

COMPARISON OF THE SCHEIN AND OSDI QUESTIONNAIRE AS INDICATOR OF TEAR FILM STABILITY IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Background: The aim of this research was to determine which of two chosen questionnaires for subjective symptoms of dry eye (Ocular Surface Disease Index and Schein questionnaire) is more reliable in the assessment of dry eye in patients with schizophrenia.

Subjects and methods: Our research included 80 patients (160 eyes) of both sexes with schizophrenia ranging between the age of 25 and 55 who have been taking one of three antipsychotic drugs namely clozapin, olanzapin, quetiapin for five or more years and were in a stable phase of the disease or remission. All participants were required to satisfy all included and excluded criteria. They all filled out the Schein and OSDI questionnaires for assessment of subjective symptoms. Tear break-up time test (TBUT) for objective evaluation of tear film stability was also performed. In order to determine the correlation between two subjective and objective tests we calculated Spearmans correlation coefficients.

Results: Results of the correlation between the OSDI questionnaire and TBUT test for the right eye was $r=-0.73$; $p<0.01$ and for the left eye $r=-0.72$; $p<0.01$. Results of the correlation between the Schein questionnaire and TBUT test for the right eye was $r=-0.62$; $p<0.01$ and for the left eye $r=-0.60$; $p<0.01$. A detailed analysis showed that there are no statistically significant differences between the correlations. Both subjective questionnaires were statistically significantly and negatively correlated with the TBUT test, showing that an increase in the results on the OSDI and the Schein questionnaires led to the decreases in the results on the TBUT test.

Conclusion: In patients with schizophrenia, OSDI and Schein questionnaire are equally reliable in the assessment of subjective symptoms of Dry eye disease (DED). Considering that, OSDI is more common in clinical practice and includes questions regarding QOL it is recommended for use in patients with schizophrenia.

Key words: schizophrenia - Schein questionnaire - OSDI questionnaire - dry eye - tear film stability - TBUT

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PSYCHIATRY, SPIRITUALITY AND RELIGION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE PUBLIC AND GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH

PSYCHIATRY, SCIENCE AND RELIGION AS PARTNERS IN PROMOTION OF PUBLIC AND GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH THROUGH SPIRITUALITY

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Our world is still divided into rival nations and religions, with confronting ethics, many examples of pathological religiosity and violent extremism, malignant nationalism, terrorism and many war conflicts across the globe producing and perpetuating huge mental health problems. Current world divided as it is, risks sliding deeper into instability, a "dark anti-Utopia" and possible the end civilization. For some, God represent a primitive concept to interpret the world or delusion while religion is "opium for people". However, healthy spirituality and sound religiosity make us more human and are essential component of individual and public and global mental health. We are basically spiritual beings of faith that gives meaning to our life and makes our life worth of living. Our positive and negative beliefs impact every dimension of our life as well as our mental health. Faith in God helps us taming our selfish brain and monkey mind as well as to change "us versus them" mentality. Ideas of God, spiritual practice and contemplation may changing our brain functions enhance cognition, creativity, wellness, compassion, altruism, communication, peace. Some the most famous scientists claim that the sensation of the mystical is the power of all true science. Psychiatry, religion and science are continually changing. Through creative dialogue and partnership as allies they could significantly contribute to the healing of our divided world as well as to promotion of compassionate society and empathic civilization.

The aim of this paper is to address "humanity's wake-up call" and stress and support mutual understanding and creative cooperation between religions, psychiatry and science for better world in promotion of public and global mental health, research, patient care and education.

Key words: psychiatry - religion - science - spirituality - public & global mental health - empathic civilization

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BROTHERHOOD IN HUMANITY AND GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH - CHRISTIAN ASPECT

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Brotherhood or fraternity is a very broad term, so its various aspects are described. These are the rhetorical, political, religious and psychological aspects of the fraternity. An interdisciplinary approach with an emphasis on communication theory, especially media ecology, is used. The author gives a short periodical historical review of the brotherhood through the various developmental phases of human consciousness. The thesis is that spiritual guidance is an extremely important element for the quality of growth and realization of brotherhood in humanity, because with every transition of consciousness there is a risk for mental health. However, scientific research shows that spirituality and spiritual development have positive effects on the psychophysical condition of humans. The paper shows that brotherhood can have positive and negative manifestations. The positive manifestation of brotherhood and spiritual friendship in today's global society has an invaluable influence on the mental health of people and provides guidelines for healthy integration and healing of the world burdened with conflicts. The development of civilization of compassion is possible through growing up and ingrowth in mystical Body of Christ through brotherhood.

Key words: brotherhood - mental health - Christology - spiritual guidance - media

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