The Effects of Episodic Versus Continuous and Major Versus Mild Depression and Anxiety Symptoms on Pregnancy and Labour Complications

Published On: September 03, 2015 | Pages: 010 - 018

Author(s): Laura Schwartz, Angela Bowen*, and Nazeem Muhajarine

Background: Depression occurs in approximately 20% of pregnant women, with up to 25% experiencing anxiety. Various pregnancy and labour complications have been associated with maternal mood problems. ...

The Relationship between Parental Approach and Anxiety

Published On: August 12, 2015 | Pages: 006 - 009

Author(s): Abdulrahman Abdullah Al-Atram*

Background and aim of the work: Parental approach with children has a considerable impact on this personality development process. The father/mother treatment of the child is the first human contact children experience, and will certainly leave an impact on their personality later on in life. This study came to emphasize the importance of parental approaches ...
The purpose of this study was to ascertain emotional well-being among patients presenting ninety anorexia nervosa (AN) and healthy age-matched controls using the Positive Affect and Negative Affect Schedule and the Emotional Well-Being Scale together with background health information.

**Case Report**

**Compulsive Bowel Emptying and Rectal Prolapse in Eating Disorders. Presentation of Two Cases**

Published On: October 27, 2015 | Pages: 029 - 032

Author(s): Fragiskos Gonidakis*, Georgios Geogantopoulos, Olga Theodoropoulou and Eleftheria Varsou

Eating Disorders are a heterogeneous group of complex psychiatric disorders that affect physical and psychological functioning, thus compromising life itself. They are often characterized by extreme preoccupation with food, caloric intake and expenditure as well as bodily weight and shape.

**Mini Review**

**Potential Involvement of Mitochondrial Dysfunction in Major Depressive Disorder: Recent Evidence**

Published On: October 14, 2015 | Pages: 019 - 028

Author(s): Yuki Kambe* and Atsuro Miyata

Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality, and it is a common psychological disorder in the world. Present antidepressants modulate monoamine systems directly or indirectly, because MDD is classically considered as a neurochemical disease, in which monoamine systems are perturbed including serotonin, noradrenaline or dopamine system.