

their neighbors in their close and far surroundings. Therefore, manifestations of emotions became one of the most important attitudes of the human beings since ancient times.

The word emotion is derived from the Latin language. In this language, it was accepted to mean the activity of the soul in the humans. Also many philosophers made some definitions on

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the term emotion. Plato described emotions as a state in which the stimuli that triggers the body functions to cause some behavioral changes in the humans; whereas Aristo described emotions as a state of learning the humor of correct behavior. After them many have worked on emotions and some scientists were concentrated on the relations of emotion with central nervous

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system activity and how to produce emotions in this category.

Recently James-Lange proposed a theory on emotions that they are the result of specific feelings of the humans, which trigger the central nervous system centers and changes the physiology of the human beings by causing an array of autonomic and motor functional disturbances. Cannon states that emotional relations are important in the regulation of the visceral reactions, whereas Stanley defines the relations of emotions with the central nervous system. He declares the importance of some specific centers of the central nervous system. Damasio argues on the importance of past lived events and perceived emotions as the monitorization capacity of the brain; due to recent events with comparison to the past lived events.

In all of these studies, emotions were accepted to be conscious in origin, their power to regulate some social relations and to cause some body changes. In the course of an emotional event, cognitive centers of the central nervous system were accepted to be very important. The most important centers accused for their relations to

emotions were accepted to be; "the prefrontal cortex, the orbitofrontal cortex, amygdala, hippocampus, tegmental area, and the nucleus accumbens".

Scientists concluded that the factors those effect the development of these centers which are the part of the central nervous system were important in the development of emotional disorders. According to them, these factors can be Prenatal in origin, which are due to the mother or due to the fetus. Also genetic polymorphisms and infectious diseases of the mother in this prenatal period was very important as well as pollution of the surrounding living conditions. Some Postnatal factors that cause some disorders on the developing central nervous system were also accepted to be very important.

These factors, which disturb the development of the specific cognitive centers in the central nervous system, can cause some emotional disturbance and they are very frequent in the spectrum of psychiatric disorders.

Key words: Emotion, cognition, genetic polymorphism

Bağımlılıkta emosyonlar / Emotions in dependence

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Emosyonel bir uyarın kişinin bedeninde çeşitli değişikliklere yol açar. Emosyonlar, bu değişikliklerin bilişli olarak farkına varıldığında ortaya çıkar. Öte yandan, nörofizyolojik olarak beyinde ve vücutumuzda da çeşitli değişiklikler ortaya çıkar. Bu değişiklikler özellikle hipotalamopituitar aks, otonom sinir sistemi ve santral noradrenerjik sistemlerdedir. Kortikostriato-limbik yolaklar motivasyon, öğrenme ve adaptasyon sistemlerini şekillendirir. Bağımlılık süreci motivasyon-ödül, affekt regülasyonu ve davranış inhibisyonu sistemlerinin bozulmasıyla karakterizedir. Mezolimbik dopamin, glutamat, GABA

yolakları stresin tetiklediği bağımlılıkta rol oynar. Endokanaboid sistem de GABA, glutamat ve dopamin üzerinden emosyonları, strese verilen anksiyete yanıtlarını ve anhedonik duygudurumu belirleyici olabilir. Endokanaboid sistem talebe göre çalışır, çevresel uyaranlar bile organizmanın emosyonel durumuna bağımlıdır. Dışarıdan alınan kannaboidlere verilen emosyonel yanıtlar hoş ve keyif verici olduğu gibi, zamanla entrensek sistemlerin bozulmasıyla birlikte anksiyete ve paniğe de yol açabilir. Bunun sonucunda depresyon ve anksiyete bozuklukları ortaya çıkabilir.

Emotions in dependence

An emotional stimulus produces body changes as a response. Emotions have their origin in the conscious perception of these changes. Meanwhile, some other neurophysiological changes occur in the body and brain, mainly in the hypo-

thalamic-pituitary axis, the autonomous nerve system and the central noradrenergic system. Corticostriato-limbic pathways create motivation, learning and adaptive responses. Addiction process consists of three mechanisms: motivation-

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reward, affect dysregulation and behavioral disinhibition. Mesolimbic dopamine, glutamate, GABA pathways play a role in addiction. Endocannabinoid system works upon the need of the organism, meaning that even the environmental stimuli depend on the emotional status. It regulates emotions, anxiety responses and the mood

via GABA, glutamate and dopamine pathways. Sometimes cannabinoid drugs are enjoyable; but once the intrinsic regulation is disrupted, they may induce anxiety and panic reactions and further depression and anxiety disorders.

Key words: *emotion, dependence*

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Yetişkin DEHB'nin etiyolojisi ve tedavisinde genetik / The genetics in etiology and treatment of adult ADHD

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Dikkat eksikliği/hiperaktivite bozukluğu (DEHB) çocukluk çağında başlayan, fakat yaşam boyu süren bir bozukluktur. Klinik olarak yetişkin psikiyatrları DEHB'nin komorbid görüldüğü diğer bozukluklarla daha çok ilgilenirken, DEHB'yi ihmali edebilmektedir. Bu sunuda DEHB'nin eti-

yolojisine ve tedavisine etkileri yönyle genetik çalışmalar perspektifinden bakılacak ve son veriler gözden geçirilecektir.

Anahtar sözcükler: DEHB, etiyoloji, genetik

The genetics in etiology and treatment of adult ADHD

Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a disorder that starts in childhood and continues in all life. Psychiatrists of adults may clinically disregard ADHD while dealing with the other disorders seen comorbidity with ADHD. In this presentation, it will be discussed from the gene-

tic studies perspective for its effects on the etiology and treatment of ADHD and the last data will be reviewed.

Key words: ADHD, etiology, genetic

Yetişkin DEHB'de eksen I ve eksen II eş tanıları / Axis I and II comorbidity frequency in adult ADHD

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