

ASPECTS TRANSCULTURELS DU POST-PARTUM BLUES: AUTOUR DU QUESTIONNAIRE DE KENNERLEY ET GATH

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Objectifs: Dans le cadre de recherche d'éléments prédictifs à la survenue de Dépressions Post-Natales, différentes études se sont intéressées à la symptomatologie psychique rencontrée chez les jeunes accouchées lors de leur séjour en Maternité.

Depuis les questionnaires de PITT, différents outils d'évaluation quantitative du Post-Partum Blues ont été élaborés. Le questionnaire de Kennerley et Gath fait parti des plus récents, et présente l'intérêt d'explorer différents axes psychopathologiques (7 facteurs: Blues, Réservée, Hypersensibilité, Dépression, Découragement, Ralentissement, Perte de confiance en soi).

Méthodes: Après traduction en français du questionnaire de Kennerley et Gath, avec un recouvrement sémantique le plus large et concis possible, nous l'avons proposé à des accouchées du C.H.U. d'AMIENS aux troisième et sixième jours du post-partum, associé aux questionnaires Hospital Anxiety Depression (HAD) et Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) (13 items). 285 questionnaires ont été remplis au troisième jour et 239 au sixième.

Résultats: Les données quantitatives nous permettent de mieux cerner le contenu du Post-Partum Blues dans ses dimensions anxieuse et dépressive. L'analyse en composante principale (Varimax) nous a permis d'isoler 7 facteurs dont le facteur "hypersensibilité" demeure le facteur principal (20% de l'information totale). Ces facteurs sont identiques à ceux issus du travail de validation de Kennerley et Gath, mais le regroupement des items montre la différence quant à l'expression socio-culturelle de la souffrance. 18 à 44% des accouchées présentent un état anxieux, et 2.96 à 8% un syndrome dépressif à J3, significativement plus important qu'à J6 ($p < 0.001$), sauf en ce qui concerne le score de dépression à l'HAD ($p = 0.164$). Quant au score à la BDI, il demeure très bas (moyenne à J3 = 3.45 ± 3.68).

Conclusions: Le questionnaire d'auto-évaluation de Kennerley et Gath représente un outil de recherche clinique intéressant dans le repérage des symptômes présentés par les mères dans la période post-natale précoce. La.

MANAGING ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER ALCOHOL RELATED PROBLEMS AT WORK: THE ACCEPTANCE OF A TRAINING FOR SUPERIORS IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SETTING

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Over the last 5 years an employee assistance program (EAP) has been developed at the medical department, University of Tübingen, with more than 6,000 employees. Part of this EAP is a training of superiors to improve their knowledge and their abilities to handle alcohol related problems at work more successfully.

Up to now 70 superiors from 3 divisions (administration, technology, nursing) participated in the training. Their general knowledge and attitudes with regard to alcohol and alcohol related problems were assessed at the beginning and at the end of training.

86% of the superiors reported prior personal experiences at work with inferiors suffering from substance use disorders.

The superiors' confidence into their own ability to handle alcohol related problems successfully increased from 24% at the beginning up to 66% at the end of training, and 91% would recommend this training to others.

The results indicate that training of superiors is an essential part

of alcohol policies at work and that it is well accepted by the participating superiors.

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY IN PRIMARY HEALTH ATTENTION: A DECADE

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Objectives: To analyze the psychiatric derivations of children and adolescents realized by primary attention teams in the Badajoz area (Spain) during a ten year period.

Material and method: We studied 1,796 children sent from primary health attention teams in this period. We recorded the diagnosis, year of derivation and other epidemiological variables.

Results: In a decade, 1,796 children and adolescents were derived; 1,034 were boys and 762 were girls. The mean age was 10.11 ± 3.92 years (mean $\pm$ SD), interval between 0 a 17. 92.9% (1670 children) was living in the capital of province. The most frequent diagnose (DSM-III-R) were V codes ($N = 457$), elimination disorders ($N = 354$) and disruptive behavior disorders ($N = 86$).

Conclusions: Children and adolescents psychiatric derivations represents 26.8% of the global sample of patients sent from primary attention care ($N = 6702$). In each year, the most frequent diagnose were enuresis and attention deficit disorder.

PSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS EXPRESSED BY PATIENTS ATTENDING THE ONCOLOGY OUTPATIENTS

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Several studies have provided evidence that psychosocial intervention extends survival time and decreases medical symptoms of cancer patients. It has been a natural development in oncology for support teams to be set up in order to meet the psychosocial needs of patients.

Aims: This study set out to assess the psychosocial needs of patients with cancer as perceived by the patients themselves.

Method: A qualitative study was conducted by means of a ten item self administered questionnaire. All consecutive follow up patients attending the oncology department at the Hammersmith Hospital, London, over a two week period were requested to complete the questionnaire. Each item was scored on a likert type scale quantifying the importance of that need as perceived by that patient.

Results: No significant difference was found between needs and age, duration or type of cancer, using chi square statistics. Early and late stages were significantly associated with the need to have additional information and females placed greater importance than males on psychosocial needs.

Conclusion: This study highlights the importance of targeting patient groups with cancer in order to meet their varying psychosocial needs. Further research is required to compare the help seekers from those who do not to understand how this affects prognosis and resource management in the organisation of services.

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND STRESS IN INFERTILITY

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Objectives: This study aims at: 1. Determining general psychopathol-