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Influence of temperamental and character traits on antidepressant response in patients affected by major depressive disorder

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Several studies have been conducted to evaluate personality characteristics in patients affected by major depressive disorder. Temperamental and character traits may help clinicians to identify responders to antidepressive therapy. The aim of our study was to evaluate these characteristics as possible predictive indices of response to SSRIs or SNRIs. A cohort of 41 patients was included (30 F and 11 M), whose diagnosis was made according to DSM-IV criteria. Subjects were interviewed using the HAM-D and the HAM-A scale in basal condition (T0) and after 4 weeks (T1) of antidepressive treatment. Patients with a $\geq 50\%$ reduction of HAM-D and HAM-A score, have been considered as responders, when compared to basal conditions. All subjects were in monotherapy and evaluated using the TCI-R scale. In patients affected by major depressive disorder, personality assessment was characterised, from a temperamental point of view, by high levels of Persistence and Reward Dependence and, from a character one, by high levels of Self Directiveness and Cooperativity. After 4 weeks of antidepressive treatment, responders to HAM-D had higher levels of Responsibility versus Guilt, which could be considered as a predictor of positive response to SSRIs or SNRIs. Conversely, responders to HAM-A showed higher values of Responsibility versus Guilt and of Safety versus Fear of uncertainty. These values were predictive of a recovery of anxious symptomatology associated with depressive disorder. Our results are in line with those reported in the literature, indicating that character dimensions "Self Directiveness" and "Cooperativity" could be important predictors of response to antidepressants.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Organic personality disorder and diogenes symptoms: Case report and current status of the issue

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Objective To review the current knowledge about Diogenes symptoms and organic personality disorder through systematic review of the literature and the analysis of a case.

Methods Case report. Review. Literature sources were obtained through electronic search in PubMed.gov database of 10 last years.

Results Background: Diogenes syndrome is a behavioral disorder characterized by severe self-neglect, hoarding, domestic dirt, and lack of shame regarding one's living state. Patients may present due to a range of reasons, few studies has been described hoarding symptoms secondary to brain injury. Early management could reduce their high-mortality condition.

Case presentation We present a case of a 67-year-old Caucasian female known with a organic personality disorder secondary to a head trauma with obsessive hoarding symptoms. After being hospitalized, we were authorized to explore her personal items through photographs. Her handbag and her house were filled with rubbish

and rotting food. Our patient had no insight into any self-hygiene or public health problems.

Conclusions Information of the characteristics of Diogenes syndrome can help in earlier recognition of such persons, in order to decrease their morbidity and mortality.

Keywords Search; Organic personality disorder; Brain injuries; Personality disorders; Diogenes syndrome; Obsessive hoarding; Collector's mania

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Borderline man

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Introduction As it has been for the last 30 years, male borderline personality are still misdiagnosed and herded into substance treatment, anger management and prison. Gender matters from the failure of clinicians to identify it in men to the failure of researchers to study how it affects men differently and the treatment implications of those dissimilarities.

Methods The authors propose a retrospective study investigating all patients hospitalized with Borderline Personality Disorder diagnosis from 2000 to 2015 in Baixo Vouga Hospitalar Center.

Results From an average of 500 patients admitted per year, in the considered period, the number of men with this psychiatric diagnosis was irrelevant.

Conclusions Taking into account the results, it is important recognise some gender differences in borderline personality disorder with respect to specific types of self-harm behavior, such as self-cutting or levels of psychological distress at clinical presentation in order to prevent clinical diagnosis failure.

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The concept of time perspective within a psychiatric context

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Introduction According to time perspective (TP), theory behaviour is influenced by the individual's perception of his/her past, present and future. Boyd and Zimbardo postulate that a healthy balance between orientation to the past, present and future exists.

Objectives Investigation of TP in the context of psychopathology. *Aims* To investigate and compare TP in Obsessive Compulsive (OCD) and Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD).

Method Twenty-eight OCD and 28 BPD patients (36% of men), matched for age and education, completed the Greek version of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI); a 56-item self-administered questionnaire measuring individuals' orientations to the past, present, and future. ZTPI consists of five factors: Past