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**Introduction:** Despite the fact that anxiety disorders are the most common mental disorders in general population specific predictors associated with a good response to treatment were still not found.

**Method:** In our study, we aimed to investigate the clinical and demographic predictors of response to combined (cognitive behavioral therapy and pharmacotherapy) in patients with panic disorder (n = 62), social phobia (n = 50) and obsessive compulsive disorder (n = 33). Probanda were recruited from psychotherapeutical department of department of psychiatry, that is concentrated mostly on pharmacoresistant patients. We focused on basic clinical and demographical data.

**Results:** In the case of panic disorder was a treatment success defined as decline in Beck anxiety inventory (BAI) by 25%. Using stepwise regression we identified three statistically significant predictors of response: marital status, presence of other anxiety disorders, and the difference in scale BAI between the first and second weeks. In the case of social phobia treatment success was defined as a decrease in the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS) of 25% between the first and final measurements. Change in LSAS scale was positively correlated only with age of onset of illness. In patients with OCD was a treatment success considered as a decrease of the Y-BOCS by 35%. In this disorder decrease in Y-BOCS correlated with level of insight and the presence of comorbid personality disorders.

**Conclusion:** In our study we found few statistically significant predictors of treatment response. Further research is needed to refine the findings.