

## From the Editors

Dear Readers,

Along with the summer heat, we were “caught up” by the new regulations resulting from the GDPR. We would like to ask you to read the new points of the Regulations, which read as follows: “*a person participating in the publishing process of KRW PTP journals is required to submit a statement regarding the consent for processing of personal data necessary to carry out the publishing process and dissemination of the article by the Publisher (KRW PTP – Editorial and Publishing Committee of the Polish Psychiatric Association) and entities cooperating for these purposes: the printing company Technet, Poczta Polska S.A. The author submitting a work on behalf of himself and his co-authors is required to obtain their prior written consent for personal data processing, and to provide it to the Publisher*”. Moreover, “*the author submitting the work (and possible co-authors) is required to conclude an agreement concerning the transfer of the copyrights of the work to the Publisher. The contract form, after downloading from the editorial system, printing, signing by the Author (all co-authors) and after scanning the document, must be entered into this system during the submission of the work. After accepting the work for publication, the Author may receive a copy of the contract signed by the person representing the Publisher*”. We are aware that this may pose some difficulty for you, but well ... Dura lex, sed lex.

The Editors receive many interesting and important articles, which receive positive reviews. Due to the fact that we want to allocate more space for publishing them, we have decided to resign from publishing book reviews and conference reports. Also, in order to improve the work of the Editorial office, we have recently expanded the Editorial Board by three new thematic editors. We are also trying to attract new reviewers. We hope that these changes will allow us to shorten the waiting time for the decision regarding the acceptance of the submitted paper.

The current issue of Psychiatria Polska includes many interesting articles that form several thematic groups. Some works concern biological research on affective disorders and stress. It is worth paying attention to reports from the Lodz center, where research on the importance of inflammatory reaction is being conducted. An interesting paper on the zinc and copper concentration in depression and bipolar disorder comes from the Krakow center. It is another publication of results of the study on micronutrient as markers of affective disorders (see: [1]).

Other publications refer to the issue of the experience of trauma and its impact on psychopathology. The issue of trauma and negative childhood experiences quite often reappears in our journal. For example, interesting results were obtained by Dragan et al., who studied the impact of negative events in childhood and one of the dimensions of temperament, i.e., emotional reactivity on the occurrence of anxiety and depression in a non-clinical group [2]. In turn, the authors from Poznan described the influence of negative experiences in childhood on the development and course of affective disorders [3], while Gerhant et al. dealt with the relationship between personality traits and violence in the early years of life in alcohol-dependent individuals [4]. Interesting data on borderline personality disorder and traumatic events were published by Schiltz et al. [5]. It is worth to return to these articles in the context of the research on resilience in people with affective and anxiety disorders and the experience of trauma in addicts published in the current issue.

The next thematic block – partially related to trauma and negative events – concerns coping with stress and PTSD. It is worth mentioning that it was the Polish psychiatrists from the Department of Psychiatry in Krakow who after World War II found themselves in the world avant-garde of research on the phenomenon that we now call PTSD. Professor Antoni Kępiński began to analyze the psychological and physical consequences of trauma associated with a stay in a concentration camp and introduced the term KZ-syndrome. These studies were continued by his associates and successors, and after 1989 also

embraced the Siberians and the victims of political persecution of the Stalinist period [6, 7], which are currently the subject of research in the Department of Psychotherapy, Jagiellonian University Medical College. It turns out that among people who survived World War II in Poland, the prevalence of a potential PTSD diagnosis is approx. 32%, and the severity of depression is also high [8]. Modern studies pay more attention to the effects of traumatic experiences associated with terrorist attacks [9]. Of course, it should be remembered that post-traumatic stress disorders may be associated with more “ordinary” situations, such as occupational exposure in firefighters or paramedics, as well as with being placed in a penitentiary facility. This problem is addressed by subsequent papers in the current issue of *Psychiatria Polska* (Sygit-Kowalkowska et al. [10] has recently published an article discussing mental health of incarcerated women).

The last two articles are devoted to the family context of depression and the quality of life of women in the perinatal period. We would like to remind you that the impact of social support and the quality of the relationship on the risk of postpartum depression was also reported in previous issues of *Psychiatria Polska* [11, 12].

We hope that, as always, you will read our journal with pleasure and interest, making the time of waiting for long-awaited vacation more pleasant.

**Dominika Dudek – Editor-in-Charge**  
**Jerzy A. Sobański**  
**Katarzyna Klasa**

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