

## Invited symposium: Network approach to psychopathology

Moderator: Prof. Dr Mikloš Biro

Network theory and models have gained in popularity in psychopathology in the last decade. Main proposition of these models is that symptoms of mental disorders do not have one, clearly elucidated causal mechanism. Instead, these models consider mental disorders as complex systems of symptoms. Focus of this approach is on symptom interactions, some of which having possible causal pathways (e.g., ruminations – insomnia – energy and concentration drop – demotivation). Additionally, according to these models, symptoms themselves, and not only psychopathological syndromes, have different risk factors and stressors. This symposium will include presentations which utilize network models in exploring symptom relations in several contexts. Namely, symptom structure and connectivity will be explored in context of comorbidity between the symptoms of depression and anxiety, gender differences in the structure of schizotypy indicators, potential differential connectivity between the depression symptoms within a clinical and a non-clinical sample, and finally, psychosis symptom structure at different treatment points. Aim of this symposium is to familiarize the audience with this approach as well as elucidate its usefulness.

### 1. Structure of clinical and non-clinical depression symptoms

Bojan Janičić, Ljiljana Mihić, Zdenka Novović

### 2. The bridges of depression and anxiety county – which features connect dysphoria and anxiety within a student sample?

Dina Vučković, Katarina Mišić, Dejan Kordić, Radomir Belopavlović

### 3. Gender differences in the structure of schizotypy indicators

Ivana Novakov, Radomir Belopavlović, Zdenka Novović

### 4. Network approach to psychosis symptoms during the first hospitalization

Radomir Belopavlović, Jovana Kovač, Zdenka Novović, Ljiljana Mihić, Richard P. Bentall

## Pozvani simpozijum: Mrežni pristup u psihopatologiji

Moderator: Prof. Dr Mikloš Biro

Teorija i modeli mreža su postali popularni u domenu psihopatologije u poslednjoj deceniji. Glavna postavka ovih modela je ideja da simptomi mentalnih poremećaja nemaju jedan, jasno definisan uzročni mehanizam. Umesto toga, ovi modeli definišu mentalne poremećaje kao kompleksne sisteme simptoma. U sklopu ovog pristupa, akcenat je na relacijama između simptoma, od koje neke mogu imati potencijalne smerove uzročnosti (na primer, ruminiranje – nesanica – pad energije i koncentracije – pad motivacije). Dodatno, prema propozicijama ovih modela, sami simptomi, a ne isključivo sindromi, imaju specifične faktore rizika i stresore. Ovaj simpozijum će sadržati radove koji koriste mrežne modele u razmatranju relacija između simptoma u kontekstu komorbidnosti između simptoma depresivnosti i anksioznosti, polnih razlika u strukturi indikatora shizotipije, potencijalno različitih obrazaca povezanosti simptoma depresivnosti u sklopu kliničkog i nekliničkog uzorka, kao i strukturu psihotičnih simptoma u različitim trenucima tretmana. Cilj ovog simpozijuma je upoznavanje publike sa ovim pristupom kao i diskusija o korisnosti ovih metoda.

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