



Kermanshah University  
of Medical Sciences  
(KUMS)  
Medical Faculty  
RRC

## JALAL SHAKERI

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Date & Place of Birth  
7 January 1956 (Iran)

Associate Professor of Psychiatry

### Education:

M.D (1994-1997);psychiatry. Iran university of medical sciences  
tehran, Iran

G.P. (1976-1985) in GENERAL PRACTITIONER, Faculty OF medicine , iran University,  
tehran, Iran

### Work Experience:

**2001** -present-member of American society of addiction medicine(**ASAM**)

**1998**-present: **chief of farabi hospital** , Kermanshah UMS

**1997**-present: **Faculty member**, department of psychiatry,kermanshah university of medical  
sciences,kermanshah ,Iran.

**1997**-present:member of Iran scientific association of psychiatry (**isap**), Tehran , Iran

**2000 -2005: Head of faculty medicine** , Kermanshah

University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran

**2007**-member of **Canadian colloquium of dementia(CCD)**

**2000-2005 member of research committee of kermanshah university of medical sciences**

**-member of statutory physicians commission ,kermanshah, iran**

### Teaching Experience

**1997**-present; faculties Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences:

#### Medical faculty:

**Medical students:** psychiatry

Medical students:medical ethics ,

## The list of Researches and Essays ( Dr . shakeri , jalal )

### Articles of Researches Journals

(1)

**Iranian journal of Psychiatry & clinical Psychology (journal of Andisheh va Raftar)**  
**vol.12,no 3fall 2006**

**Article Title:** personality traits, stress, coping & religious attitudes among individuals attempting suicide

**Authors:** *j. shakeri*, a.a.parvizifard, kh. sadeghi, r. moradi

**Abstract:**

Objective: This research was carried out to assess the personality traits, psychosocial stress, strategies of coping with stress, and religious attitudes of subjects who had attempted suicide and were referred to imam Khomeini Hospital in the city of the Kermanshah, & to compare them with the control group.

Method: The present study is a case-control study in which 120 subjects who had attempted suicide (75 females, 45 males) were compared with 120 subjects of the control group who were selected using convenience sampling & were also demographically matched. Data were gathered using a demographic questionnaire, clinical interview, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, Life Incidence Questionnaire, coping skills Questionnaire, & Religious Attitudes Questionnaire. The data were analyzed via descriptive statistic methods, t-test, & chi square.

Results: Results indicated that in comparison with the control group, the subjects who had attempted suicide had more personality traits of introversion, neuroticism, & psychoticism, had experienced more stressful events before the suicide attempt, had a cognitively higher assessment of stressful life events, had used problem-centered coping less, & had less religious attitudes.

Conclusion: suicide is caused by the interaction of some background & revealing factors.

**Key word:** suicide attempt, personality traits, stress, coping styles, religious attitude

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(2)

**Journal OF BEHBOOD (kermashah university of medical science)**

**ISSN:1735-093X**

**VOL 10, NO 2, SUMMER 2006**

**Article Title:** Psychiatric disorders in first year students of kermashah university of medical science (2002)

**Authors:** parvizifard, A.A.; *Shakeri, J.*; . sadeghi, KH.; Ameri, M.R.; Nezhadjafar, P.

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Reviewing previous studies related to the mental health of different universities in Iran show that mental disorders prevalence among students vary in different studies. This study aimed to determine the rate of psychiatric disorders of first year students in Kermanshah University of medical sciences during 2002.

Materials & Methods: 423 first year students (314 F & 109 M) were selected from the available population. The study consisted of two phases. In the first phase the subjects mental characteristics were studied using self-rating questionnaire (SQR-24) as a screening tool. Clinical judgment of a psychiatrist based on DSM-IV criteria was considered as

abase for studing the mental characteristics of students in the second phase. X squer & Z score tests were used for statistical analyses.

Results: The findings indicated that 28.37% of the subjects had the following disorders; mood disorders(9.45%),adjustment disorders(8.4%), anxiety disorders(6.6%), personality disorders(3.78%), & eating disorders(4.8%). There was a statistically significant relationship between students`s mental health & some of their characteristics.

Conclusion: since prevalence of students`s mental disorders, specially depression, is high based on these findings, it is necessary to improve mental health & life styles of educational environments in Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences.

**Key words:** screening ,mental disorders, students , Kermanshah

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(3)

**Journal OF BEHBOOD( kermashah university of medical science)**

**ISSN:1735-093X**

**vol 10,No 1, Spring 2006**

**Article Title:** Mental status of HIV positive patients referred to Kermanshah health care center

**Authors:** *Shakeri J.* parvizifard,A.A; Aminzadeh, s.

**Abstract:**

introduction:Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a fatal nervous system disorder associated with ifectios caused by retro family kown as Human Immune Virus(HIV). The present research was carried out with regard to the high prevalence of mental dtsorders among the HIV positive patiets refrrred to Kermanshah health care center(KHCC).

Materials & Methods: The present study is a descriptive, cross sectional oe in which 132 HIV positive patients were studied (11 F &121 M). All subjects were studied & assessed in stage; a)by using cut-off point system ( $\geq 5$ ) & self-rating questionnaire (SRQ-24) as a screening tool & b)clinical judgment forwarded by the psychiatrist on the basis of regulations.The data were analysed by applying descriptive statistics.

Results: The results revealed that 93.2% of the assessed patient were parallel to the diagnostic criteria of the mental disorders. 93.9% (96.7% male & 63.6% female ) with the drug dependency disorders, 43.2%(41.3% M & 63.6% F) with mood disorders, 18.9% (19% male & 18.2% female) with anxiety disorders & 11.4% (9.1% M & 36.4% F) with smato form disorders. The above mentional disorders were the most common disorders seen in each sample. Also, 74.2% of the total sample were shown to match the diagnostic criteria for personality disorders ai axis II, in which antisocial personality (31.8%) & borderline disorders(18.9%) were the most commonly diagnosed respectively. Conclusion: Regarding the results obtained from the present research & the high rate of mental disorders in HIV positive patients, this group must be under special control for prevention.

**Key words:** immune deficiency , mental disorders , HIV positive patients

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(4)

**journal of ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR (Iranian journal of Psychiary & clinical Psychology)**

**VOL.7/NO.1& 2/SUMMER & FALL.2002**

**Article Title:** comorbidity of mood & anxiety disorders & substance abuse among treatment-seeking addicts & normal individuals

**Authors:** A.A. Parvizi Fard, M.A., B. Birashk, Ph.D., M.K. Atefvahid, Ph.D., *J. Shakeri, M.D.*

**Abstract**

**Objectives:** the study was designed to examine the comorbidity of pathological mood & anxiety disorders among hospitalized addicts & normal individuals.

**Method:** fifty male addicts (n=50), hospitalized in a psychiatric center, in west of Iran, & fifty normal subjects (n=50) were selected. The subjects were matched in terms of demographic characteristics. The subjects in both groups were interviewed & were administered diagnostic instruments. The assessment & diagnosis of co-occurrence of mood & anxiety among the addicts who had voluntarily sought treatment, were carried out at least two weeks after hospitalization, i.e. after detoxification was completed & the withdrawal symptoms were relieved. BDI and SATI-Y questionnaires were used for screening, & the presence of symptoms were using DSM-IV criteria & the clinical evaluation by the psychiatrist in charge.

**Finding:** The results demonstrated that 72.3% of the addicts met the diagnostic criteria for mood & anxiety disorders. The most common disorders proved to be major depression (66%) & generalized anxiety (12%).

**Key words:** comorbidity- mood disorders - anxiety disorders- addiction- hospitalized addict

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(5)

**Journal of ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR** (Iranian journal of Psychiatry & clinical Psychology)  
**VOL.8/NO.1/SUMMER.2002**

**Article Title:** Prevalence of personality disorders among the hospitalized patients at a educational-treatment center in Kermanshah

**Authors:** *J. Shakeri, M.D.*, Kh. Sadeghi, M.A.

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** the purpose of the present study was to examine the comorbidity of personality disorders with mental disorders that are focus of clinical attention.

**Method:** 203 hospitalized patients (124 male & 79 female) at the psychiatric ward of Farabi educational-treatment center in Kermanshah were selected from a available sample as the subjects of the study. A symptom check list was used to review the patients psychiatric symptoms based on DSM-IV diagnostic criteria.

**Finding:** 67.5% of subjects were found to suffer from co-existing personality disorders. Some of the most common dually diagnosed disorders were as follows: schizoid personality disorder with schizophrenia (25.8%), paranoid personality disorder with psychosis (48.3%), antisocial personality disorder with bipolar (38%), borderline personality disorder with major depression (61.2%), and antisocial personality disorder with drug-dependency (29.5%). Moreover, personality disorders were found to be more prevalent among the following groups of subjects: women, literate, younger, unemployed, third born or younger children of the family, patients whose parents were relatives, patients with personal or family history of psychiatric disorders, and subjects in higher socio-economic classes.

**Key words:** Prevalence rate, personality disorders, mental disorders, comorbidity

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(6)

**Journal of Archives of Iranian Medicine**

Volume 8 / Number 2 / April 2005

ISSN:1029-29

**Article Title:**Comparative Efficacy Of Every 2 Weeks Versus Every 6 Weeks Injections Of Fluphenazine Decanoate

**Authors:**Habibollah Khazaie MD, *Jalal Shakeri MD*

**Abstract:**

Background: Maintenance treatment of schizophrenia reduces relapse rates of this disease. This treatment is carried out for long periods of time and occasionally for lifelong. Does reduction strategies are desined to maintain the benefits of antipsychotic drug therapy, while reducing the side effects. The authors tested a new dose reduction approach by increasing the interval between administration of intramuscular (IM) injections of fluphenazine decanoate.

Method: Fifty outpatients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder were randomly assigned to receive 25mg of fluphenazine decanoate intramuscularly, either every 2 weeks or every 6 weeks, for 54 weeks in a double-blind design.

Results: The two-dose regimens did not differ significantly in the number of relapses or returning of symptoms, but the “every 2 weeks” than the “every 6 weeks” group.

Conclusion: The use of injections of fluphenazine, every 6 weeks instead of every 2 weeks, may increase compliance and improve patient`s comfort as well as decreasing cumulative antipsychotic exposure, without increasing relaps rates or symptoms.

**Key words:** fluphenazine decanoate- schizoaffective- schizophrenia

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(7)

**Journal of barvari va nabarvari(Journal of Infertilization researches)**

Volume 7 / Number 3 / Fall 2006

**Article Title:**Assesment of general health, stress coping and marital satisfaction in infertile women undergoing IVF treatment

**Authors:** *Shakeri J. (M.D)*, Hossieni M.(M.Sc.), Golshani S.(M.D), Sadeghi Kh.(M..Sc.), Fizollahy V.(M.D)

**Abstract:**

Intruductio:Nowwadays, infertility has turned to a social distress and it is accompanied by numerous psychological and social problems. This phenomenon is known as an agonizing and disappointing stressor for couples, especially for women. Infertility stress can affect personal, social and marital relationship, may cause mental instability and lead to divorce. Likewise, studies have shown IVF may be accompanied by numerous and severe psychological disorders. Ccosidering psychosocial and cultural importance of fertility, especially in women, and the high birth rate in Iran. A closer look at this phenomenon with an emphasis on its psychosocial aspects is of importance. Therefore this descriptive study was undertaken to determine mental well-being, marital satisfaction ad stress coping in infertile women.

Materials & Methods: 150 infertile women attedig the forth Shahid of Mehrab Hospital in Kermashah were randomly selected during 2003. The datawere gathered by the researchers, based on CRI-Coping Responses, Index of Marital Satisfaction(IMS) and the General Health Questionare(GHQ-28). For statiscal evaluation of the finding, chi-squared and t-test were calculated. P-values smaller than 0.05 were considered significant.

Results:The results showed that 44% of the subjects had psychological disorders based on GHQ. Based on the findings from this questionnaire, the cases were divided into two healthy and unhealthy groups. Anxiety rates among the unhealthy group and the functional disorders in the healthy ones revealed to be significantly high ( $p<0.01$ ). 34% of the infertile women, most of whom had been identified to have psychological disorders by GHQ, had

excitement based reactions and 39% of the ones on the healthy group had problem-based confrontational responses. The findings also revealed that infertility had not had any unpleasant effects on the marital satisfaction of the healthy cases, whereas 35% of the unhealthy ones showed the opposite.

Conclusion: Regarding the results of this study, infertility may have numerous psychological impacts on the infertile and act as a predisposing factor for psychological disorders and matrimonial problems. Therefore, a team of psychiatrists accompanying infertility treatment experts is effective in the treatment process and prevention of psychiatric problems in these patients.

Key words: general health, marital satisfaction, coping strategies, infertility, IVF.

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(8)

**Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal**

**Vol. 11, No. 4, July 2005**

**Article Title:** Is unintended pregnancy a risk factor for depression in Iranian women?

**Authors:** SH. Iranfar, J. Shakeri, M. Ranjbar, P. Nezhadjafar & M. Rezaie

**Abstract:** A study was carried out to determine the association between unintended pregnancy and pre- & post-partum depression in 163 women in Kermanshah city, of Islamic Republic of Iran. Using the self-administered Beck Depression Inventory for educated women and a special interview for illiterate women 105 intended & 58 unintended pregnancies were studied. Of the 58 women with unintended pregnancy, 43% reported attempting to abort the fetus. Depression at 37 weeks gestation was slightly higher in the unintended than the intended pregnancy group (53.4% versus 41.0%; relative risk=1.3) and depression 10 days postpartum was much higher in the unintended group (48.7% versus 25.6%; relative risk=1.9). Screening for depression is recommended for pregnant women with unintended pregnancy.

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(9)

**IRANIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES**

**Volum 1, Number 2, Autumn and Winter 2007**

**Article Title:** Suicide by Self-immolation, A Cross-Sectional Study in Kermanshah-Iran

**Authors:** *Jalal Shakeri MD*, Faezeh Tatari MD, Khrirollah Sadeghi MSc, Elahe Mohamadi MD, Kataioun Valinia MD

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** Although in international studies, it has been reported to be the sixth most common method of suicide, self-immolation is reported to be one of the most common methods of suicide in Iran. Considering differences in epidemiological and psychiatric characteristics of suicide in different societies, we aimed to determine the psychological characteristics of those patients who attempted suicide by setting themselves on fire in Kermanshah in order to develop preventive measures against this tragic form of self-harm. **Method:** In a cross-sectional study in 2003, 227 in-patients of a burn unit in Kermanshah who attempted suicide by self-immolation were screened out for mental illness. One hundred and ninety-seven of them were subsequently assessed psychologically by using DSM-IV criteria.

**Results:** Eighty-one and half percent of the patients were female with a mean age of 27.1. The majority of patients were married and unemployed. Most of them were living in urban areas. Twenty-one percent of patients had a history of chronic physical illness and 59.9% a history of depression. Somatoform disorders were detected.

In 39.5% of the cases and substance misuse in 7.5%. there was a 17.9% past history of deliberated harm in the patients ad 20% in the family members. Suicide by self-buring had been precipated by m conflicts in 33.9% of the cases and by family confilicts in 23.2%. there was a high rate of mortality among patients(50.2%).

Conclusion: Although most of the risk factors for suicide in our population were similar to what is also kniwn in the literature, we found that married women in Kermanshah province were particularly at higher of killing themselves by the method of self immolation.

**Key words:** Iran, Kermanshah, Self-immolation, Suicide

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(10)

**Journal of Military Medicine**

**Summer 2003, volume 5(2)**

**Article Title:** The role of life events and coping styles in relapse of post-traumatic stress disorder(PTSD) in a sample of war injured(Kermanshah- Iran; 2001)

**Authors:**Jalal Shakeri MD, Khrirollah Sadeghi MSc,

**Abstract:**

The aim of this study was determine the relation between life events and coping behaviors and relapse of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) signs and symptoms in a sample of war injured. In this regard, main life events and coping styles questionnaire were administered to 100 subjects.

The research subjects included 50 persons with relapse of PTSD and 50 persons without relapse of PTSD signs and symptoms. Data were subjected to the paired t test.

The results showed that the group with relapse of PTSD experienced more life events[t(98)=39.6; P<0.001]. In coping responses, there were significant difference between the two group[t(98)=7.2; P<0.001]; and the group with relapse of PTSD were frequently using the escape - avoidance coping. This study revealed notably relationship between life event and coping responses with PTSD relapses.

**Key words:** PTSD, relapse, life events, coping styles

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(11)

**Journal of Research in medicine(IRAN)**

**VOL 31,NO.3, Fall, 2007(pages 247-254)**

**Article Title:**The study of psychiatric disorders according to CD4 count at HIV/AIDS patients (in Kermanshah- Iran)

**Authors:** B. Sayad (MD) , *J. Shakeri (MD)*, M. Hosieni, A. janbakhsh(MD), F. Aminijavid, Z. Omidniakan

**Key words:** HIV/AIDS, psychiatric disorders, CD4 count, Kermanshah

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**Journal of Mazandaran University-Iran**

**Article Title:** Epidemiologic study of committing – suicide patients in the Emergency and Burning Units of Imom Khomeyni Hospital , 2001 .

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## **Presentation (in congresses)**

(1)

**4th Canadian Colloquium on Dementia(International congress)**

**Vancouver- Canada (October 18-20, 2007)**

**Article Titles:**

**1. Comparing Efficacy of Haloperidol and Orap for Treatment of Senile Psychotics Referring to the Kermanshah Psychiatric Clinic(Iran- 2006)**

**Authors:***Jalal. Shakeri*, Ali Akbar. Parvizi Fard

**Abstract:**

Background and Objective:Neurotransmitter system changes seem to have a great role both in etiology and treatment of psychoses. Although there is not any clear and general idea about a selected anti-psychosis agent, attempts to minimize life-threatening side effects must be always considered. Approximately one third of the aged suffer from psychiatric disorders(e. g psychosis, depression) and currently use anti-psychotic drugs as well as other psychiatric agents. Since Orap is an anti-psychotic drug stronger than other similar agents (such as Chlorpromazine HCL, and Haloperidol), this study has been performed to compare the effectiveness of Orap with Haloperidol for psychosis symptoms treatment in the Kermanshah Senile patients(2006).

Materials & Methods: This research is a double-blind clinical work-testing study. Subjects included 60 old patients(55% males, 45% females) with 60-75 years old whom were selected based on easy sampling method. Regarding mental status, subjects were diagnostically examined and analyzed using clinical interview, clinical symptom self-evaluation checklist based on DSM-IV standards and psychiatrist's clinical judgments. All of the subjects sustained psychotic symptoms, 65% had somatic hallucination, 21.7% , delusion of persecution, 13.3% delusion of jealousy, 51.7% visual hallucination, 30% auditory hallucination, & 10% haptic hallucination. After initial evaluation, patients were accidentally divided into two subject(N=30) & control(N=30) group. Before initiating the treatment, there was no significant difference regarding psychosis symptoms between these two groups. Patients of the subject group received 4 mg qd orap (oral) and control group received 15 mg qd Haloperidol (oral).there was not any medical contraindication for treatment by these agents.8 week after treatment, subjects were reexamined and reevaluated by a research assistant using above devices. Data were analyzed by means of nonparametric tests and spss software.

Results:Based on the Z test comparisons, finding showed that is a significant difference ( $z=6$  , $p>0.00$ ) between recovery rates of psychosis symptoms in both group, that is psychosis symptoms were significantly improved in 80% of those patients(50%).

Conclusion:Comparing with Haloperidol, this study approves the effectiveness of orap for psychosis symptoms treatment in the aged. According to these findings, its use is recommended for senile psychoses treatment.

**Key words:** Pimozid(Orap), Haloperidol, psychiatric disorders, Kermanshah

**2. epidemiologic study of mental disorders in the elderly residing in the resting homes and elderly residing in their own homes in kermanshah in iran,2005**

**Authors:***Jalal. Shakeri*, et.al.

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(2)

**Seventh International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific(International congress)**  
**Kobe Convention Center- Japan(July 1-5, 2005)**



**Article Title:** Demographic Characteristics & evaluation of Mental Status of HIV Infected Patients

**Authors:** *J. Shakeri*, A. A. Parvizi Fard, S. Amini Zadeh, H. Shakeri, K. Alaei

**Abstract:**

Background: although the key characteristics of HIV infection is the gradual decline of the body ability in expression of the cellular immune response with the medical complications, but the neuropsych phenomena are significantly clear.

Methods: in this study 132 HIV+ Patients (11 f.& 121 m) were chosen by nonprobability sampling in two stages with the cut-off point(>5) of self-evaluation questionnaire (SRQ-24) as screening tool (First stage) and also clinical and Psychiatrist judgement were carried out through the regulations based on DSM-IV (second stage). Results: the age range of the cases were 15 through 45 years old. 53% of the cases studied were jobless and having a non governmental job respectively. 77.27% of the factious people had primary and high school education and only 3.78% of the them had higher education degree. Among the cases 80% were infected through shared-needle for injection of drugs, 2% through injection of infected blood products, 2% through sexual intercourse and 16% through unknown cases. 93.18% were among the psychiatric disorders diagnostic criteria including: 93.93% (96.64% m, 63.63% f) of disorders related to drugs, 43.18% (41.32% m, 63.63% f) mood disorders, 18.93% (19% m, 18.18% f) anxiety disorders and 11.63% (9.09% m & 36.36% f) somatoform disorders. These disorders were the most disorders seen among them.

**Key words:** Mental disorders, HIV/ AIDS

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(3)

**THE 2<sup>ND</sup> IRANIAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY  
23-24 OCTOBER 2002- ISFAHAN-IRAN**

**Article Title:** study of lithium effects on thyroid function in patients with BMD referred to kermanshah psychiatric clinic. 2001 (IRAN)

**Authors:** *dr. shakeri j.*, dr kaviani sh., parvizifard a.(m.s)

**Abstract:**

Lithium is the most common drug used as a short-term and maintenance therapy for BMD (I). goiter (5%), exophthalmia, hypothyroidism (8-9%) and increased amount of TSH have all been contributed to lithium effects on thyroid gland function in a group of patients referred to the psychiatric clinic.

A descriptive cross-sectional study carried out on 100 cases of BMD (65M 7 35F) assessed clinical interview, questionnaires & psychiatrist's clinical judgment reld on DSM-IV rules. Patient's thyroid problems were all ruled out before therapy with lithium was 7.5 years and 65% had positive past history of hospitalization.

The most common clinical manifestations were dry hair & skin, cold intolerance, weight increase (65%), constipation (31%) & goiter (11%) respectively. also, 78% & 30% showed increased amount of TSH & bradycardia in their ECG respectively. The psychiatric symptoms were: lethargy, decreased intellectual changes (20%) & hallucinations (8%).

Discussion & conclusion: Although lithium is administered as a mood stabilizer for BMD (I) treatment, but its effects on thyroid functions as described in textbook (Kaplan & Sadock, 1994), thus as shown here, the physician must consider the patient's clinically & paraclinically while on therapy with lithium.

**Key words:** lithium carbonate, thyroid, bipolar mood disorder

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(4)

## **THE CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE**

**7-9 OCTOBER 2002(Tehran-Iran)**

**Article Title:** The role of life events and coping styles in relapse of post-traumatic stress disorder(PTSD) in a sample of war injured(Kermanshah- Iran; 2001)

**Authors:***Jalal Shakeri MD*, Khrirollah Sadeghi MSc, Sadra K. Modaresi S.

### **Abstract:**

The aim of this study was determine the relation between life events and coping behaviors and relapse of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) signs and symptoms in a sample of war injured. In this regard, main life events and coping styles questionnaire were administered to 100 subjects.

The research subjects included 50 persons with relapse of PTSD and 50 persons without relapse of PTSD signs and symptoms. Data were subjected to the paired t test.

The results showed that the group with relapse of PTSD experienced more life events[t(98)=39.6; P<0.001]. In coping responses, there were significant difference between the two group[t(98)=7.2; P<0.001]; and the group with relapse of PTSD were frequently using the escape - avoidance coping. This study revealed notably relationship between life event and coping responses with PTSD relapses.

**Key words:** PTSD, relapse, life events, coping styles

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(5)

### **annual meeting of iranian psychiatric association(Tehran-Iran)**

**Article Title:** The study of variation of mental disorders in mental retards referring to farabi hospital in Kermanshah1998-1999

**Authors:***Jalal Shakeri MD*

**Key words:**mental disorders - mental retards – Kermanshah

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(6)

### **6th annual meeting of iranian psychiatric association(Tehran-Iran)**

**Article Title:** the study of etiology and demography of somatoform pain disorders in referring to psychiatry clinic kermanshah 2001-2002

**Author:***Jalal Shakeri MD*

**Key words:**somatoform pain disorders- kermanshah

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(7)

### **international congress of multiple sclerosis(MS) (Tehran-Iran)**

**Article Title:**The epidemiological study psychiatric disorders at multiple sclerosis diseases referring to farabi hospital in Kermanshah –IRAN

**Author:***Jalal Shakeri MD*

**Key words:**Epidemiology - psychiatric disorders -multiple sclerosis

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(8)

### **4th Congress of toxicology & poisonings Sfahan-Iran**

**Article Title:**The epidemiological study of trying to suicide in emergency and burn wards in Emam Khomeini hospital ,2001

**Key words:**epidemiology-suicide

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(9)

### **The 1<sup>st</sup> International congress on Child & Adolescent Psychiatry 27-30 april 2000, Tehran- Iran**

**Article Title:**the study of efficacy metyle fenidit drug in comparison with 3circle antidepressant drugs at ADHD disorder

**key words:** metyle fenidit drug -3circle antidepressant drugs-ADHD disorder

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(10)

**2th congress of association of epilepsy in Iran**

**Tehran-Iran**

**Article Title:** The study of prevalence of psychiatric disorders in epileptics admitted in Farabi hospital at 1998

**Key words:** prevalence - psychiatric disorders -epilepsy

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(11)

**THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR TRAUMATIC STRESS STUDIES**

**November 14-17 2007. Baltimore, Maryland,USA.**

**Article Titles:**

1. Life events & coping styles of PTSD in a sample of Iraq-Iran war soldiers

**Author:***Jalal Shakeri MD & et.al*

2. Epidemiology of life incidence events in urban students of Kermanshah, Iran

**Author:***Jalal Shakeri MD & et.al*

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**14<sup>th</sup> Iranian congress of gerontology and geriatrics**

**Shiraz Iran,**

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(13)

**17 th Iranian congress of physiology & pharmacology**

**Kerman university of medical sciences-Iran**

**September 30 & October 1-2 2005**

**Article Title:**The effects of risperidone on negative symptoms in chronic schizophrenia referring to psychiatric clinic in Kermanshah-Iran

**Authors:** *Jalal Shakeri MD, Shahzad Kaviani & Hanieh Shakeri*

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## **Thesis Supervision**

1. The study of the prevalence of obsession symptoms in major depressive in – patients of Farabi Hospital , 1997 – 1998 .
2. The study of the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in the epileptic patients referred to Farabi Hospital , 1998.
3. The study of the personality before the incidence of schizophrenia in schizophrenic in – patients of Farabi Hospital , 1997 -1998.
4. Therapeutic effects of lithium on depression secondary to obsessive – compulsive depression secondary to obsessive – compulsive depression .
5. Epidemiological study of schizophrenic in- patients of Farabi Hospital , 1997 .

6. Epidemiological study , addiction to drugs in major – depressive in – patients , pharabi Hospital , 1997 – 1998.
7. The study of sociological fetures , the addicted in – patients of pharebi Hospital
8. epidemiological study of reperrals to pharebi psychiatric sommission , 1999.
9. The epidemiological study of schizophrenic patients referred to pharebi center , 2002 – 2003 .
10. The epidemiological study of depression in the patients seeking for spontaneous abortion referred to moetazedi hospital . 2002 .
11. The study of depression measure in dialysis patients referred to Chaharomin Shahide Mehrab Hospital , 2002 .
12. The study of the prevalence of depression in heart – attack in – patients of all cardiovascular center ICUs in kermanshah , 2002 .
13. The study of the role of life – stressor – events , and coping methods for recurring PTSD in the kermanshah’s imposed- war – injured , 2001 – 2002.
14. The Epidemiological study of psychiatric disorders in MS patients referred to pharabi Hospital , 2001 – 2002 .
15. The study of the psychological disorders in infertile women referred to Chaharomin Shahide Mehrab Hospital to use I . V . F , 2002 – 2003.
16. The Epidemiological study of panic Disorder in in – patients of pharabi Hospital , 1991 – 2001 .
17. The Epidemiological study of Mental disorders in the elderly nursing home paticents compared with the aged home – resident , 2001 .
18. The study of Psychiatric – Disorders freqwency Distribution resulting in Electroconvulsive therapy in in – patients of pharabi Hospital , 2003 .
19. The Epidemiological study of anxiety disorders in the . referrals to pharabi Hospital , 2000 ( thesis )
20. The study of the psychological disorders disorders variety in the mental – deficiency patients referred to pharabi Hospital , 1999 – 2000 .
21. The Epidemiological study of committing – suicide patients in the Emergency and Burning Units of Imom Khomeyni Hospital , 2001 .
22. The study of the measure of character disorders prevalence in the in-patients of pharabi Hospital .

23. The study of the psychological characteristics of patients committing self – burning referred to Burning unit of imam khomayni Hospital , kermanshah , 2002 .
24. The study of the character – disorders frequency in the drugs addicted patients referred to quitting – drugs clinics of kermanshsh 2006 .
25. The study of the rate of depression cases in the leukemic in – patients of taleghani Hospital , kermanshah , 2002 .
26. The study of the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in the villages of kermanshah 2007 .
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28. The study of the Mental condition of patients with positive HIV referred to the Consultation Center of kermanshah Health Center , 2001 .
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5. The study of the association between personality traits , stress , coping methods , and religious attitudes , with suicide in the committing individuals compared with control graup m , 2005 (kermanshah- Iran).

6. The Etiological and demographical study of somatoform disorders in the referrals to kermanshah psychiatric clinic , 2001 – 2005( kermanshah- Iran) .
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9. The study of psychiatric disorders according to CD4 count at HIV/AIDS patients (in Kermanshah- Iran)