessment of the quality of life. Patients with better financial status rated all domains better, as well as the overall quality of life.

Conclusion: Economic status is a significant predictor in each domain, and the level of education along with economic status in the domain of social relations.

Keywords: outpatient clinic; hospitalization; quality of life; mental patients; psychological disorders; psychiatry

Sažetak

Znanja i stavovi pacijenata o psihofarmakoterapiji

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Ciljevi rada: Ispitati kvalitetu života osoba oboljelih od psihijatrijskih poremećaja tijekom boravka u dnevnoj bolnici i tijekom hospitalizacije na Klinici za psihijatriju; ispitati kvalitetu života bolesnika oboljelih od psihijatrijskih poremećaja s obzirom na sociodemografske podatke; ispitati razliku kvalitete života bolesnika oboljelih od psihijatrijskih poremećaja tijekom hospitalizacije i tijekom boravka u dnevnoj bolnici; ispitati koji su značajni prediktori kvalitete života osoba oboljelih od psihijatrijskih poremećaja.

Nacrt studije: Studija je provedena po načelima presječne studije.

Ispitanici i metode: Istraživanje je provedeno na Klinici za psihijatriju, u kojem je sudjelovalo 102 ispitanika. Za ispitivanje kvalitete života u istraživanju koristio se Upitnik sociodemografskih podataka te upitnik Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije WHOQOL-BREF.

Rezultat: Ispitanici su izrazili najvišu kvalitetu života u vezi s podskalom okoline, dok je najnižu ocjenu dobila podskala tjelesnog zdravlja. Značajno su najbolje ocijenili svoje tjelesno zdravlje bolesnici više ili visoke stručne spreme, a najlošije oni bez škole ili samo s osnovnom školom. Okolinu su najbolje ocijenili bolesnici visoke ili više stručne spreme, a najlošije bolesnici s najmanjom razinom obrazovanja. Uočava se kako dob nije povezana s domenama i ukupnom ocjenom kvalitete života, dok je materijalni status u značajnoj i pozitivnoj vezi sa svim domenama i s ukupnom ocjenom kvalitete života. Bolesnici su s boljim materijalnim statusom bolje i ocijenili sve domene, kao i ukupnu kvalitetu života.

Zaključak: Značajan je prediktor u svakoj domeni ekonomski status, a razina obrazovanja uz ekonomski status u domeni socijalnih odnosa..

Ključne riječi: dnevna bolnica; hospitalizacija; kvaliteta života; psihički bolesnici; psihički poremećaji; psihijatrija

Abstract

Coping Styles of Nurses in Working with Psychiatric Patients

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Coping refers to the conscious and voluntary thoughts and behaviors used to manage internal and external stressors. Coping mechanisms and defense mechanisms serve the common goal of alleviating or enduring stress. A number of coping mechanisms show utility in certain situations. Some studies show that a problem-focused approach may be the most beneficial coping style. Maladaptive coping includes strategies associated with negative mental health outcomes and increased psychopathological symptoms. Examples include detachment, avoidance and emotional suppression. The aim of this paper is to examine the main coping styles used by nurses in working with psychiatric patients. The research is structured as a cross-sectional study. Nurses/technicians of all levels of education who are currently employed and have experience working with psychiatric patients were included in the research. The criteria for inclusion in the research were the following: voluntary consent to the research and respondents older than 18 years. The excluded criteria were: respondents under 18 years of age and respondents who do not have work experience with psychiatric patients. A general demographic questionnaire that included six questions was used as a research instrument. A translated and adapted version of the Brief-COPE scale was used to examine coping styles. The results of this research reveal that nurses/technicians who care for psychiatric patients use positive coping styles more often than maladaptive ones. The conclusion of the research is that nurses/technicians who work with psychiatric patients use positive coping styles more often than maladaptive ones. This research highlights the importance of mindful coping strategies for managing stress in the workplace and the potential benefit of a problem-solving approach..

Keywords: coping, psychiatric patient, nurses

Sažetak

Coping stilovi medicinskih sestara u radu s psihijatrijskim pacijentima

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Suočavanje se odnosi na svjesne i dobrovoljne misli i ponašanja koja se koriste za upravljanje unutarnjim i vanjskim stresorima. Mechanizmi suočavanja i obrambeni mehanizmi služe zajedničkom cilju ublažavanja ili podnošenja stresa. Brojni mehanizmi suočavanja pokazuju korisnost u određenim situacijama. Neke studije pokazuju da bi pristup usmjeren na problem mogao biti najpovoljniji stil suočavanja. Maladaptivno suočavanje uključuje strategije povezane s negativnim ishodima mentalnog zdravlja i pojačanim psihopatološkim simptomima. Primjeri uključuju odvajanje, izbjegavanje i emocionalno potiskivanje. Cilj ovog rada je ispitati glavne stilove suočavanja koje koriste medicinske sestre u radu s psihijatrijskim pacijentima. Istraživanje je ustrojeno kao presječno istraživanje. U istraživanju su bile uključene medicinske sestre/tehničari svih razina obrazovanja koje su u trenutnom radnom odnosu te imaju iskustva u radu s psihijatrijskim pacijentima. Kriterij za uključenje u istraživanje su bili sljedeći: dobrovoljni pristanak na istraživanje, ispitanici stariji od 18 godina. Dok su isključeni kriteriji bili: ispitanici mlađi od 18 godina, ispitanici koji nemaju radno iskustvo s psihijatrijskim pacijentima. Kao instrument istraživanja koristio se opći demografski upitnik koji je obuhvaćao šest pitanja. Za ispitivanje stilova suočavanja koristila se prevedena i prilagođena verzija Brief-COPE skale. Rezultati ovog istraživanja otkrivaju da medicinske sestre/tehničari koji skrbe za psihijatrijske pacijente češće koriste pozitivne stilove suočavanja u odnosu na maladaptivne. Zaključak istraživanja je da medicinske sestre/tehničari koji rade s psihijatrijskim pacijentima češće koriste pozitivne stilove suočavanja nego maladaptivne. Ovo istraživanje ističe važnost svjesnih strategija suočavanja za upravljanje stresom na radnom mjestu i potencijalnu korist pristupa usmjerenog na rješavanje problema.

Ključne riječi: suočavanje, psihijatrijski pacijent, medicinske sestre

Abstract

The Role of Resilience in Mitigating the Effects of Trauma on Mental Health

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Psychological trauma manifests itself when an individual is faced with extremely stressful situations that exceed their ability to cope or integrate thoughts and emotions. Exposure to high-stress scenarios and trauma is correlated with an increased prevalence of mental health disorders, including depressive and anxiety disorders. Resilience, as a concept, is based on the belief that an individual has faced circumstances of "significant adversity" and responded positively, ultimately restoring or improving performance and psychological well-being. Definitions of resilience run the gamut from mere survival to adaptation, ability, healing, resilience, robustness and health. Cicchetti and Rogosch define resilience as: "a dynamic process involving the achievement of positive adaptation in the context of exposure to significant adversity that typically exerts major assaults on biological and psychological development." Traumatic events can enhance or impede the development of resilience. When a disturbance occurs, there is a potential impact on the formation of a self-system adept at dealing with extraordinary circumstances. This can adversely affect fundamental aspects of resilience, such as strong, interpersonal relationships, optimal performance and adaptability in unpredictable situations. Traumatic events can disrupt, reconstruct or strengthen existing resilience or damage the intricate. The final outcome depends on the nuanced interplay of subjective experiential factors, functional domains and inherent characteristics of the traumatic events themselves.

The research was conducted on the general population, aged 18 and over. The questionnaire consisted of demographic data of respondents, and an instrument for testing resilience: Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC 25) and International Trauma Scale (ITQ).

One hundred and four respondents participated in the research. Most of the respondents are female, married, with a high school diploma, and live in urban areas. The results of the research indicate that the majority of respondents believe in their own ability to adapt to changes and actively seek a humorous perspective as a mechanism for dealing with challenges. Also, most of the respondents did not experience traumatic events in the past month that would significantly affect their ability to cope with stressful situations. These findings provide insight

into the psychological characteristics and stability of the majority of women who participated in the research.

Keywords: trauma, resilience, mental health

Sažetak

Uloga otpornosti u ublažavanju učinaka traume na mentalno zdravlje

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Psihološka se trauma očituje kada se pojedinac suoči s izuzetno stresnim situacijama koje nadilaze njihovu sposobnost suočavanja ili integriranja misli i emocija. Izloženost scenarijima visokog stresa i traumama u korelaciji je s povećanom prevalencijom poremećaja mentalnog zdravlja, uključujući depresivne i anksiozne poremećaje. Otpornost, kao koncept, temelji se na uvjerenju da se pojedinac suočio s okolnostima „značajne nevolje“ i da je odgovorio pozitivno, u konačnici obnavljajući ili poboljšavajući izvedbu i psihološko blagostanje. Definicije otpornosti obuhvaćaju širok spektar od pukog preživljavanja do prilagodbe, sposobnosti, iscijeljivanja, otpornosti, robusnosti i zdravlja. Cicchetti i Rogosch definiraju otpornost kao „dinamički proces koji obuhvaća postizanje pozitivne prilagodbe u kontekstu izloženosti značajnim nevoljama koje obično vrše velike napade na biološki i psihološki razvoj“. Traumatski događaji mogu poboljšati ili sprječiti razvoj otpornosti. Kada dođe do smetnje, postoji potencijalni utjecaj na formiranje samosustava vještog u rješavanju izvanrednih okolnosti. To može štetno utjecati na temeljne aspekte otpornosti, kao što su čvrsti, međuljudski odnosi, individualno sazrijevanje, optimalna izvedba i prilagodljivost u nepredvidivim situacijama. Traumatski događaji imaju sposobnost poremetiti, rekonstruirati ili ojačati postojeću otpornost ili nanijeti štetu zamršenim strukturama koje upravljuju samoprocesiranjem. Konačni ishod ovisi o nijansiranom međuigri subjektivnih iskustvenih čimbenika, funkcionalnih domena i inherentnih karakteristika samih traumatskih događaja. Fenomen otpornosti nakon traume ističe se kao posebno uvjerljiva tema u aktualnim istraživanjima traumatskog stresa.

Istraživanje je provedeno na općoj populaciji, s dobi od 18 godina pa na više. Anketni upitnik se sastojao od demografskih podataka ispitanika, instrumenta za ispitivanje rezilijencije: Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC 25) i Međunarodna trauma skala (ITQ).

U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 104 ispitanika. Većina ispitanica su ženskog spola, u braku, s završenom srednjom školom, te žive u urbanim područjima. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju da većina ispitanica vjeruje u vlastitu sposobnost prilagodbe na promjene te aktivno traži humorističnu perspektivu kao mehanizam suočavanja s izazovima. Također, većina ispitanica nije doživjela traumatične događaje u proteklih mjesec dana koji bi značajno utjecali na njihovu

sposobnost suočavanja sa stresnim situacijama. Ovi nalazi pružaju uvid u psihološke karakteristike i stabilnost većine žena koje su sudjelovale u istraživanju.

Ključne riječi: trauma, otpornost, mentalno zdravlje

Abstract

Two Case Presentations with Unexpected Outcomes after Childhood Trauma

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Bowlby developed a theory of attachment that he describes as an enduring emotional bond between human beings, manifested by seeking closeness to a caregiver, especially in situations of discomfort. Children adjust their behavior to prevent separation from a primary attachment figure – someone who provides support, protection and care. Attachment theory provides a favorable foundation for understanding our two cases and their developmental pathways. It is about two women who experienced separation from their parents at an early age, and their grandmothers were important figures in their upbringing – with different outcomes. Many studies talk about the impact of traumatic events in childhood on the child's biological, psychological and social development. That is why the importance of early intervention which includes different treatment modalities is emphasized.

Keywords: case report, attachment theory, childhood trauma

Sažetak

Dva prikaza slučaja s neočekivanim ishodima nakon traume u djetinjstvu

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Bowlby je razvio teoriju privrženosti koju opisuje kao trajnu emocionalnu vezu između ljudskih bića, koja se manifestira traženjem blizine skrbnika, posebno u situacijama neugode. Djeca prilagođavaju svoje ponašanje kako bi sprječila odvajanje od primarne figure privrženosti - nekoga tko pruža podršku, zaštitu i brigu. Teorija privrženosti pruža povoljan temelj za razumijevanje naša dva slučaja i njihove razvojne putove. Radi se o dvije ženske osobe koje su doživjele odvajanje od roditelja u ranoj dobi te su bake bile važne figure u odgoju – s različitim ishodima. Mnoga istraživanja govore o utjecaju traumatskih događaja u djetinjstvu na djetetov biološki, psihološki i socijalni razvoj. Zato se naglašava važnost rane intervencije koja uključuje različite modalitete liječenja.

Ključne riječi: prikaz slučaja, teorija privrženosti, trauma u djetinjstvu

Abstract

A Stress Relief Program Focused on Recovery

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In the summer of 2020, the Department of Psychotherapy at the Center for Outpatient Treatment, Rehabilitation and Education of the Vrapče Psychiatry Clinic launched an online "Antistress Program" in response to the needs of the population. The significant challenges and changes caused by the current epidemiological situation caused by the effects of the COVID-19 virus, the earthquakes that hit part of Croatia, and the general exposure to stressors both on a personal and overall social level have confronted us with the need for adaptation and the search for new ways of understanding stress in general. Through the years of implementation and evolution of the program, the Antistress Program has been modified with themes and implementation according to current changes that represent a stressor on the existing psychophysical balance of man, to which he reacts with his personal coping mechanisms with the stressor.

The purpose of this psychoeducational program is to recognize and explore the mechanisms of dealing with stress, and to strengthen those mechanisms and strategies that are adequate in a stressful situation and effective in preserving health. Through the program, the goal is to raise awareness of one's own risk and protective factors in the context of multiple risks, integration of stressful experience, and emotional regulation in stressful situations, which contributes to strengthening one's own strengths, skills and coping mechanisms with stress.

An interdisciplinary team consisting of a specialist psychiatrist, psychologist, social pedagogue, occupational therapists and nurses participates in the implementation of the program. An interdisciplinary approach and joint implementation of the program enables joint activities, creation and inclusion of thematic units, which helps in the recovery process of the patients included in the program.

The paper presents an account of the psycho-educational Antistress Program through its contribution to the recovery of the persons involved in the program.

Keywords: stress, stress coping strategies, psychoeducational program, interdisciplinarity, mental health

Sažetak

Antistres program usmjeren oporavku

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Zavod za psihoterapiju pri Centru za izvanbolničko liječenje, rehabilitaciju i edukaciju Klinike za psihijatriju Vrapče u ljetu 2020. godine pokrenuo je online „Antistres program“ kao odgovor na potrebe populacije. Značajni izazovi i promjene nastale aktualnom epidemiološkom situacijom uzrokovanim djelovanjem virusa Covid -19, potresima koji su pogodili dio Hrvatske te općenito izloženosti stresorima kako na osobnom tako i na cijelokupnom društvenom nivou suočili su nas s potrebom adaptacije i traženjem novih načina razumijevanja stresa uopće. Kroz godine provedbe i evaluaciju programa, Antistres program modificiran je temama i provedbom prema aktualnim promjenama koje predstavljaju stresor na postojeću psihofizičku ravnotežu čovjeka na koje on reagira svojim osobnim mehanizmima suočavanja sa stresom.

Svrha ovog psihoedukativnog programa je prepoznati i istražiti mehanizme nošenja sa stresom, te osnažiti one mehanizme i strategije koji su adekvatni u stresnoj situaciji i učinkoviti u očuvanju zdravlja. Kroz program cilj je osvještavanje vlastitih rizičnih i zaštitnih čimbenika u kontekstu višestrukih rizika, integracija stresnog iskustva, te emocionalna regulacija u situacijama stresa što pridonosi jačanju vlastitih snaga, vještina i mehanizama suočavanja sa stresom.

U provedbi programa sudjeluje interdisciplinarni tim kojeg čine specijalist psihijatar, psiholog, socijalni pedagog, radni terapeuti i medicinske sestre. Interdisciplinarni pristup i zajedničko provođenje programa omogućuje zajedničke aktivnosti, kreiranje i obuhvaćanje tematskih cjelina što pomaže pri procesu oporavka pacijenata uključenih u program.

Rad prezentira prikaz psihoedukativnog Antistres programa kroz doprinos oporavku osoba uključenih u program.

Ključne riječi: stres, strategije suočavanja sa stresom, psihoedukativni program, interdisciplinarnost, mentalno zdravlje

Abstract

An Overview of Adjustment to a Traumatic Event within the Framework of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy

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Posttraumatic growth is a concept that describes the positive changes and personal development that can occur as a result of a traumatic experience. This involves profound changes in values, priorities, relationships and general outlook on life. These changes may include strengthening personal resilience, developing deeper compassion and empathy for others and a greater appreciation of life (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 2004). Cognitive-behavioral treatment (CBT) is a type of psychotherapy that is often used in the treatment of people with traumatic experiences. It is based on the idea that thought patterns and behaviors play a key role in emotional states. CBT focuses on identifying and challenging negative and irrational thoughts and on developing practical skills for dealing with challenging situations and emotions (Shubina, 2015). Post-traumatic growth suggests that people can go through a traumatic experience but at the same time develop new coping resources and strategies. CBT can help not only overcome the negative consequences of trauma but also lead to positive life changes (Knaevel et al., 2010).

Objectives: The objective is to present the cognitive-behavioral treatment of a patient with emotional difficulties after highly stressful and traumatic life events.

Materials and methods: The treatment included an initial assessment, psychoeducation about cognitive-behavioral therapy, stress, trauma and possible emotional and behavioral consequences, and a series of cognitive and behavioral interventions within the treatment.

Results: The patient was involved in cognitive-behavioral treatment for 4 months through 16 individual meetings. All initially set general and specific goals were achieved.

Conclusion: Cognitive-behavioral treatment proved to be an effective approach in dealing with the negative consequences of highly stressful and traumatic life events. Through a combination of cognitive restructuring and behavior change techniques, CBT helps identify and change dysfunctional thoughts and behaviors associated with trauma. The treatment also provides tools to deal with emotional reactions and helps achieve personal growth after the trauma.

Keywords: post-traumatic growth, psychologist, cognitive-behavioral therapy

[Sažetak](#)

Prikaz prilagodbe na događaj traumatske prirode u okviru kognitivno-bihevioralnog tretmana

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Posttraumatski rast je koncept koji opisuje pozitivne promjene i osobni razvoj koji se može dogoditi kao rezultat iskustva traume. To uključuje duboke promjene u vrijednostima, prioritetima, odnosima i općem pogledu na život. Ove promjene mogu uključivati jačanje osobne otpornosti, razvijanje dubljeg suosjećanja i empatije prema drugima te veću cijenjenost života (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 2004). Kognitivno-bihevioralni tretman (KBT) je vrsta psihoterapije koja se često koristi u liječenju osoba s traumatskim iskustvima. Temelji se na ideji da misaoni obrasci i ponašanja igraju ključnu ulogu u emocionalnim stanjima. KBT se fokusira na identificiranje i izazivanje negativnih i iracionalnih misli te na razvijanje praktičnih vještina za suočavanje s izazovnim situacijama i emocijama (Shubina, 2015). Posttraumatski rast sugerira da ljudi mogu proći kroz traumatično iskustvo, ali istovremeno razviti nove resurse i strategije za suočavanje s njim. KBT može pomoći ne samo u prevladaju negativnih posljedica traume, već dovesti i do pozitivnih životnih promjena (Knaevel et al., 2010).

Ciljevi: Cilj je prikazati kognitivno-bihevioralni tretman pacijentice s emocionalnim poteškoćama nakon visoko stresnih i traumatskih životnih događaja.

Materijali i metode: Tretman je obuhvaćao početnu procjenu, psihoedukaciju o kognitivno-bihevioralnoj terapiji, stresu, traumi i mogućim posljedicama na emocionalnom i ponašajnom planu te niz kognitivnih i bihevioralnih intervencija u okviru tretmana.

Rezultati: Pacijentica je bila uključena u kognitivno-bihevioralni tretman tijekom 4 mjeseca kroz 16 individualnih susreta. Postignuti su svi prvotno postavljeni opći i specifični ciljevi.

Zaključak: Kognitivno-bihevioralni se tretman pokazao kao efikasan pristup u suočavanju s negativnim posljedicama visoko stresnih i traumatskih životnih događaja. Kroz kombinaciju kognitivnog restrukturiranja i tehnika promjena ponašanja, KBT pomaže u prepoznavanju i promjeni disfunkcionalnih misli i ponašanja povezanih s traumom. Tretman također pruža alate za suočavanje s emocionalnim reakcijama i pomaže u postizanju osobnog rasta nakon traume.

Ključne riječi: riječi: posttraumatski rast, psiholog, kognitivno-bihevioralna terapija

Abstract

Stress in Children Whose Parents Suffer from Mental Disorders

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It is already a well-known fact how important early life experiences are in shaping an individual's personality, and one of the most important factors that influence a person's psychological development are parenting styles and the attachment that develops between parents and children. Parenting is a complex process that carries with it a great responsibility, and consists of taking care of the child's basic, physiological needs, as well as raising, guiding and encouraging the child's cognitive, emotional and social development. Parenting can be a particularly big challenge for people suffering from mental disorders, and some studies show that children of parents suffering from mental disorders have a higher risk of developing mental disorders compared to the general population. They are at increased risk of experiencing emotional, developmental and social problems. The mentioned difficulties can be caused by biological predispositions, but also by environmental factors. Mental illness of parents can result in less emotional availability of parents to children and insecure forms of attachment, insufficiently adequate way of establishing communication towards the child, weaker ability to recognize the child's needs and in extreme situations can result in increased hostility towards the child, complete neglect, rejection and potential abuse. Numerous social and economic factors associated with the psychiatric illness of the parents can also adversely affect the child's development, and some of the more prominent ones are social stigma towards psychiatric illnesses, which affects not only the sick person but also family members, lack of social support, poverty and difficult access to education and employment. However, for many parents suffering from psychiatric illnesses, children represent a strong motivation for treatment. Providing support to children and parents, education and strengthening social support can significantly reduce the risk of developing psychological disorders in children themselves.

We will present the findings so far in more detail on the case of a girl who grows up with a mother suffering from a mental illness. A 13-year-old girl comes to a psychologist because of the risky behaviors she has been prone to recently. After the psychological treatment, she was included in the counseling treatment of a psychologist, and the mother was referred to a psychiatrist by the psychologist. Only by synchronized work and cooperation in the treatment of the parents (in this case the mother) can we strengthen the mental health of the girl.

Keywords: psychiatric illness, heredity, attachment

Sažetak

Stres kod djece čiji su roditelji oboljeli od mentalnih poremećaja

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Već je dobro poznata činjenica koliko su rana životna iskustva važna u oblikovanju ličnosti pojedinca, a jedni od najvažnijih faktora koji utječu na psihički razvoj osobe su stilovi roditeljstva i privrženosti koja se razvija između roditelja i djeteta. Roditeljstvo je složen proces koji sa sobom nosi veliku odgovornost, a sastoji se od brige o osnovnim, fiziološkim potrebama djeteta, ali i odgoja, vođenja te poticanja kognitivnog, emocionalnog i socijalnog razvoja djeteta. Roditeljstvo može biti osobito veliki izazov za osobe koje boluju od psihičkih poremećaja, a neka istraživanja pokazuju kako djeca roditelja oboljelih od psihičkih poremećaja imaju veći rizik razvijanja psihičkih poremećaja u odnosu na opću populaciju. Pod povećanim su rizikom da iskuse emocionalne, razvojne i socijalne probleme. Navedene poteškoće mogu biti uzrokovane biološkim predispozicijama, ali i okolinskim faktorima. Psihička bolest roditelja može rezultirati manjom emocionalnom dostupnošću roditelja djeci i nesigurnim oblicima privrženosti, nedovoljno adekvatnim načinom uspostavljanja komunikacije prema djetetu, slabijom sposobnošću prepoznavanja djetetovih potreba te u ekstremnim situacijama može rezultirati i pojačanom hostilnošću prema djetetu, potpunim zanemarivanjem, odbacivanjem i potencijalnim zlostavljanjem. Brojni društveni i ekonomski faktori povezani sa psihijatrijskom bolesću roditelja isto tako mogu nepovoljno utjecati na razvoj djeteta, a neki od istaknutijih su društvena stigma prema psihijatrijskim bolestima, koja ne zahvaća samo oboljelu osobu nego i članove obitelji, manjak socijalne podrške, siromaštvo i otežan pristup obrazovanju i zaposlenju. Ipak, za mnoge roditelje oboljele od psihijatrijskih bolesti, djeca predstavljaju snažnu motivaciju za liječenje. Pružanje podrške djeci i roditeljima, edukacija i jačanje socijalne podrške mogu u značajnoj mjeri smanjiti rizik od razvoja psihičkih poremećaja kod same djece.

Dosadašnje spoznaje prikazat ćeemo pobliže na slučaju djevojčice koja odrasta uz majku oboljelu od psihičke bolesti. Djevojčica u dobi od 13 godina dolazi psihologu radi rizičnih ponašanja kojima je sklona u zadnje vrijeme. Nakon psihologičke obrade uključena je u savjetodavni tretman psihologa, a majka je od strane psihologa upućena psihijatru. Samo sinkroniziranim radom i

suradnjom u liječenju roditelja (u ovom slučaju majke) možemo jačati mentalno zdravlje djevojčice.

Ključne riječi: psihijatrijska bolest, hereditet, privrženost

Abstract

Rational Emotional Behavioral Therapy and PTSD

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The main aim of this review paper is twofold, to present findings as empirical evidence that supports the efficacy of Rationale Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) in the treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and to propose some novel ideas based on the idea of integration.

REBT theory appears very well suited to studying posttraumatic stress responses as the theory suggests that such responses should not arise simply as a result of experiencing a traumatic life event, but rather that posttraumatic stress disorder will arise as a consequence of evaluating traumatic life events in a dysfunctional manner.

Demandingness beliefs, awfulizing beliefs, low frustration tolerance beliefs and depreciation beliefs are therefore theorized to be critical cognitive vulnerability factors in the development and maintenance of severe and debilitating posttraumatic stress responses. Alternatively, the theory predicts that responding to such traumatic life events in a rational manner, exemplified by preference beliefs, non-awfulizing beliefs, high frustration tolerance beliefs, and acceptance beliefs, will mitigate against the onset of severe posttraumatic stress responses.

REBT posits that humans are fundamentally inclined toward growth, actualization and rationality; yet at the same time humans experience opposing irrational dysfunctional tendencies.

Post-traumatic growth (PTG) in the frame of traumatic experiences from a REBT perspective will also be discussed.

Keywords: rationale emotive behavior therapy; posttraumatic stress disorder; irrational beliefs; post-traumatic growth

Sažetak

Racionalno-emocionalna bihevioralna terapija i PTSP

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Glavni cilj ovog preglednog rada je dvostruk: predstaviti nalaze kao empirijske dokaze koji podržavaju učinkovitost racionalno-emotivne bihevioralne terapije (REBT) u liječenju posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja (PTSP) te predložiti neke nove ideje temeljene na konceptu integracije.

Teorija REBT-a pokazuje se vrlo prikladnom za proučavanje posttraumatskih stresnih reakcija jer sugerira da takve reakcije ne bi trebale nastati isključivo kao rezultat doživljavanja traumatskog životnog događaja, već da će posttraumatski stresni poremećaj nastati kao posljedica disfunkcionalne evaluacije traumatskih životnih događaja.

Vjerovanja o zahtjevnosti, katastrofizacija, niska tolerancija na frustraciju i vjerovanja o deprecijaciji teorijski se smatraju ključnim kognitivnim faktorima ranjivosti u razvoju i održavanju teških i onesposobljavajućih posttraumatskih stresnih reakcija. S druge strane, teorija predviđa da će racionalan odgovor na takve traumatske životne događaje, kojeg karakteriziraju preferencijalna vjerovanja, nekastrofizirajuća vjerovanja, visoka tolerancija na frustraciju i vjerovanja o prihvaćanju, umanjiti pojavu teških posttraumatskih stresnih reakcija.

REBT prepostavlja da su ljudi u svojoj biti skloni rastu, samoaktualizaciji i racionalnosti, ali istovremeno doživljavaju suprotstavljene iracionalne disfunkcionalne tendencije.

Posttraumatski rast (PTG) u kontekstu traumatskih iskustava iz perspektive REBT-a također će biti razmotren.

Ključne riječi: rationalno-emotivna bihevioralna terapija; PTSP; iracionalna uvjerenja; posttraumatski rast

Abstract

Complex PTSD - A Contextual Approach to the Treatment of Complex Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: A Proposal for New Therapeutic Guidelines

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While experts and scientists agree on the first-line interventions for the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), there is still an ongoing debate about the adequate treatment approach for complex post-traumatic stress disorder (C-PTSD). Meanwhile, different approaches to the treatment of C-PTSD are used in daily clinical practice.

This paper aims to present a range of treatment options for C-PTSD in adults who have survived repeated exposure to severe violence and abuse, both in childhood and later in life. The developmental-contextual perspective of mental health forms the basis of this approach. The presented strategies are a combination of existing "evidence-based" approaches to the treatment of PTSD and personality disorders. In doing so, they take into account the personal development psychology of the patient, the current environment and the sources of the patient's resilience.

The presented treatment model is based on many years of clinical practice and may be a promising approach to the treatment of C-PTSD. However, it is still necessary to scientifically examine its acceptability and effectiveness.

Keywords: post-traumatic stress disorder, trauma, guidelines

Sažetak

Complex PTSD - Kontekstualni Pristup Liječenju Kompleksnog Posttraumatskog Stresnog Poremećaja: Prijedlog Za Nove Terapijske Smjernice

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Dok se stručnjaci i znanstvenici slažu oko intervencija prve linije za liječenje posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja (PTSP-a), još je u tijeku rasprava oko adekvatnog pristupa liječenju kompleksnog posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja (C-PTSP-a). U međuvremenu, različiti pristupi liječenju C-PTSP-a koriste se u svakodnevnoj kliničkoj praksi.

Ova prezentacija ima za cilj predstaviti niz mogućnosti za liječenje C-PTSP-a kod odraslih osoba koje su preživjele opetovanu izloženost teškom nasilju i zlostavljanju, kako u djetinjstvu tako i kasnije u životu. Razvojno-kontekstualna perspektiva mentalnog zdravlja čini osnovu ovog pristupa. Predstavljene strategije su kombinacija postojećih "evidence-based" pristupa liječenju PTSP-a i poremećaja osobnosti. Pritom, one vode računa o osobnoj razvojnoj psihologiji pacijenta, trenutnom ekološkom okruženju, te izvorima pacijentove otpornosti (resilience).

Predstavljen model liječenja temelji se na dugogodišnjoj kliničkoj praksi i može biti obećavajući pristup liječenju C-PTSP-a. Međutim, potrebno je još znanstveno ispitati njegovu prihvatljivost i učinkovitost.

Ključne riječi: posttraumatski stresni poremećaj, trauma, smjernice

Abstract

Specificities and Challenges in the Treatment of Acute Stress Reaction in Children and Adolescents

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Challenges in the therapeutic approach to the patient are inevitable, however, when our patient is a minor, it is clear that the challenges multiply. For almost every mental disorder, we take into account possible stressors that contributed to the disorder, however, in acute stress reaction disorders, as the name itself tells us, stress is directly related to the disorder. Individual vulnerability is directly related to the type of stressor that led to the disorder. This is a temporary mental disorder, and its outcome can be two-way, either a gradual withdrawal of the symptoms of the disorder or their chronicity, and therefore a change in the diagnosis as well as the approach to treatment. Exposure of children to stressful events is particularly vulnerable to their psychological functioning due to lack of life experience. The diagnosis is made through a detailed interview with the child and the parent, where the establishment of mutual trust depends on the approach to the child, and thus the success of further treatment. An indispensable detail is to pay attention to the parents' reaction as well as the consequences that the stressful event caused for them, that is, what are the consequences of facing a direct threat to their own child. Considering the possibility of retraumatization by repeated diagnostic procedures, it would be good to be equipped with both procedural instructions and equipment that will enable the quality of available medical services. Mutual cooperation of all involved professional services involved in the diagnostic and therapeutic part of the procedure is extremely important in order to minimize post-traumatic risk factors.

The treatment approach must be adapted on a case-by-case basis so that the therapeutic outcome is as uniform as possible.

In conclusion, success is essential if there is an adequate therapeutic approach to the child and parents/caregivers, and this is achieved through clear instructions, mutual cooperation and trust.

Keywords: acute stress reaction, child psychiatry, treatment

Sažetak

Specifičnosti i izazovi u liječenju akutne stresne reakcije kod djece i adolescenata

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Izazovi u terapijskom pristupu pacijentu su neizostavni, međutim, kada nam je pacijent maloljetan, jasno je da se izazovi multipliciraju. Za skoro svaki psihički poremećaj uzimamo u obzir moguće stresore koji su doprinijeli poremećaju, međutim kod poremećaja akutne stresne reakcije kako nam i sam naziv govori stres je u izravnoj vezi s poremećajem. Individualna vulnerabilnost je u direktnoj svezi sa vrstom stresora koji je doveo do poremećaja. Ovdje se radi o privremenom psihičkom poremećaju, a ishod istog može biti dvosmjeran, ili postupno povlačenje simptoma poremećaja ili njihovo kronificiranje te samim time promjena dijagnoze kao i pristupa liječenju. Izloženost djece stresnim događajima posebno je vulnerabilno za njihovo psihičko funkcioniranje radi manjka životnog iskustva. Dijagnoza se postavlja detaljnim intervjouom s djetetom i roditeljem, gdje o pristupu djetetu ovisi uspostava međusobnog povjerenja, a samim time i uspješnost daljnog liječenja. Neizostavan detalj jeste obratiti pažnju na reakciju roditelja kao i posljedice koje je stresni događaj izazvao kod njih, odnosno kakve su posljedice suočavanja sa izravnim ugroženošću vlastitog djeteta. S obzirom na mogućnosti retrumatizacije ponavljanim provođenjem dijagnostičkih postupaka, bilo bi dobro biti opremljen kako proceduralnim uputama tako i opremom koja će omogućiti kvalitetu dostupne medicinske usluge. Iznimno je bitna međusobna suradnja svih uključenih stručnih službi koje su uključene u dijagnostički, ali i terapijski dio postupanja kako bi se na minimum sveli posttraumatski čimbenici rizika.

Pristup liječenju mora se prilagoditi od slučaja do slučaja kako bi terapijski ishod bio što uniformniji.

Zaključno uspjeh je neizostavan ukoliko je adekvatan terapijski pristup djetetu i roditeljima/skrbnicima, a isti se ostvaruje kroz jasne upute, međusobnu suradnju i povjerenje.

Ključne riječi: akutna stresna reakcija, dječja psihijatrija, liječenje

Abstract

Posttraumatic Growth of Parents of Children with Neurodevelopmental Disorders

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Parents of children with complex medical conditions, including neurodevelopmental disorders, are daily exposed to numerous challenges that can have a negative impact on the psychological and mental health of caregivers. Research shows that the aforementioned parental population has a fourfold higher risk of developing post-traumatic stress disorder compared to the general population. Experiencing multiple, repetitive and overwhelming traumatic experiences can lead to the development of complex PTSD (ICD-11 categorization). However, in addition to negative, traumatic experiences can also result in positive consequences, the so-called post-traumatic growth. Then there is a reinterpretation of the trauma in a new form that leads to the enrichment of life and improvement in the domains: relationships with others, personal strengths, new possibilities, spiritual changes and life values.

Keywords: parents of children with disabilities, post-traumatic growth

Sažetak

Posttraumatski rast roditelja djece s neurorazvojnim poremećajima

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Roditelji djece s kompleksnim medicinskim stanjima, uključujući i neurorazvojne poremećaje, svakodnevno su izloženi brojnim izazovima koji mogu imati negativan utjecaj na psihičko i mentalno zdravlje njegovatelja. Istraživanja pokazuju da navedena roditeljska populacija ima četverostruko veći rizik za razvoj posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja u odnosu na opću populaciju. Doživljavanje višestrukih, ponavlajućih i preplavljujućih traumatskih iskustava može dovesti do razvoja kompleksnog PTSP-a (MKB-11 kategorizacija). No, osim negativnih, traumatska iskustva mogu rezultirati i pozitivnim posljedicama, tzv. posttraumatskim rastom. Tada dolazi do reinterpretacije traume u novom obliku koji vodi do obogaćivanja života i poboljšanja u domenama: odnosi s drugima, osobne snage, nove mogućnosti, duhovne promjene i životne vrijednosti.

Ključne riječi: roditelji djece s teškoćama, posttraumatski rast

Abstract

The Spiritual and Psychological Strength of Living According to the Beatitudes of the Gospel

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The Beatitudes are the compass of Christian action, the worldview of a person who believes, and they are realized in concrete everyday life in dealing with painful situations in life since Jesus calls blessed the poor in spirit, the mourners, the meek, the hungry and thirsty for righteousness, the merciful, the pure of heart, then the peacemakers and persecuted for righteousness sake. These conditions and processes are often found in the background of people who have mild or severe mental difficulties. Jesus calls people blessed because they disapprove of violence, injustice, hypocrisy, heartlessness, wars, and at the same time, as a result of a traumatic experience, they leave behind, and in themselves, the light of a better world, already present and achievable, and not just "in another world". In addition to being literary and stylistically extremely precious (e.g. woven into 72 words, i.e. 36 + 36), the Beatitudes contain a vertical (God-man) and a horizontal dimension (man-man) and are also a programmatic text, i.e. they bring about change at the reader. The text of the Beatitudes, without the man who reads it, would have no meaning, but likewise the man-believer without knowing and living the Beatitudes, remains a deeply impoverished being. In the midst of traumatic experiences, words of bliss become an instrument of growth to transform a person into a being with a strengthened identity. Bliss, symbolically speaking, is a violin that a person picks up as a result of life's sufferings, and by playing the composition changes the traumatic experience into an experience of growth.

Keywords: beatitudes, gospel

Sažetak

Duhovno-psihološka snaga življenja prema blaženstvima evanđelja

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Blaženstva su kompas kršćanskog djelovanja, svjetonazor čovjeka koji vjeruje, a ostvaruju se u konkretnoj svakodnevici u suočavanju s bolnim situacijama života, budući da Isus naziva blaženim siromahe duhom, ožalošćene, krotke, gladne i žedne pravednosti, milosrdne osobe, osobe čistog srca, zatim mirotvorce te proganjene zbog pravednosti. Upravo ova stanja i procese često pronalazimo u pozadini i osoba koji imaju lakših ili težih duševnih poteškoća. Isus naziva osobe blaženim jer ne odobravaju nasilje, nepravdu, licemjerje, bezdušnost, ratove i ujedno time uslijed traumatskog iskustva ostavljaju za sobom, i u sebi, svjetlo boljeg svijeta, već sada prisutnog i ostvarivog, a ne samo „na drugom svijetu“. Osim što su literarno i stilski iznimno dragocjena (npr. satkane u 72 riječi, odnosno 36 + 36), blaženstva u sebi sadrže vertikalnu (Bog-čovjek) i horizontalnu dimenziju (čovjek-čovjek), te su ujedno programatski tekst, odnosno ostvaruju promjenu kod čitatelja. Tekst blaženstava, bez čovjeka koji ga čita, ne bi imao smisao, ali isto tako i čovjek-vjernik bez poznavanja i življenje blaženstva, ostaje duboko osiromašeno biće. Usred traumatskih iskustava riječi blaženstva postaju instrument rasta kako bi se osoba preobrazila u biće s osnaženim identitetom. Blaženstva su, simbolično govoreći, violina koju osoba uslijed životnih stradanja uzima u ruke te svirajući skladbu mijenja traumatsko iskustvo u iskustvo rasta.

Ključne riječi: blaženstva, evanđelje

Abstract

Psychotrauma and Psychodermatological Disorders

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The relationship between mental health and skin health is recognized in everyday clinical practice and is the subject of research in the field of psychodermatology. Along with the mutually unfavorable influence of certain psychological disorders and skin diseases, the issue of distress as a predisposing and precipitating factor for the development and course of skin diseases is investigated. It is believed that adverse life events in childhood, especially traumatic experiences in childhood, increase the susceptibility to the development of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases, as well as certain chronic skin diseases, and the same is known for chronic psychosocial stress in adulthood. Certain studies point to the connection of psychotrauma in childhood with psoriasis, alopecia areata, atopic dermatitis and hidradenitis, and the frequent comorbidity of post-traumatic stress disorder and psoriasis is also known, as well as cases. The authors of the relevant research conclude that the increased prevalence of emotional trauma in childhood in patients with hidradenitis suppurativa, alopecia areata and atopic dermatitis and psoriasis led to dysregulation of the immune system, i.e. anti-inflammatory response and dysregulation of the autonomic nervous system, and it is believed that early preventive psychotherapeutic interventions would in childhood contribute to the prevention of these biological changes in the organism, and the approach to a patient with skin disease should certainly include the identification and processing of psychotrauma and the treatment of comorbid psychological disorders. Therefore, in a psychodermatology context, it is recommended to include psychiatrists and psychologists in working with patients with skin diseases, in addition to dermatologists.

Keywords: psychodermatology, psoriasis, emotional trauma

Sažetak

Psihotrauma i psihodermatološki poremećaji

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Odnos psihičkog zdravlja i zdravlja kože prepoznat je u svakodnevnoj kliničkoj praksi i predmet je istraživanja u području psihodermatologije. Uz međusobno nepovoljni utjecaj određenih psihičkih poremećaja i kožnih bolesti istražuje se pitanje distresa kao predisponirajućeg i precipitirajućeg čimbenika za razvoj i tijek kožnih bolesti. Smatra se da nepovoljni životni događaji u djetinjstvu, posebno traumatska iskustva u djetinjstvu, povećavaju susceptibilnost za razvoj autoimunih i upalnih bolesti pa tako i određenih kroničnih bolesti kože, a isto je poznato i za kronični psihosocijalni stres u odrasloj dobi. Pojedina istraživanja upućuju na povezanost psihotraume u djetinjstvu s psorijazom, alopecijom areatom, atopijskim dermatitisom i hidradenitisom, a poznat je i učestali komorbiditet posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja i psorijaze, kao i slučajevi. Autori relevantnih istraživanja zaključuju da je povećana prevalencija emocionalne traume u djetinjstvu u pacijenata sa hidradenitis suppurativa, alopecia areata te atopijskim dermatitisom i psorijazom dovela do disregulacije imunosnog sustava, odnosno protu-upalnog odgovora i disregulacije autonomnog živčanog sustava te se smatra da bi rane preventivne psihoterapijske intervencije u djetinjstvu mogle pridonijeti sprječavanju tih bioloških promjena u organizmu, a pristup pacijentu s kožnom bolešću svakako uključivati identifikaciju i proradu psihotrauma te liječenje komorbidnih psihičkih poremećaja. Stoga se, u psihodermatološkom kontekstu, uz dermatologa preporuča uključivanje psihijatra i psihologa u radu s pacijentima s kožnim bolestima.

Ključne riječi: psihodermatologija, psorijaza, emocionalna trauma

Abstract

Posttraumatic Growth In Prisoners Of War

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Introduction: Numerous studies have shown that imprisonment is often an extremely traumatic experience, which is characterized by the exposure of the detained person to long-term and repeated traumatization, that is, to a series of traumatic events and situations of different characters. Because of its peculiarities, captivity is considered one of the most difficult human experiences. It is well known that being in captivity leads to significant negative consequences for mental health, the most significant of which is the development of post-traumatic stress disorder, as well as other mental disorders. Impaired mental health also leads to dysfunction in various areas of life and a significant decline in the quality of life. In addition to the pathological consequences of exposure to traumatic events, research has confirmed that various forms of traumatization can lead to positive consequences.

Objective: The objective of this work is to show that post-traumatic growth, that is, positive changes after a traumatic experience, is possible even after the most difficult traumatic experiences, such as the experience of wartime captivity.

Materials and methods: An extensive literature search was conducted on PubMed and Google Scholar. Using keywords, related terms and different combinations of them, the most relevant works dealing with the positive consequences of psychotrauma, i.e. imprisonment, were selected.

Results and conclusion: For persons who have experienced wartime captivity, the experience of trauma, which is specific in many ways and leads to serious negative psychological consequences, can also lead to positive consequences of trauma. Research indicates that positive consequences do not reduce the pathological outcomes of trauma, and the development of positive changes is influenced by various factors.

Keywords: war veterans, captivity, consequences of captivity, post-traumatic growth

Sažetak

Posttraumatski rast u ratnih zatočenika

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Uvod: Brojna istraživanja su pokazala da je zatočeništvo, često ekstremno traumatsko iskustvo, koje je karakterizirano izloženošću zatočene osobe dugotrajnom i ponavljanom traumatiziranju, odnosno nizu traumatskih događaja i situacija različitoga karaktera. Zbog svojih osobitosti, zatočeništvo se smatra jednim od najtežih ljudskih iskustava. Dobro je poznato da boravak u zatočeništvu dovodi do značajnih negativnih posljedica po psihičko zdravlje, od kojih je najznačajniji razvoj posttraumatskoga poremećaja, ali i drugih psihičkih poremećaja. Narušeno psihičko zdravlje dovodi i do disfunkcionalnosti u različitim područjima života te značajnog pada kvalitete života. Osim patoloških posljedica izloženosti traumatskim događajima, istraživanja su potvrdila da različiti oblici traumatiziranja mogu dovesti do pozitivnih posljedica.

Cilj: Cilj ovoga rada je pokazati da je posttraumatski rast, odnosno pozitivne promjene nakon traumatskoga iskustva, moguć i nakon najtežih traumatskih iskustava, kao što je to iskustvo ratnoga zatočeništva.

Materijali i metode: Provedena je opsežna pretraga literature na PubMedu i Google Scholar-u. Koristeći ključne riječi, srodne pojmove i različite kombinacije istih, odabrani su najrelevantniji radovi koji se bave pozitivnim posljedicama psihotraume, odnosno zatočeništva.

Rezultati i zaključak: Kod osoba koje su iskusile ratno zatočeništvo, iskustvo traume koje je po mnogočemu specifično i koje dovodi do ozbiljnih negativnih psihičkih posljedica, može doći i do pozitivnih posljedica traume. Istraživanja ukazuju da pozitivne posljedice ne umanjuju patološke ishode traume, a na razvoj pozitivnih promjena utječu različiti čimbenici..

Ključne riječi: ratni veterani, zatočeništvo, posljedice zatočeništva, posttraumatski rast

Abstract

Trauma and Psychosis: An Ecological Approach

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When we talk about psychotic disorders, we should keep in mind that it is a very heterogeneous group of psychiatric disorders. It would be more accurate to talk about psychoses as a syndrome, that is, a feature of the clinical picture that can be caused by very diverse causes and is present in very diverse psychiatric disorders. In other words, psychosis is a feature of the clinical picture in which delusional thoughts and hallucinations prevail, in various psychiatric disorders. Psychotic clinical pictures can be present from dementia, acute psycho-organic syndromes, various addictions, mood disorders to schizophrenia, which are most often identified with psychoses, which is vicium artis. Environmental factors or ecological factors, as indicated in the title, according to our school of psychiatry, are very important factors in the emergence of psychotic clinical pictures in addition to biological and psychological ones. It should be noted that an acute or chronic psychoorganic syndrome without environmental stimulation in the form of light, day, clock or calendar will certainly have a more pronounced psychotic clinical picture. Addictions to alcohol and other addictions are an excellent example of how environmental factors can influence the clinical picture and the appearance of psychotic clinical pictures superimposed on the addiction. The means of addiction itself is an external factor that changes the quality of psychopathology, and if we add to that the ecological systems in which the individual lives and acts, for example, the work or family environment or other groups in which the individual affected by addiction acts, then the connection between ecological systems and psychopathology, trauma and psychosis becomes clearer. Mood disorders with psychotic clinical pictures become particularly complicated due to environmental factors and psychotraumatic events. Schizophrenics are particularly sensitive to environmental and traumatic events. Environmental factors play a special role in the formation of psychopathology, especially psychotic quality. Environmental factors such as deprivation, isolation, placement in an institution, lack of social contacts, etc. are true pathoplastic factors in the formation of the psychopathology of schizophrenia.

Keywords: psychosis, ecology, trauma

Sažetak

Trauma i psihoza ekološki pristup

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Kad govorimo o psihotičnim poremećajima tada trebamo imati na umu da je riječ o vrlo heterogenoj skupini psihijatrijskih poremećaja. Točnije bi bilo govoriti o psihozama kao o sindromu, to jest obilježju kliničke slike koja može biti uzrokovana vrlo raznolikim uzrocima a i prisutna je u vrlo raznolikim psihijatrijskim poremećajima. Drugim riječima psihoza je obilježje kliničke slike u kojem prevladavaju sumanute misli i halucinacije, u različitim psihijatrijskim poremećajima. Psihotične kliničke slike mogu biti prisutne od demencija, akutnih psihoorganskih sindroma, različitim ovisnostima, poremećaja raspoloženja pa do shizofrenija koje se najčešće poistovjećuju s psihozama što je vicum artis. Okolišni faktori ili ekološki faktori kako je istaknuto naslovu, prema našoj psihijatrijskoj školi vrlo su važni faktori u nastanku psihotičnih kliničkih slika uz biološke i psihološke. Napomene radi akutni ili kronični psihoorganski sindrom bez okolišne stimulacije u vidu svjetla, dana, sata ili kalendara bit će sigurno izraženije psihotične kliničke slike. Ovisnosti o alkoholu i drugim ovisnostima odličan su primjer kako ekološki faktori mogu utjecati na kliničku sliku i pojavu psihotičnih kliničkih slika superponiranih na ovisnost. Samo sredstvo ovisnosti je vanjski faktor koji mijena kvalitetu psihopatologije a ako tome dodamo i ekološke sustave u kojima pojedinac živi i djeluje, primjerice radno ili obiteljsko okruženje ili druge skupine u koja djeluje pojedinac pogoden ovisnošću tada veza između ekoloških sustava i psihopatologije, traume i psihoze postaje jasnija. Poremećaji raspoloženja s psihotičnim kliničkim slikama postaju uslijed ekoloških faktora i psihotraumatskih događaja posebno komplikirani. Shizofrenije su posebno osjetljive na ekološke i traumatske događaje. Ekološki faktori igraju posebnu ulogu u formiranju psihopatologije poglavito one psihotične kvalitete. Ekološki faktori kao primjerice deprivacija, izolacija, smještaj u ustanovu, manjak socijalnih kontakata i sl. pravi su patoplastični čimbenici u formiranju psihopatologije shizofrenija.

Ključne riječi: psihoza, ekologija, trauma

Abstract

Application of Art Therapy with People Who Have Experienced Psychotrauma

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This paper will present three art therapy activities used in working with people who have experienced trauma. During trauma, the prefrontal cortex is not functional, so trauma experiences are mostly stored as sensory information that is often difficult to translate into verbal form, which is why talking to a traumatized person is a real problem. A non-invasive approach is provided precisely by art therapy, as it enables gradual access to the traumatic experience – verbalization follows expression in art materials. Given that the trauma is stored in the body and in the form of scenes, the alternation of non-verbal and verbal parts of the art therapy session allows the client to gradually present the experienced scenes and stories. Externalizing traumatic content has a beneficial effect, it gives the possibility of separation and distancing from the experience, and once the experience is presented, it becomes material that can be reinterpreted from another point of view.

Labyrinth, diorama and identification of parts of self activities were highlighted in the presentation, to present the possibility of working through trauma as part of the art therapy process on the examples of two clients of different ages and with different traumatic experiences. The activities were created according to individual therapeutic goals and for the needs of the respective clients, and their implementation resulted in a therapeutic shift.

Three isolated examples will provide insight into the layering of art therapy as a form of psychotherapy that combines creative artistic expression with verbal expression. Through this kind of elaboration of artistic expression, cognitive insights and awareness are reached, which makes this approach extremely suitable for working with people who have experienced trauma.

Keywords: art therapy, psychotherapy, self

Sažetak

Primjena art terapije s osobama koje su proživjele psihotraumu

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U izlaganju će biti predstavljene tri art-terapijske aktivnosti upotrijebljene u radu s osobama koje su proživjele traumu. Tijekom traume prefrontalni korteks nije funkcionalan pa se iskustva traume uglavnom pohranjuju kao senzorne informacije koje se često teško prevode u verbalno, zbog čega razgovor traumatiziranoj osobi pričinja istinski problem. Neinvazivni pristup pruža upravo art terapija jer omogućuje postupno dopiranje do traumatičnog iskustva - verbalizacija slijedi nakon izražavanja u likovnim materijalima. S obzirom da je trauma pohranjena u tijelu i u obliku prizora, izmjena neverbalnih i verbalnih dijelova art-terapijske seanse omogućuje klijentu postupno iznošenje proživljenih prizora i priče. Eksternaliziranje traumatskih sadržaja djeluje blagotvorno, daje mogućnost odvajanja i distanciranja od iskustva, a jednom iznijeto iskustvo tada postaje materijal koji se može ponovno tumačiti s drugoga stajališta.

U izlaganju su izdvojene aktivnosti labirinta, diorame i identifikacije dijelova Selfa, s ciljem predstavljanja mogućnosti prorade traume u sklopu art-terapijskoga procesa na primjerima dvaju klijentica različite dobi i s različitim traumatskim iskustvima. Aktivnosti su kreirane prema individualnim terapijskim ciljevima i za potrebe dotičnih klijentica, a njihovim se provođenjem ostvario terapijski pomak.

Tri izdvojena primjera pružit će uvid u slojevitost art-terapije kao oblika psihoterapije koji kombinira kreativni likovni izraz s verbalnim. Kroz ovakvu proradu likovne ekspresije dolazi se do kognitivnih uvida i osvještavanja, što ovaj pristup čini iznimno prikladnim u radu s osobama koje su proživjele traumu.

Ključne riječi: art-terapija, psihoterapija, self

Abstract

Psychotrauma and Psychosomatic Disorders in Women

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Women's mental health plays a key role in their overall well-being and quality of life. During the life journey, women face various stressors and life factors that can significantly affect their psychological state. From adolescence to menopause, as well as life stages such as pregnancy, women are particularly sensitive to changes in mental health. These changes can be the result of hormonal fluctuations, emotional challenges or social pressures. It is especially important to emphasize the possible psychological changes and challenges that pregnancy itself brings, as well as its possible outcomes, such as pregnancy loss, complications during childbirth or the birth of a child with malformations, because they can have a deep and long-lasting impact on a woman's psychological state. Also, psychological problems can be present even before conception, and pregnancy itself can further worsen them. Therefore, it is important to ensure careful monitoring of high-risk pregnant women by a multidisciplinary team of health professionals. High-risk pregnant women include those with pregnancy or childbirth complications, a history of mental disorders or sexually transmitted diseases, younger or older pregnant women, and pregnant women of low socioeconomic status. The aforementioned stressors, inadequate coping with challenges or exposure to chronic stress, can result in the development of various psychological symptoms and disorders in women, during and in the postpartum period, such as feelings of guilt, anxiety, "baby blues", depression, panic disorders and even post-traumatic stress disorder. It is important to emphasize that long-term psychological stress and the development of psychological disorders can have long-term physical consequences for the woman and the child, such as the development of preeclampsia, problems with the child's birth weight and premature birth. These problems can interfere with the mother's daily functioning, damage the quality of relationships within the family, and have serious consequences for mental health. It is important that mothers receive comprehensive psychophysical support and understanding so that they can adequately cope with all the challenges that pregnancy can bring.

Keywords: pregnancy, mental illnesses of women, menopause

Sažetak

Psihotrauma i psihosomatski poremećaji u žena

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Psihičko zdravlje žena igra ključnu ulogu u njihovom cjelokupnom blagostanju i kvaliteti života. Tijekom životnog puta, žene se suočavaju s raznim stresorima i životnim čimbenicima koji mogu značajno utjecati na njihovo psihičko stanje. Od adolescencije do menopauze, kao i životne faze poput trudnoće, žene su posebno osjetljive na promjene u psihičkom zdravlju. Ove promjene mogu biti rezultat hormonalnih fluktuacija, emocionalnih izazova ili socijalnih pritisaka. Posebno važno je naglasiti moguće psihičke promjene i izazove koje nosi trudnoća sama po sebi, kao i njezini mogući ishodi, poput gubitka trudnoće, komplikacija tijekom poroda ili rođenja djeteta s malformacijama, jer mogu imati dubok i dugotrajan utjecaj na psihičko stanje žene. Također, psihički problemi mogu biti prisutni i prije začeća, a sama trudnoća ih može dodatno pogoršati. Stoga je važno osigurati pažljivo praćenje visoko rizičnih trudnica od strane multidisciplinarnog tima zdravstvenih stručnjaka. Visoko rizične trudnice obuhvaćaju one s komplikacijama trudnoće ili porođaja, povijest psihičkih poremećaja ili spolno prenosivih bolesti, trudnice mlađe ili starije životne dobi te trudnice niskog socioekonomskog statusa. Navedeni stresori, neadekvatno suočavanja s izazovima ili izloženosti kroničnom stresu, mogu rezultirati razvojem raznih psihičkih simptoma i poremećaja kod žene, tijekom i u postporođajnom razdoblju, kao što su osjećaj krivnje, anksioznost, "baby blues", depresija, panični poremećaji te čak i posttraumatski stresni poremećaj. Važno je naglasiti da dugotrajni psihički stres i razvoj psihičkih poremećaja mogu imati dugoročne tjelesne posljedice na ženu i na dijete, poput razvoja preeklampsije, problema s porođajnom težinom djeteta te prijevremenog poroda. Ovi problemi mogu ometati svakodnevno funkcioniranje majke, narušiti kvalitetu odnosa unutar obitelji te imati ozbiljne posljedice na psihičko zdravlje. Važno je da majke dobiju cjelovitu psihofizičku podršku i razumijevanje kako bi se mogle adekvatno nositi sa svim izazovima koje trudnoća može donijeti.

Ključne riječi: trudnoća, psihičke bolesti žena, menopauza

Abstract

Psychotic Disorders and Posttraumatic Growth

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Posttraumatic growth (PTG) represents the phenomenon of positive changes that a person can experience after a traumatic experience. Traditionally associated with traumatic events such as loss or injury, PTG is increasingly being investigated in people with psychotic disorders. Although psychotic disorders are often associated with severe symptoms and often gradual dysfunction of individuals, some research suggests that some patients may experience positive changes after psychotic episodes. These aspects of growth may include a deeper understanding of one's own emotions, strengthening of personal resolve and increased empathy for others. However, it is important to point out that PTG is not a universal result of a psychotic experience and that some individuals may not experience these positive changes. Understanding PTG in people with psychotic disorders can provide useful insights into their psychological functioning and serve as a basis for developing guidelines for therapeutic interventions aimed at stimulating personal growth and development in this population. Although this field is still relatively new and requires further research, consideration of PTG may expand our understanding of the experience of people with psychotic disorders and offer new opportunities for therapeutic interventions and support.

Keywords: psychotic disorders, post-traumatic growth, emotional resilience, therapeutic approaches

Sažetak

PSIHOTIČNI POREMEĆAJI I POSTTRAUMATSKI RAST

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Posttraumatski rast (PTG) predstavlja fenomen pozitivnih promjena koje osoba može doživjeti nakon traumatskog iskustva. Tradicionalno povezan s traumatskim događajima poput gubitka ili ozljede, PTG se sve više istražuje i kod osoba s psihotičnim poremećajima. Iako su psihotični poremećaji često povezani s teškim simptomima i nerijetko postupnom disfunkcionalnošću pojednica, neka istraživanja sugeriraju da dio oboljelih može doživjeti pozitivne promjene nakon psihotičnih epizoda. Ovi aspekti rasta mogu uključivati dublje razumijevanje vlastitih emocija, jačanje osobne rezilijencije te povećanu empatiju prema drugima. Međutim, važno je istaknuti kako PTG nije univerzalni rezultat psihotičnog iskustva i da neki pojedinci možda neće doživjeti ove pozitivne promjene. Razumijevanje PTG-a kod osoba s psihotičnim poremećajima može pružiti korisne uvide u njihovo psihološko funkcioniranje te poslužiti kao temelj za razvoj smjernica terapijskih intervencija usmjerenih na poticanje osobnog rasta i razvoja kod ove populacije. Iako je ovo područje još uvijek relativno novo i zahtijeva daljnje istraživanje, razmatranje PTG-a može proširiti naše razumijevanje iskustva osoba s psihotičnim poremećajima te ponuditi nove mogućnosti za terapijske intervencije i podršku.

Ključne riječi: psihotični poremećaji, posttraumatski rast, emocionalna rezilijencija, terapijski pristupi

Abstract

Total Health and Total Care

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Over the past few decades, we have witnessed the unsuspected development of personalized medicine, which uses modern knowledge of neuroscience, nanotechnology, modern methods of imaging the human brain, genetics, etc. However, it has also become clear that in the increasing fragmentation of medicine, the holistic approach is increasingly being lost and that the foreground diseased organ or diagnosis is from the person with all his dimensions of health and illness. It is precisely for this reason that the movement of psychiatry and the entire medicine directed towards the person is developing in the world. Person-centered psychiatry is an initiative that places the patient's whole person at the center of mental health care. Its goals are highlighted by the promotion of psychiatry for the person (the overall health of the person, including illness and positive aspects), for the person (help in fulfilling the life goals of each individual), by the person (with clinicians who act as whole beings, scientifically rooted, with high ethical aspirations) and with a person (in cooperation with a person who is a representative of health care based on respect and empowerment). The person is placed in context, in accordance with the words of Ortega y Gasset: "I am me and my circumstances." An approach that connects science as an essential tool, clinical practice and medical ethics is becoming a growingly recognized need in all medicine and care. The goal is to overcome reductionism and accept complexity in clinical practice, as well as to demonstrate empathy, understanding, prudence and intuition that are integrated with scientifically and clinically based therapeutic strategies. The definition of health which originated from prof. dr. sc. Andrija Štampar is gaining more and more importance today, and the concept of total health and total care is slowly being introduced. In her presentation, the author will present these contemporary concepts, with a special emphasis on psychotrauma.

Keywords: psychotic disorders, post-traumatic growth, emotional resilience, therapeutic approaches

Sažetak

Totalno zdravlje i totalna skrb

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Unazad nekoliko desetljeća svjedoci smo neslućenog razvoja personalizirane medicine, koja koristi suvremene spoznaje neuroznanosti, nanotehnologija, suvremenih metoda oslikavanja ljudskog mozga, genetike i dr. Međutim, uvidjelo se i da se u sve većoj rascjepkanosti medicine sve više gubi holistički pristup i da u prvi plan dolazi bolesni organ ili dijagnoza, a ne osoba sa svim svojim dimenzijama zdravlja i bolesti. Upravo zbog toga u svijetu se razvija pokret psihiatije i cjelokupne medicine usmjerene prema osobi. Psihiatrija usmjerena prema osobi predstavlja inicijativu koja stavlja pacijentovu cijelu osobu u centar skrbi za mentalno zdravlje. Njeni ciljevi istaknuti su promocijom psihiatije osobe (cjelokupnog zdravlja te osobe, uključujući i bolest i pozitivne aspekte), za osobu (pomoći pri ispunjenju životnih ciljeva svakog pojedinca), od strane osoba (s kliničarima koji djeluju kao cjelokupna bića, znanstveno ukorjenjeni, sa visokim etičkim aspiracijama) i sa osobom (u suradnji s osobom koja je predstavnik zdravstvene skrbi koja počiva na poštovanju i osnaživanju). Osoba se stavlja u kontekst, u skladu s riječima Ortege y Gasseta 'Ja sam ja i moje okolnosti'. Pristup koji povezuje znanost kao esencijalni alat, kliničku praksu i medicinsku etiku postaje rastuće prepoznata potreba u cjelokupnoj medicini i skrbi. Cilj je prevladavanje redukcionizma i prihvatanje kompleksnosti u kliničkoj praksi, kao i pokazivanje empatije, shvaćanja, razboritosti i intuicije koje su integrirane sa znanstveno i klinički utemeljenim terapijskim strategijama. Definicija zdravlja, koja je potekla od prof.dr.sc. Andrije Štampara, danas dobiva sve više na značenju a polako se uvodi pojам totalnog zdravlja i totalne skrbi. Autorica će u svom izlaganju predstaviti ove suvremene koncepte, s posebnim naglaskom na psihotraumu.

Ključne riječi: holistički pristup, empatija, zdravlje

Abstract

The Role of Transgenerational Transmission in the Psychological Adjustment of Women with Breast Cancer

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Introduction: Getting sick with cancer is a traumatic event for the affected person and can result with various psychological difficulties, which is further deepened by invasive methods of treatment. The previously experienced psychological trauma of a close person can influence the response of a person who is currently experiencing trauma, because the far-reaching power of posttraumatic consequences extends through a natural biological barrier far into the next generation (the so called "transgenerational impact of traumatization").

Objective: To assess the impact of transgenerational transmission on the development of PTSD in women with breast cancer.

Methods: The sample consisted of 120 women treated at the Oncology Department of the University Hospital Center Osijek, included in liaison psychiatric treatment. A detailed clinical examination with a psychiatric interview was used with the application of DSM-IV diagnostic criteria, a specially structured non-standardized questionnaire for the assessment of etiological factors and the Los Angeles Symptom Checklist of PTSD symptoms (LASC) for determining PTSD.

Results: No statistical significance was obtained between the presence of a family member with cancer and the average total score on the LASC in women with newly diagnosed breast cancer.

Conclusion: Although there was no correlation between the existence of a family member suffering from cancer and the development of PTSD in the test subjects, during psychotherapy procedures we observed the existence of symptoms that did not meet the criteria for establishing a diagnosis of PTSD, but could interfere with the development of various psychological responses. By including cancer patients in psychotherapy procedures, we can prevent the development of more severe psychological responses in the second generation, which due to the genetic influence in the inheritance of the disease will develop cancer, and the psychological disorder associated with it, and achieve a far reaching effect on strengthening adaptation mechanisms.

Keywords: transgenerational transmission, trauma, psycho-oncology

Sažetak

Utjecaj transgeneracijskog prijenosa u psihičkoj prilagodbi žena s karcinomom dojke

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Uvod: Obolijevanje od karcinoma predstavlja traumatski događaj za oboljelu osobu i može rezultirati cijelim nizom psihičkih poteškoća, a invazivni načini liječenja dodatno ih produbljuju. Ranije proživljena psihička trauma bliske osobe može utjecati na odgovor osobe koja u sadašnjosti proživljava traumu jer se dalekosežna moć poslijetraumatskih posljedica proteže i kroz prirodnu biološku prepreku daleko u sljedeći naraštaj (tzv. pojam "transgeneracijskog utjecaja traumatizacije").

Cilj: Procijeniti utjecaj transgeneracijskog prijenosa na razvoj PTSP-a kod žena oboljelih od karcinoma dojke koje su u obitelji imale člana oboljelog od karcinoma.

Metode: Uzorak se sastojao od 120 žena liječenih na Odjelu za onkologiju KBC Osijek uključenih u liaison psihijatrijsko liječenje. Korišten je detaljan klinički pregled s psihijatrijskim intervjuom uz primjenu DSM-IV dijagnostičkih kriterija, posebno strukturirani nestandardizirani upitnik za procjenu etioloških čimbenika i LASC za utvrđivanje PTSP-a.

Rezultati: Nije dobivena statistička bitnost o povezanosti postojanja člana obitelji oboljelog od karcinoma i prosječne ukupne vrijednosti na LASC-u.

Zaključak: Iako nije dobivena povezanost postojanja člana obitelji oboljelog od karcinoma i razvoja PTSP-a kod ispitanica, tijekom psihoterapijskih postupaka je uočeno postojanje simptoma koji ne zadovoljavaju kriterije za postavljanje dijagnoze PTSP-a, ali mogu interferirati s razvojem raznih psihičkih odgovora, poremećaja ili samo jačine anksioznosti i depresivnosti. Uključivanjem oboljelih od karcinoma u psihoterapijske postupke, možemo prevenirati razvoj težih psihičkih odgovora kod drugog naraštaja, koji će zbog genetskog utjecaja u nasljeđivanju bolesti tek razviti karcinom i uz njega vezan psihički poremećaj te dalekosežno djelovati na jačanje mehanizama prilagodbe.

Ključne riječi: transgeneracijski prijenos, trauma, psihoterapija

Abstract

"Third wave" Therapies of Behavioral-Cognitive Therapies in the Treatment of Trauma

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Techniques from the field of behavioral-cognitive therapy (CBT) have proven to be effective in the treatment of people suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), while in recent times more and more attention has been focused on checking the effectiveness of the so-called third-wave of CBT. Research shows that practicing mindfulness techniques, or focused awareness, can help reduce symptoms of PTSD, such as heightened arousal, recurring night terrors and difficulties with emotional regulation. The effectiveness of these procedures is based on teaching individuals how to focus on the present moment instead of giving in to recurring traumatic thoughts or feelings. In addition, mindfulness can help develop better regulation of emotions and reactions to stressful situations. Also, Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) techniques have shown promising results in the treatment of trauma. ACT is a form of therapy that focuses on changing the individual's relationship to their thoughts and feelings, rather than changing the content of thoughts and feelings. In the context of PTSD, ACT can help individuals learn to accept traumatic experiences and the feelings that accompany them instead of fighting or repressing them. Acceptance allows people with PTSD to release the feelings of guilt, shame or helplessness that often accompany their reactions to trauma. Additionally, ACT helps individuals identify their values and goals and commit to acting on them, despite the PTSD symptoms they experience. The commitment described can help reduce the avoidance of anxiety-provoking situations or recollections of traumatic events, which can contribute to improving the quality of life of people with PTSD. In conclusion, research confirms the effectiveness of third-wave CBT techniques in the treatment of trauma, but the need for an individualized approach to each patient and the integration of the described techniques into a broader treatment plan that may include other therapeutic modalities depending on the needs of the individual is highlighted.

Keywords: behavioral-cognitive therapies, individual approach, psychology

Sažetak

Tehnike trećeg vala bihevioralno-kognitivnih terapija u tretmanu traume

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Tehnike iz područja bihevioralno - kognitivnih terapija (BKT) pokazale su se učinkovite u tretmanu osoba koje boluju od posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja (PTSP), dok se u novije vrijeme sve više pažnje usmjerava na provjeru učinkovitosti tehnika tzv. trećeg vala KBT-a. Istraživanja pokazuju da prakticiranje mindfulness tehnike ili usredotočene svjesnosti može pomoći u smanjenju simptoma PTSP-a, kao što su pojačana pobuđenost, ponavljajući noćni strahovi i teškoće emocionalne regulacije. Učinkovitost ovih postupaka zasnovana je na učenju osoba kako da se fokusiraju na sadašnji trenutak umjesto da se prepuste ponavljajućim traumatskim mislima ili osjećajima. Osim toga, mindfulness može pomoći u razvijanju bolje regulacije emocija i reakcija na stresne okolnosti. Također, tehnike terapije usmjerene na prihvatanje i posvećenost (ACT) također su pokazale obećavajuće rezultate u tretmanu trauma. ACT je oblik terapije koji je usmjeren na promjenu odnosa pojedinca prema njegovim mislima i osjećajima, a ne na promjenu sadržaja misli i osjećaja. U kontekstu PTSP-a, ACT može pomoći pojedincima da nauče kako prihvatiti traumatska iskustva i osjećaje koji ih prate umjesto da se bore protiv njih ili ih potiskuju. Prihvatanje omogućuje osobama s PTSP-om da se oslobole od osjećaja krivnje, srama ili bespomoćnosti koji često prate njihove reakcije na traumu. Dodatno, ACT pomaže pojedincima da identificiraju svoje vrijednosti i ciljeve te da se posvete djelovanju u skladu s njima, unatoč simptomima PTSP-a koje doživljavaju. Opisana posvećenost može pomoći u smanjenju izbjegavanja situacija koje izazivaju anksioznost ili prisjećanja na traumatske događaje, što može doprinijeti poboljšanju kvalitete života osoba s PTSP-om. Zaključno, istraživanja potvrđuju učinkovitost tehnika trećeg vala KBT-a u tretmanu trauma, no ističe se potreba za individualiziranim pristupom svakom pacijentu i integracijom opisanih tehnika u širi tretmanski plan koji može uključivati i druge terapijske modalitete ovisno o potrebama pojedinca.

Ključne riječi: KBT, individualni pristup, psihologija

Abstract

The concept of social support theory as a resource in psychiatric care

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Introduction - An adequate level of social support can significantly improve patients' health status, their health behaviors, and the utilization of health services. Although there are many theories addressing social support, it is essential to analyze and evaluate them before applying them to Croatian nursing practice. Miriam J. Stewart's social support theory can provide substantial assistance to nurses in planning interventions to improve health outcomes. The aim of our research was to analyze and evaluate this theory.

Methods - The theory was analyzed and evaluated according to the criteria proposed by McKenna, Pajnkihar, and Murphy. Databases Medline and CINAHL were searched, as well as relevant articles and books available online, using English MeSH keywords: social support, nursing, theory, evaluation, and analysis.

Results - A total of 32 articles and three books were analyzed. The social support theory belongs to the middle-range theories in nursing, which deal with structure and interactional relationships. Interactions and relationships with members of social networks can be supportive or unsupportive, thus affecting physical, psychological, and spiritual health and well-being. Social support is a key concept in nursing due to its impact on health and health behavior, and it is suitable for developing empathy and responsiveness to patients' needs. Stewart proposed five main interventions aimed at individuals, dyads, groups, communities, and the social system. Three reliable and valid instruments for measuring social support have been developed.

Conclusion - The described theory has great potential for improving nursing practice, but it must first be included in Croatian nursing education so that nurses can acquire the necessary knowledge about nursing theories. The theoretical settings need to be tested in clinical practice.

Keywords: social support, nursing, theory, evaluation, analysis, Croatian nursing

Sažetak

Koncept teorije socijalne podrške kao resurs u psihijatrijskoj njezi

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Uvod - Adekvatan nivo socijalne podrške može značajno poboljšati zdravstveno stanje pacijenata, njihovo zdravstveno ponašanje i korištenje zdravstvenih usluga. Iako postoji mnogo teorija koje se bave socijalnom podrškom, neophodno je da se one analiziraju i evaluiraju prije nego što se primjene u hrvatskoj sestrinskoj praksi. Teorija socijalne podrške Miriam J. Stewart može pružiti značajnu pomoć medicinskim sestrama u planiranju intervencija za poboljšanje zdravstvenih ishoda. Cilj našeg istraživanja bio je analizirati i evaluirati ovu teoriju.

Metode - Teorija je analizirana i evaluirana prema kriterijima koje su predložili McKenna, Pajnkihar i Murphy. Pretražene su baze podataka Medline i CINAHL, kao i relevantni članci i knjige dostupni na internetu, koristeći ključne reči na engleskom jeziku iz MeSH-a: socijalna podrška, sestrinstvo, teorija, evaluacija i analiza.

Rezultati - Analizirano je ukupno 32 članka i tri knjige. Teorija socijalne podrške pripada u teorije srednjeg raspona u sestrinstvu, koje se bave struktrom i interakcijskim odnosima. Interakcije i odnosi sa članovima socijalnih mreža mogu biti podržavajući ili nepodržavajući, i na taj način utiču na fizičko, psihološko i duhovno zdravlje i dobrobit. Socijalna podrška je ključni koncept u sestrinstvu zbog njenog uticaja na zdravlje i zdravstveno ponašanje, te je pogodna za razvoj empatije i odgovora na potrebe pacijenata. Stewart je predložila pet glavnih intervencija usmerenih na pojedince, dijade, grupe, zajednice i socijalni sustav. Razvijena su tri pouzdana i valjana instrumenta za mjerjenje socijalne podrške.

Zaključak - Opisana teorija ima veliki potencijal za unapređenje sestrinske prakse, ali je prvo potrebno uključiti je u hrvatsku sestrinsku edukaciju, kako bi medicinske sestre stekle neophodno znanje o sestrinskim teorijama. Postavke teorije treba testirati u kliničkoj praksi.

Ključne riječi: socijalna podrška, sestrinstvo, teorija, evaluacija, analiza, hrvatsko sestrinstvo

Abstract

Transgenerational transmission of trauma

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Conclusion - The described theory has great potential for improving nursing practice, but it must first be included in Croatian nursing education so that nurses can acquire the necessary knowledge about nursing theories. The theoretical settings need to be tested in clinical practice.

Keywords: transgenerational trauma, camp, children

Sažetak

Koncept teorije socijalne podrške kao resurs u psihijatrijskoj njezi

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Transgeneracijska trauma odnosi se na pojam koji se koristi za prijenos traume na iduću generaciju, dakle definirana je kao odnosna/relacijska trauma. To je proces u kojem roditelji vlastitu nerazriješenu traumu prenose na svoje potomke putem specifičnih interakcija što rezultira time da potomci imaju iskustvo traume, a bez da su je izvorno doživjeli. Naziva se još i intergeneracijska, međugeneracijska, multigeneracijska trauma.

Na slijedeće se generacije prenosi ili šutnja o traumatskom iskustvu ili narativ, njeni psihološki, simbolički i emocionalni elementi, što može značajno doprinijeti formiranju identiteta većih grupa ljudi. Transgeneracijskom traumom mogu biti zahvaćeni self, afekt, kognitivno i interpersonalno funkcioniranje.

Pod površinom naših društava nalaze se tisuće i tisuće priča koje dodaju nijanse i detalje crno-bijeloj slici povijesnih događaja. Ispričat ćemo jednu priču koju je s nama podijelila sedamnaestogodišnjakinja.

Ključne riječi: transgeneracijska trauma, logor, djeca