

tada, tedaviye yanıtızlık ve/veya zayıf yanıt nedeni ile çoklu ilaç ve yüksek dozda ilaç kullanılması, yürüme bozukluğu ile ilişkilendirilebilir.^{1,3}

Anahtar sözcükler: Kallosal disgenezi, şizofreni, yürüme bozukluğu

Total agenesis of corpus callosum: gait disorder in a schizophrenia case

Objective: Corpus callosum plays an integrative role in the transmission of sensitive, motor, and cognitive information coming from the homologous areas of the cerebral hemispheres. Callosal dysgenesis is usually detected by the imaging methods that are scheduled for the investigation of epilepsy or cognitive diseases. The formation of the corpus callosum occurs between 8 and 20 weeks' gestation. Such as infections, maternal hormonal factors, hypoxia can cause partial or complete agenesis of the corpus callosum. The corpus callosum areas were found to be smaller in the patients having psychotic bipolar disease. The findings in this investigation have been supported by an other group of investigators describing involution in the genu, posterior and isthmus areas.^{1,2} **Case:** A 24 years old, right handed male patient who have been on therapy for 10 years with the diagnosis of having disorganized schizophrenia was referred to our clinic for having ataxia while walking. His history revealed that this ataxic attitude have been present for a year with increasing frequency and severity. His neurological examination showed mild ataxia and was otherwise normal. By primarily keeping in mind the possibility for drug toxicity as the causative factor of this clinical presentation laboratory tests were sent for assessment. The brain mag-

netic resonance imaging unveiled total agenesis of the corpus callosum. As his history with the walking disorder had a past of a year this led us to think that it could hardly be related with this congenital malformation. His electroencephalogram showed an abnormality in terms of non-specific slow waves in bilateral temporo-parietal regions. As ataxic walking could also be associated by the polyneuropathy seen in the Andermann's syndrome we also performed neuroconductive tests as well which turned out to be normal. **Discussion:** In this case, it is not very easy to tell in terms of this walking disorder whether it is to be due to the structural anomaly that caused a predisposition for the disease by being developed before the onset of the disease or repetitive attacks or drug therapy. On the other hand, in this patient having attendance of the striking abnormality in the corpus callosum and the evident positive symptoms (delusions, hallucinations) usage of multiple drugs and administration of highest limit doses for the therapy due to the presence of resistance and /or weak response to treatment may be associated with the walking disorder.^{1,3}

Key words: callosal dysgenesis, schizophrenia, gait disorder

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Tıp fakültesi öğrencilerinin psikiyatri kariyeri üzerine tutumları / The attitudes towards psychiatry residency in medicine students

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Giriş: Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ve diğer ülkelerde tıp fakültesi öğrencilerinin en iyilerini psikiyatri alanına yönlendirebilme giderek bir amaç haline gelmektedir. Tıp fakültesi öğrencilerinin yaklaşık %95'i psikiyatri dışı bir uzmanlığı seçmektedir. **Yöntem:** Çalışmaya İstanbul ve Kocatepe Üniversitesi tıp fakültelerindeki son sınıf ve tıpta uzmanlık sınavına hazırlanan öğrenciler

alındı. Katılımcılara kısa bir sosyodemografik özellik anketinin ardından, bizim oluşturduğumuz 39 sorudan oluşan, branş tercihinde nelerin etkili olduğunu ve psikiyatri asistanlığına karşı öğrencilerin bakışını araştıran bir anket verildi. **Bulgular:** Araştırmaya 137 tıp fakültesi öğrencisi katıldı. Katılanların yaş ortalaması 24.42±1.59, %70.1'i İstanbul, %29.9'u Afyonkarahisar

illerinden idi. Kırk iki kişi daha önce psikiyatrik tedavi görmüşken, 95 kişi daha önce psikiyatrik tedavi görmemişti. Katılımcıların en çekici buldukları ilk dört dal kulak burun boğaz (%27.7), göz hastalıkları (%23.3), iç hastalıkları (%20.5) ve kardiyoloji (%20.4) idi; psikiyatryi çekicilikte ilk üç sırada görme oranı %18.2 olarak bulundu. Öğrencilerin en itici buldukları üç branş azalan sırayla şöyleydi: Genel cerrahi (%43.0), fizik tedavi ve rehabilitasyon (%26.3), dahiliye (%24.9). Bu oran psikiyatri için %16 idi. Bütün tıp dalları içinde en prestijli branşlar kardiyoloji (%31.4) ve plastik cerrahi (%16.1) iken, psikiyatryi prestijli bulanların oranı %0.7 idi. En çok para kazandırdığına inandıkları dal %57.7 ile kadın doğum hastalıkları, %10.9 ile plastik cerrahi iken, bu oran psikiyatri için %0.7 bulundu. **Tartışma:** Tıp öğrencileri daha kontrol edi-

lebilir bir yaşam biçimi sunma (daha az zaman tüketen, özel muayene olanakları), hastalara yardım etme olanakları tanınmanın asistanlık tercihinde önemli olduğunu, ancak prestij ya da finansal doygunluk konusunda karmaşık düşünceler taşıdıklarını belirtmektedir. Bizim çalışmamızda kontrol edilebilir yaşam bağlamında tercih edilecek branşın nöbet sayısının azlığına önem verme %69.4, branşın bulunduğu şehrin deniz kenarında, büyük şehirlere yakın olması ya da ılıman iklime sahip olması gerektiğini düşünenlerin oranı ise %75.9 idi. Bulgularımız tıp öğrencilerinin yaşamlarında kalite açısından kontrol edilecekleri mesleksel özelliklere giderek önem verdiklerini desteklemektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Tıp öğrencisi, psikiyatri eğitimi, tutum

The attitudes towards psychiatry residency in medicine students

Objective: To orient the best of medical school students to psychiatry becomes a future direction in America and other foreign countries. More than 95% of medical students prefer non-psychiatric specialties. **Methods:** The students in sixth classes who were studying to examination of medical specialty were included to study. After a brief sociodemographic inquiry, the students were asked to fulfill a questionnaire, which was consisted of 39 questions, and was made up by us that was searching the attitudes towards psychiatry residency. **Results:** One hundred and thirty-seven medical students were participated to the study. The mean age of the students was 24.42±1.59, and 70.1% of them from İstanbul, 29.9% of them were from Afyonkarahisar. 42% of them had psychiatric treatment, and the rest 95 had not psychiatric support. The interesting four specialties were ear nose throat (27.7%), eye diseases (%23.3), internal medicine (20.5%), and cardiology (20.4

%). Thinking psychiatry as interesting specialty in first three preferences was 18.2%. The most disinteresting three specialties were general surgery (%43.0), physical medicine and rehabilitation (26.3%), internal medicine (24.9%). This ratio was 16% for psychiatry. The most prestigious specialties were cardiology 31.4% and plastic and reconstructive surgery 16.1% while the rate of students who agreed psychiatry was prestigious was 0.7%. They had a belief that the best earning potential in specialties were obstetrics and gynecology 57.7%, and plastic and reconstructive surgery 10.9% while the ratio was 0.7% for psychiatry. **Discussion:** The medical students were reported that the features might influence their specialty preferences such as more controllable life opportunities (less time consuming, special working possibilities), helping to the patients, however they were reported mixed feelings among prestigious and financial satisfaction in specialties. In our study, 69.4% of the

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students reported that they give importance to have fewer duties, and 75.9% of them preferred specialties in cities those are near to seashore, closer to industrialized cities or have mild temperature. We considered these findings support the proposal of medical students give more

importance among more controllable features in their specialty preferences.

Key words: medical student, psychiatry training, attitude

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