XVI PSIHIJATRIJSKI DANI
BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE
Komorbiditet u psihiatriji i
psihijatrijski komorbiditet u medicini
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XVI PSIHIJATRIJSKI DANI
BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE
June 2018

EPA has 43 National Society Members from 40 countries, representing over 78,000 psychiatrists:

- Armenia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Georgia
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Moldova
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russia
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom

www.europay.net
How EPA works

- Annual European Congress of Psychiatry
- EPA Courses, Summer School, Faculty Workshops and other forms of training
- 21 Scientific Sections
- Cooperation with National Psychiatric Associations through EPA membership
- Early Career Psychiatrists Committee and specialized Congress Program
- Initiatives on improving ethical standards of psychiatric care and practice
- A scientific journal: European Psychiatry
- Two Newsletters
- Guidance papers and position statements on related topics of interest
- Research Prizes and Scholarship Program
- Partnership with international organizations of users and carers, as well as other organizations active in the field of mental health
Psychiatry Today: Challenges and Core Identity

Silvana Galderisi
EPA President
- Image of Psychiatry
- Contrasts within the field
- Contrasts with other stakeholders
Psychiatric genetics in the 21st century
Opportunities for international collaborations of (early career) clinicians and researchers

Thomas G. Schulze

Institute of Psychiatric Phenomics and Genomics (IPPG),
University Hospital, LMU Munich, Germany

Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences,
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA
Biomarkers in schizophrenia: results of the prospective follow-up study with patients with first episode psychosis

Martina Rojnić Kuzman
Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, University Hospital Centre Zagreb

Supported by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project grants 2014, No. 09-09-1245.
One of the main causes of schizophrenia is believed to be a genetic predisposition.

Onset is often during adolescence or young adulthood.

Robust evidence of increased dopamine release and basal ganglia concentrations is seen.

Neurodevelopmental abnormalities and social risk factors play a role in the development of schizophrenia.

Introduction

- The Baby-Mother-(Father) (BMFT) program started in 2004-2005 co-founded by Dr. Tamás Németh and Prof. Tamás Kurimaly, after a preparatory phase in collaboration with the Zentrum für Soziale Psychiatrie - Mutter-Kind-Klinik, Heppenheim, Germany. In 2004, the first program dedicated to babies born addicted, initiated by the National Institute of Health (OGYEI), and Saint John Health and Psychiatric Rehabilitation Institute, started.
- Child and adolescent psychiatric disorders are largely caused by developmental factors and environmental factors.
- Presence of comorbidity is not coincidental but rather a result of underlying factors.
- Therefore, diagnostic criteria in child and adolescent psychiatry reflect the complexity of the disorder.
EPIGENETICS, RESILIENCE AND CO:
THE PERSPECTIVE OF PREDICTIVE,
PERSON-CENTERED MED.

How to Make Our Brain/Mind/Body:

Miro Jakovljevic, Fran Borovecki
Interakcije

- Lijekovi koji olakšavaju aktivnost enzima CYP1A2 mogu smanjiti klirens olanzapina i povećati plazma koncentraciju.
  - Ciprofloksacin
  - Fluvoksamin
  - Karbamazepin, dobro poznat interakcijalni partner, može smanjiti plazma koncentraciju olanzapina.

- Lijekovi koji olakšavaju aktivnost enzima CYP3A4 mogu smanjiti klirens, a drugi mogu povećati klirens pripadajućih lijekova.
  - nikotin

Interakcije se mogu razlikovati u ovisnosti o dozi, obliku primjene, zdravstvenom stanju i drugim faktorima.
Gerijatrijska skala depresije

- Ima 30 čestica
- Skor od 10 i više je indikativan za depresiju (84% senzitivnosti, 95% specifičnosti).
- Senzitivnost se smanjuje kod osoba sa skorom 24 i manje na MMSE.