

ALCOHOL ABUSE IN THE DENTAL PATIENT AND TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDER CAUSED BY TRAUMA

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The aim of the paper was to describe the multidimensional character of alcoholism and its effects on oral health, with a review of the relation between the traumatogenic factor of temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) and bruxism development. The difference between moderate drinking and the development of alcohol addiction which leads to alcoholism-related medical, social, legal and economic issues is not always clear. Alcoholism is often hidden within the private and wider social framework of a patient. Oral diseases are easy to notice in recorded alcoholics as well as in, for example, smokers. TMDs consist of a disorder of masticatory muscles and/or a disorder of temporomandibular joint (TMJ). Since the traumatogenic factor of individuals under the influence of alcohol is clearly evident, it can potentially become an initializing factor of TMJ disorder's clinical signs and symptoms development. A modern approach to the etiopathogenesis is to include the multifactorial model, that is, combinations of potential factors with various individual importances. In everyday dental practice, co-morbidities of oral diseases and alcoholism are expected more often, as well as oral diseases with their etiopathogenesis partially related to alcohol use.

Key words: alcoholism - oral health - temporomandibular joint - trauma - bruxism

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ALCOHOL ABUSE AMONG WOMAN AND CHALLENGES; TREATMENT OF WOMAN'S SUFFERING AND CHAIN FOR HER STRENGTH

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Women's importance in family and society is undoubtful. Her support and effort are longlasting. Multi-tasking-oriented women went through liberalization and centuries taking all their roles, but also accumulating stress and experiencing obstacles on the way to serve everyone: as a woman, mother, lover, colleague, daughter, friend... When feeling anxious, depressed, unsuccessful, she rarely uses coping mechanisms as before; talking and crying. She shows willingness to use typically "male mechanisms" - drinking too much: Alcohol use and abuse in women is increasing.

Team of professionals dealing with alcohol and other addictions in our Daily Hospital is a female team treating both women and men. However, we noted particular needs from women. There was a need for specified individual and group therapy in order to build her self-confidence, self-respect and orientation to priorities due to violence in the past (both verbal and physical) - they felt neglected, frightened and humiliated. Work with soul, but also with body is important and care for biological, psychological, social and spiritual aspects of her personality is required.

There was also need for treatment of women who were supporters to alcoholic partners - experiencing a "burn-out" after repeated attempts to help them. Transdisciplinary integrative approach included close cooperation between a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, trained med-nurses, social worker and occupational therapist with relations established with GPs and social services.

Awareness about needs for human rights protection for women led us to partnership with 'Ženska soba' ('Woman's room') which is a non-governmental organisation and this ongoing project is approved by the Ministry of Health. Main goal is not just psychological support but also continuing education and sensibilisation for professional staff. Our pioneer form of collaboration between governmental and non-

governmental institutions makes us proud because we are working on relevant problems (female alcoholism, depression, human rights and breaking the stigma) all together.

Some recommendations for treatment in the future are also discussed.

Key words: alcohol abuse - woman - need for gender specific treatments - unified support for mental health and strong woman - governmental and NGO initiatives

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RESILIENCE AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER

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Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common malignancy in women. Modern research attempts to investigate the relationship between psychoemotional parameters and the length of survival of breast cancer patients. Understanding the factors which affect a higher level of resilience can have important clinical implications and can represent a guiding principle for designing psychological interventions that would accelerate recovery and improve the quality of life of cancer patients. To explore the relationship between resilience and quality of life of women with breast cancer.

Methods: The study was conducted at the Clinic of Oncology of the University Clinical Hospital Mostar, which included 60 subjects. Objective realization was achieved through using the socio-demographic questionnaire purposely made for this research, the quality of life questionnaire WHQOL-BREF and the psychological resilience questionnaire CD-RISC-25.

Results: Subjects treated with radiotherapy achieved statistically significantly higher scores on sub-scales of the quality of life: mental health, social relations, and the environment. No statistically significant correlations were found between the level of resilience and results in the domains of quality of life.

Conclusion: There is not a statistically significant association between resilience levels and quality of life in patients with breast cancer.

Key words: resilience - quality of life - breast cancer

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PHANTOM EARTHQUAKE SYNDROME - A PILOT STUDY AFTER ZAGREB AND BANOVINA 2020 EARTHQUAKE

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Impact of earthquake on mental health is well-documented globally. A number of earthquake survivors after Zagreb and Banovina earthquake in the year 2020 reported a phenomenon of phantom earthquake. Telephone pilot study on phantom earthquake symptoms was conducted with semi-structured interview in earthquake survivors. Phantom earthquake is manifested as a false sense of earthquake-motion, accompanied with vegetative and motor symptoms with psychological distress and behavioral change that interfere with expected daily functioning. We propose an operational model for the phantom earthquake syndrome and discuss possible underlying neurobiological mechanisms to be further investigated in studying of the phantom earthquake syndrome.

Key words: earthquake - distress - motion

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