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## ISKUSTVA STRUČNJAKA O NASILJU NAD OSOBAMA S INVALIDITETOM

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*Cilj ovoga rada je dobiti uvid u iskustva stručnjaka o nasilju nad osobama s invaliditetom. Kvalitativno istraživanje provedeno je metodom polustrukturiranog intervjua s dvanaest stručnjaka zaposlenih u udrugama osoba s invaliditetom na području pet gradova u Hrvatskoj. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da sudionici radom s osobama s invaliditetom percipiraju različite oblike nasilja, poput fizičkog, psihičkog, seksualnog, financijskog, te da su osobe s invaliditetom nerijetko diskriminirane. Prema rezultatima ovog istraživanja nasilje nad osobama s invaliditetom najčešće se događa u obiteljima i od samih stručnjaka, ponajprije zbog njihove neprofesionalnosti. Nadalje, rezultati pokazuju da stručnjaci reagiraju na nasilje obraćanjem nadležnim institucijama, koriste vlastita znanja i vještine te se za pomoć obraćaju čak i medijima. Također, istraživanje je pokazalo kako sami stručnjaci ukazuju na nužnost edukacije o problematici nasilja nad osobama s invaliditetom, uključujući sve sudionike: osobe s invaliditetom, pojedince, stručnjake, vlasti i cjelokupne društvene zajednice. Temeljem provedenog istraživanja može se zaključiti da je prevenciji i suzbijanju nasilja potrebno pristupiti iz specifičnije pozicije invaliditeta kao potencijalnog uzroka nasilja nad osobom.*

*Ključne riječi:* osobe s invaliditetom, nasilje, stručnjaci, prevencija nasilja

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*The aim of this paper is to gain insight into professionals' experience of violence against people with disabilities. A semi-structured interview was used as the method in this qualitative study. The participants were twelve professionals employed in non-governmental organizations for people with disabilities from five cities in Croatia. The results show that professionals perceive different forms of violence, such as physical, emotional, sexual and financial, and that people with disabilities often face discrimination. The participants most often identify family members and paid professionals as perpetrators of violence. Furthermore, the results show that experts ask for help through the formal support system (e.g. police, social welfare) when they have information that a person with disability is a victim of violence. They also use their own knowledge and skills and hold press conferences to get help. This research has shown that experts emphasized the need for education about violence against people with disabilities for all involved, including people with disabilities, individuals, professionals, etc. It can be concluded that prevention must be based on knowledge about disability as a potential cause of violence.*

*Key words:* people with disabilities, violence, professionals, violence prevention

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*Pregled*

## **POSTTRAUMATSKI STRESNI POREMEĆAJ I KRONIČNA BOL – NEUROBIOLOŠKA PODLOGA BIOPSIHOSOCIJALNOG MEĐUODNOSA**

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*Danas se posttraumatski stresni poremećaj (PTSP) i kronična bol smatraju stanjima koja se „međusobno podržavaju“, sa značajnim negativnim utjecajem na ishod liječenja i kvalitetu života bolesnika. Pacijenti s kroničnom boli imaju veće stope PTSP-a, a pacijentima s PTSP-om često se dijagnosticiraju brojna stanja kronične boli. Unatoč visokom komorbiditetu boli i PTSP-a, neurobihevioralni mehanizmi u podlozi ovog fenomena još su uvijek nedovoljno razjašnjeni. Tijekom posljednjih nekoliko desetljeća literatura vezana uz kroničnu bol i PTSP postaje sve sofisticiranija rezultirajući dobro podržanim teorijama i tretmanima za bolesnike. Uvođenje funkcionalne neurodijagnostike pokazana je promjenjena aktivnost pojedinih struktura središnjeg živčanog sustava u osoba s PTSP-om i kroničnom boli, napose amigdale i anteriornog inzularnog korteksa. Stoga je moguće da upravo te strukture imaju veliku ulogu i u nastanku ovog komorbiditeta.*

*Ključne riječi:* posttraumatski stresni poremećaj, PTSP, kronična bol, međuodnos, neurobiološka podloga

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## SUMMARY

### POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AND CHRONIC PAIN – NEUROBIOLOGIC BASIS OF BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL INTERRELATION

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*Today, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and chronic pain are considered to be „mutually supportive“ conditions, with a significant negative impact on patient outcomes and quality of life. Patients with chronic pain have higher rates of PTSD. Likewise, patients with PTSD are often diagnosed with numerous chronic pain conditions. Despite the high pain-PTSD comorbidity, the neurobehavioral mechanisms underlying this phenomenon are not completely understood. Over the past few decades literature related to chronic pain and PTSD has become increasingly sophisticated, resulting in well-supported theories and treatments for the patients. The introduction of functional brain imaging has shown modified activity of certain structures of the central nervous system in people with PTSD and chronic pain, particularly the amygdale and the anterior insular cortex. Therefore, it is possible that these structures play a major role in the emergence of this comorbidity.*

*Key words:* posttraumatic stress disorder, chronic pain, interrelationship, neurobiological basis

Soc. psihijat., 43 (2015) 73 – 86

*Stručni rad*

## **RAZLIKE IZMEĐU SAMOUBOJSTAVA ŽENA I MUŠKARACA NA PODRUČJU BJELOVARSKO – BILOGORSKE ŽUPANIJE**

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*Velike su razlike u stopama samoubojstva između pojedinih regija u svijetu. U zemljama zapadnog svijeta muškarci izvrše samoubojstvo 3 do 4 puta češće no žene, na području istočnog Sredozemlja stope samoubojstva su podjednake između žena i muškaraca, a u Kini žene češće počine samoubojstvo od muškaraca. Cilj studije je bio utvrditi stope samoubojstava na području*

*Bjelovarsko-bilogorske županije, istražiti epidemiološke karakteristike samoubojstava žena te ih usporediti s karakteristikama samoubojstava muškaraca istog razdoblja i istog područja. Obrađeni su podatci o 166 samoubojstava učinjenih na području Bjelovarsko-bilogorske županije u razdoblju od 2009. do 2013. godine. Podatci su dobiveni iz baze podataka Policijske uprave Bjelovarsko-bilogorske županije, a analizirani su ukupni broj samoubojstava, spol, dob i zanimanje osoba koje su počinile samoubojstvo, te način, vrijeme, mjesto i vjerojatni motiv samoubojstva. Ispitivani uzorak žena i muškaraca koji su počinili samoubojstvo statistički se značajno razlikuje prema edukaciji, dobno standardiziranoj stopi samoubojstva za sve dobne skupine, a posebno dobnu skupinu do 30 godina, zanimanju i izboru sredstva izvršenja samoubojstva. Ovisno o analiziranim godinama stopa samoubojstava žena je dva do osam puta manja od stope samoubojstava muškaraca. Gradovi županije se značajno razlikuju prema odnosu broja samoubojstava muškaraca i žena u promatranom razdoblju. Nema statistički značajne razlike između uspoređivanih skupina po satu, danu, godišnjem dobu i mjestu samoubojstva. Rezultati studije ukazuju na potrebu daljnjeg rada usmjerenog utvrđivanju i analizi protektivnih čimbenika samoubojstva žena u odnosu na samoubojstva muškaraca.*

*Ključne riječi:* samoubojstvo, spol

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## SUMMARY

### SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN WHO COMMIT SUICIDE IN THE BJELOVAR-BILOGORA COUNTY

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*In the Western societies men commit suicide 3 to 4 times more often compared with women, while in the Eastern Mediterranean countries suicide rates are equal among women and men and in China women commit suicide more often than men. The aim of our study was to determine the suicide rate in the Bjelovar-Bilogora County and to determine the epidemiological characteristics of suicide in women and compare it with male suicide in the same time period and in same area. Authors analyzed data on 166 committed suicides in the Bjelovar-Bilogora County in the period from 2009 to 2013. Data were acquired from the Bjelovar-Bilogora County Police Administration. Data were analyzed for the total number, age, gender and profession of the persons who committed suicide, and also about the way, time, place and possible motives of the committed suicide. Depending on the age, the suicide rate in women was two to eight times lower than the suicide rate in men. Different cities within Bjelovar-Bilogora County significantly differed in relation to suicide numbers of women and men in the observed period. The study sample of women and men who committed suicide showed a significant statistical difference in education, number of committed suicides under the age of 30 years, in profession and in the chosen way of committing suicide, while there is no statistical difference in the hour, day, season and place of the committed suicide. Data about possible suicide motives were incomplete and unsafe considering the way they were collected, which decreased the validity of the differences found in the suicide motives between these two groups. The results of our study indicate the need for future studies aimed at determining and analyzing protective factors of suicide in women compared with male suicide.*

*Key words:* suicide, gender

## DEPRESIJA U KARDIOLOŠKIH BOLESNIKA: PRESJEČNA STUDIJA

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*U radu se istražuje povezanost depresije i kardiološke bolesti putem opažajno-presječne studije s kontrolom. Studija je sačinjavala dvije skupine bolesnika KBC-a Split: ispitivanu skupinu, čiji ispitanici imaju pozitivnu kardiološku anamnezu i kontrolnu skupinu koju su činili gastroenterološki bolesnici koji nisu bili izloženi rizičnom čimbeniku da obole od depresije, to jest nemaju pozitivnu anamnezu kardiološke bolesti. Korišteni su primarni izvori podataka koji su dobiveni primjenom Hamiltonove ljestvice depresije (HAM-D-17). Studijom su obuhvaćena ukupno 222 ispitanika, od čega ih je 111 prikupljeno u na Kardiološkom odjelu a ostalih 111 na Gastroenterološkom odjelu KBC-a Split. Uporabom Mann–Whitneyeva U testa očekivana je statistički značajna razlika u rasponu zbroja bodova u kardioloških bolesnika u odnosu na gastroenterološke bolesnike. Usporedbom zbroja bodova po HAMD-17 dobivena je statistički značajna razlika učestalosti depresije između kardioloških i gastrointestinalnih bolesnika ( $z=3,35$ ;  $P=0,001$ ). Medijan (raspon) bio je 10 (4-30) za kardiološke, a 8 (2-26) za gastroenterološke bolesnike. Dobiven je i statistički značajan porast zbroja bodova prema Hamiltonovoj ljestvici za depresiju s porastom dobnih skupina ( $\chi^2=27,8$ ;  $P<0,001$ ). U ovoj je studiji još jednom dokazana značajna povezanost depresije i kardiološke bolesti, stoga je bitan zaključak da je probirni postupak na depresiju u kardioloških bolesnika izrazito važan i preporučljiv.*

*Ključne riječi:* depresija, kardiološka bolest, Hamiltonova ljestvica depresije (HAMD-17)

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### SUMMARY

#### DEPRESSION IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIAC DISEASE: A CONTROLLED CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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<sup>2</sup>School of Medicine, University of Split, Split, Croatia*

*The aim of this study was to investigate the association between depression and cardiac disease by comparing depression incidence in patients who had cardiac disease and patients from the same hospital that had some other (gastrointestinal) disease. The study was organized as an observational cross-sectional study which consisted of two groups: a study group, in which participants had a cardiologic disease, and a control group represented by gastrointestinal patients who were not at risk of developing depression, i.e. they did not have a positive cardiologic history. Primary resources of information that were used were obtained by applying the Hamilton Scale of Depression (HAMD-17). The study included a total of 222 participants, 111 of whom were gathered from the Cardiology Ward and 111 from the Gastrointestinal Ward of the Clinical Hospital Centre Split, Croatia. Using the Mann-Whitney U Test, a significant scale difference was expected between the cardiac patients and the gastrointestinal patients. While comparing the points that were obtained on the HAMD, a significant larger result was found in patients with cardiac disease ( $z=3.35$ ;  $P=0.001$ ). The median was 10 (4-30) for the cardiac patients, while for the gastrointestinal patients the median was 8 (2-26). There was also a significant increase in HAMD-17 points in higher age groups ( $\chi^2=27.8$ ;  $P<0.001$ ). This study once more proved that a significant association between depression and cardiac disease persists, which means that screening for depression in cardiac patients is extremely important and recommended.*

**Key words:** depression, cardiac disease, Hamilton Scale of Depression (HAMD-17)

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*Prikaz bolesnika*

## **MARIJA NOVAKOVIĆ – INTERAKCIJA IZMEĐU BOLESTI I SLIKARSKE KREATIVNOSTI**

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*Psihička bolest u pravilu brzo narušava stvaralački talent. Stoga nije često da dugotrajna psihopatološka zbivanja neke osobe ne narušavaju bitnije njezinu umjetničku kreativnost. U slučaju slikarice Marije Novaković umjetničko stvaralaštvo služilo je upravo održavanju ovako dugotrajne stabilnosti i kontroli psihičkog stanja. Liječničko umijeće prepoznavanja važnosti slikanja uz stimulaciju kreativnosti i marljivosti u bolesnice imalo je ključnu ulogu u kontroli bolesti ove iznimne umjetnice. Ono je ujedno i svjedočanstvo visoke razine intuicije i kreativnosti psihijatrijske struke tadašnjeg doba.*

**Ključne riječi:** Marija Novaković, slikarstvo, psihička bolest

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### SUMMARY

MARIJA NOVAKOVIĆ – INTERACTION BETWEEN DISEASE AND ART CREATIVITY

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*Mental disorders usually rapidly distort creative talent. It is thus unusual that prolonged psychopathology in the affected does not disrupt individual essential art creativity. The artistic creativity of the painter Marija Novaković served to properly maintain her mental stability and control her mental condition. Medical skill and the recognition of the importance of her painting in stimulating creativity and diligence was the key to disease control for this extraordinary artist. This is a testament to a high level of both intuitiveness and creativity in the psychiatric care of that time.*

**Key words:** Marija Novaković, painting, psychiatric disorder