

P01-281 - PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES IN SOMATIC ASYMPTOMATIC HIV POSITIVE PATIENTS

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Background: Many studies on samples of HIV-positive patient's shows correlation of psychiatric symptoms and medical and immunological symptoms of HIV infection. Also, presence of psychiatric distress was showed in some somatic diseases, especially the ones which lead to chronic.

Aim: The aim was to examine presence of psychopathological symptoms among HIV-1 infected patients which haven't developed AIDS, in comparison to hepatitis B or C infected patients.

Methods: Sample for consisted of 60 patients: a) 30 somatic asymptomatic HIV-1 seropositive patients who constituted study group, and b) 30 patients infected with hepatitis B or C which constituted control group. All of them have been assessed on the presence of psychiatric symptoms by the SCL-90 (The Symptom Checklist 90). After the assessment those two groups were compared by student's t test on every subscale and total score.

Results: Results of the study showed that patients in both groups exhibited moderate presence of psychopathological symptoms, especially symptoms of depression, anxiety and interpersonal sensitivity. Moreover, patients with HIV exhibited obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Results showed that there are no statistically significant differences in presence psychopathological symptoms between somatic asymptomatic HIV-positive patients and patients infected with hepatitis B or C.

Conclusion: Based on the results of this study it could be concluded that, beside the moderate presence of psychopathological symptoms in the samples of somatic asymptomatic HIV-positive patients and hepatitis B or C infected patients, there is no statistically significant difference in those samples of patients.