

References

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P.1.k.010 Influence of heavy metals on the Zangezur copper and molybdenum factory employees nervous system

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Introduction: It is confirmed that heavy metals have negative influence on person's health condition, who has professional contact with them [1,2].

Series of studies were performed in the Zangezur copper and molybdenum factory, in RA, which was devoted to the hygiene aspects [3]. However, comprehensive studies on the employees' health condition almost have not been performed.

Zangezur copper and molybdenum enrichment factory mine powder contains silicon free oxide, copper and molybdenum sulfur-containing minerals (chalcopyrite, galena, molybdenite, pyrite and etc.). Copper content in the ore of the minerals is 2–3 and more times higher than the molybdenum minerals content. In the ore there are also small amounts of toxic properties for the other metals (lead, tin, zinc, selenium, tellurium, bismuth, rhenium, cobalt). Mercury has not been found in the mine of Zangezur copper and molybdenum factory.

Purpose of the study: The therapeutic profile morbidity dimensional figures and structure by age, gender, professional work experience and specialty were studied by us among factory employees.

Methods used: The study included 1493 individuals from factory employees. The research was conducted in 2007–2009 years. Socio-hygienic and statistical methods were used.

Summary of results containing real data and appropriate statistical assessments: According to the above principles, the research showed that

1. According to the age – diseases of the nervous system prevailed in all age groups, intensive index reliably increase recorded in 21–30 and 31–40 age groups.
2. According to the professional work experience – nervous system diseases specific weight ranged from 54.5% to 65.3% in all groups.
3. According to the profession – nervous system diseases specific weight dominated among technicians (56.5%), workers (57.8%), and engineers (61.0%).
4. According to the sex – nervous system diseases specific weight was the prevalent among the males (58.3%) and near 52.0% – females.

A multifactor systematic analysis was conducted for ascertaining therapeutic profile morbidity picture by age, sex, work experience and specialty between factory employers who had professional contacts with ore and who did not have any contacts. For such a study we calculated general therapeutic profile morbidity among persons with ore contact and without it. Indexes comparison was done using the Pearson Correlation Coefficient.

Conclusions: Therefore is highlighted professional contact, work experience duration and gender factor with ore and from

diseases essential and crucial importance has nervous disease morbidity.

The aspects of the therapeutic profile morbidity formation were studied among workers of Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine. Some regularity was revealed, which showed that the gender, specialty and occupational contact with mine had fundamental importance for formation of therapeutic profile among this contingent. Age had certain, but not decisive influence.

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P.1.k.011 Examination of self-esteem, body image, and past incidents of trauma in patients with obesity

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Obesity is known as a chronic disease which has significant potential to not only cause several health issues but also exacerbate other comorbid diseases. It has been suggested that obesity could be regarded as a psychosomatic condition that requires a comprehensive treatment including psychotherapeutic interventions [1]. In this regard, it has previously been shown that there is a strong relationship between obesity and various factors that might influence the status of one's self-esteem [2]. Grilo et al. [3], for example, found that 89% of the obese patients participated in their study were exposed to traumatic abuse during childhood. In the current study we examined various aspects of past and present psychological factors in a group of obesity patients in comparison to a control group of lean participants. We hypothesised that obesity patients compared to the control group would tend to have lower self-esteem, a stronger feeling of dissatisfaction with their body, and more likely to have been exposed to traumatic incidents in their past. The patient group included 50 participants (39 women, M=39.5, SD=12.1) who were diagnosed as having obesity at Florence Nightingale Hospital's Endocrinology and Cardiology Polyclinics and the control group consisted of 50 lean participants (40 women, M=40.0, SD=11.9) who were chosen among the relatives of various patients at FNH. Patients suffering from serious psychiatric or physical disorder, psychoactive drugs abuse or addiction or who have lower mental capacity were not included. Body mass index of the individuals is measured. In order to evaluate the self-esteem Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, to evaluate the cathexis Body Cathexis Scale and to evaluate the traumatic experiences Traumatic Experiences Scale was applied. In this study it has been found out that the self-esteem of obese people is considerably lower. ($p=0.001$). The patient group stated that they are highly dissatisfied with their bodies compared to the lean ones ($p<0.001$). The results showed that the correlations between the obesity and witnessing other people's traumatic incidents, (informed until 18, it is often violence in family) ($p=0.003$), emotional neglect by mother and father ($p=0.017$; $p=0.027$, respectively), physical abuse of the father ($p=0.037$),