

P-119 - THE PREVALENCE AND CLINICAL FEATURES OF ADULT ATTENTION DEFICIT- HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER IN SOCIAL ANXIETY DISORDER PATIENTS

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Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of adult attention deficit- hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) co morbidity with primer SAD, and the influence of this co morbidity on various demographic and clinical variables in patients.

Method: 108 patients were applied DSM-IV (SCID-I) and diagnosed as SAD. These patients were assessed with Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale version 1.1 (ASRS v 1.1), 85 (78.7%) of these patients who fulfilled 4 and more item, were assessed with K-SADS-PL (Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School Age Children—Present and Lifetime Version) ADHD module. The patients also evaluated with LSAS , BDI, GAF, SDS (Sheehan Disability Scale). 41 patients, who were diagnosed with SAD and comorbid current active ADHD (SAD- ADHD group) compared with 43 SAD patients without lifetime ADHD (SAD- without ADHD group) in terms of sociodemographical, clinical features and scales.

Results: 65 patients met the diagnostic criteria for adult ADHD. Of these patients, 31 were predominantly inattentive type, 3 were predominantly hyperactive type, 7 were combined type, 24 patients were diagnosed as ADHD-NOS.

Conclusion: The rates of the co morbidity ADHD in SAD patients were higher (especially inattentive dominant type). In the presence of comorbid ADHD, the severity of SAD increases and functioning decreases, and the course of SAD are influenced. In the presence of ADHD, antidepressant induced hypomanic switch occurs more frequently (26.8% to 0%).