

vurgulanmıştır. Literatürde, FA'da gelişen psikozda ketiyapine ilgili bilgiye rastlanmadı. Biz bu hastada, psikotik bulgulara yönelik olarak ketiyapine başarılı sonuç aldık. Ketiyapine, FA ve

psikoz birlikteliğinde iyi tolere edilebilen, etkin alternatif bir farmakoterapötik ajan olabilir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Ketiyapine, psikoz, Friedreich's ataksi

Quetiapine treatment for psychosis in Friedreich's Ataxia

Friedreich's Ataxia (FA) is the most common form of progressive spinocerebellar ataxia with mixed sensory and cerebellar components, and inherits autosomal-recessive.^{1,2} Cognitive impairment, depression, emotional lability, and schizophrenia-like psychosis are the psychiatric manifestations of the disease.³ There are many studies, which focused on neuropsychological performances but there are only two reports of patients with FA with psychosis and their psychosis were treated with risperidone and aripiprazole successfully. We describe a patient with FA who developed psychosis and responded to quetiapine.

Ms. F. was a 25 years old woman and diagnosed with FA while she was 17 years old. She developed paranoia and was complaining of auditory and visual hallucinations. Her auditory hallucinations were including orders that control her behaviors and she believed that if she did not comply the orders she would be punished and she was continuously in fear. She was reluctant and had the somatic symptoms of insomnia and fatigue. In her past psychiatric history, there were depressive symptoms and since she could not tolerate she had discontinued paroxetine. Her family history was notable for an elder sister who also had FA and

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there were no alcohol and substance abuse history. The patient was referred to psychiatry clinic and started escitalopram 5 mg and quetiapine 300 mg and the dosages were increased 10 mg for escitalopram and 400 mg for quetiapine after one week. At the end of the first week, she did not believe her auditory and visual hallucinations and second week; her psychotic and depressive symptoms were significantly diminished. She experienced no extrapyramidal symptoms or other side effects.

In the literature there are only two cases of FA with psychosis and their psychosis were treated

with risperidone and aripiprazole successfully. One of them was first treated with quetiapine but due to the side effects of sedation, muscle stiffness, and vision impairment treatment was discontinued. In our patients, we started quetiapine and her complaints were significantly diminished. There were no complaints of cognitive function and sedation was improved in a period of one week. There were no complaints of extrapyramidal symptoms. Quetiapine was an effective and well-tolerated treatment for psychosis in our FA with psychosis patient.

Key words: quetiapine, psychosis, Friedreich's ataxia

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Antidepresan kullanan hastalarda cinsel işlev bozukluğu / Antidepressant induced sexual dysfunctions

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Giriş ve amaç: Psikiyatrik bozuklukların belirti dizgesi içinde uyku, yeme-içme ve cinsellikle ilgili alanlarda sorunlar son derece yaygındır. Bunun yanında psikiyatrik bozuklukların tedavisinde kullanılan ilaçların da bu alanları etkilediği bilinmektedir. Değişik antidepresan kullanan hastalarda cinsel işlev bozukluğu %43.3 oranında bildirilmiştir.¹ Bu çalışmada antidepresan kullanmakta olan hastalarda cinsel işlev bozukluğunun sıklığının araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. **Yöntem:** Çalışmaya S.B. Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Psikiyatri Polikliniği'ne başvuran ve daha önce antidepresan önerilmiş ve en az bir aydır kullanmakta olan, ardışık toplam 66 hasta (51 kadın, 15 erkek) alınmıştır. Hastalara, sosyodemografik veri formu doldurulduktan sonra cinsel işlevlerini değerlendirmek üzere Arizona Cinsel Yaşantılar Ölçeği kadın ve erkek formu uygulanmıştır.²

Bulgular: Çalışmada yer alan hastaların %48.5'i cinsel istek azlığı, %63.6'sı cinsel açıdan uyarılma gücü, %48.5'i cinsel uyarılmanın sürdürülmesinde güçlük, %69.7'si orgazm gücü ve %37.9'u orgazmın yeterince tatmin edici olmadığını bildirmiştir. **Tartışma ve sonuç:** Antidepresan kullanan hastalar cinsel yaşantılarında bozulmalar bildirmiştir. Araştırmalarda cinsel yaşantının çeşitli dönemlerinde benzer oranlarda sorunlar bulunduğu bildirilmektedir.³ Hastaların bildirdiği sorunlar, değerlendirme ve tedavi aşamasında hastalığın gidişi açısından dikkate alınmaktadır. Antidepresan başlamadan önce belirtilerin tanımlanması, hastalığın gidişi, kullanılan ilaçların etki ve yan etkilerinin değerlendirilmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Antidepresanlar, cinsel işlev bozukluğu, tedavi

Antidepressant induced sexual dysfunctions

Objective: Problems in areas related to appetite, sleep, sexual function are very common in

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psychiatric disorders. Psychotropic drugs also have many effects on these areas during treatment. Studies have shown that the incidence of sexual dysfunctions during antidepressant treatment is 43.3%.^{1,3} The aim of the study is to investigate the prevalence of antidepressant associated sexual dysfunctions. **Methods:** In this study, 66 patients (51 women and 15 men) who had been treated with antidepressants were assessed regarding sexual functioning by Arizona Sexual Experiences Scales (ASEX). Soykan did the reliability and validity of Turkish version of the scale.² Demographic characteristics, medical background was also asked. **Results:** Basic findings of the study are as

follows: 1. decreased sexual desire 48.5%, 2. difficulty in sexual arousal 63.6%, 3. problem in experiencing orgasm 69.7%, 4. unsatisfied orgasm 37.9%. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of antidepressant-induced sexual dysfunction in the study is similar to previously reported in the literature. Findings show that taking antidepressant may cause problems in sexual activity. If the clinicians should evaluate the various aspects of sexual dysfunction before and during antidepressant therapy, therapeutic concordance would be better.

Key words: Antidepressants, sexual dysfunction, treatment

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Alkol bağımlısı olarak yatan hastalarda yüzdeki duygu ifadelerinin algılanmasında reaksiyon zamanları / The reaction times toward these emotional facial expressions in alcohol dependent inpatients

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