P-987 - INVESTIGATION OF AUTONOMIC RESPONSE CHANGES TO TRAUMATIC STIMULI IN POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER USING NEUROVISCERAL INTEGRAL MODEL

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Introduction: Studies support the view that the balance of autonomic nervous system shifts to sympathetic direction and that there is a suppression on the parasympathetic system in Posttraumatic Stres Disorder(PTSD).
Objective: Basal and post-traumatic-stimulus measurements were made with HRV (Heart Rate Variability) on soldiers diagnosed with PTSD. The data were compared with control group.
Methodology: The sample of this study consisted of 27 patients diagnosed with PTSB according to the DSM-IV criteria and 23 healthy control. Holter recording device was installed in all subjects for 2 hours. Then a slide show was shown with a total of 120 pieces of traumatic experience photographes about six minutes in duration. And Holter recording was continued for another 2 hours.
Results: After exposing to the photographes, in control group: RMSSD, NN_{50} Count and pNN_{50} parameters of HRV increased as an indicator of parasympathetic activation; SDANN and SDNN decreased as an indicator of dominance of parasympathetic system to sympathetic system. But in patient group after exposing to the photographes; SDNN and SDANN increased as an indicator of sympathetic activation and RMSSD and pNN_{50} decreased as an indicator of dominance of sympathetic system to parasympathetic system.
Conclusion: Patient group results indicate parasympathetic failure. This was thought to be related to insufficiant prefrontal inhibition. HRV is thought to be used for detection of short-and long-term change of the sympathovagal balance. It is evaluated that the severity of autonomic symptoms may have predictive about the development of the disease and may be a guide for treatment.

https://doi.org/10.1016/S0924-9338(12)75154-4 Published online by Cambridge University Press