

of film which had been fixed on the mouth mucous. Affective disorders in patients were in accordance with the criteria of astheno-depressive syndrome. Besides clinical assessment the emotional state was also estimated using formalized scoring scales.

It was shown that patients with borderline forms of NPD under TRH treatment felt themselves already better in the first two days of therapy. At that time patients had defined their feelings as a surge of energy. Maximal therapeutic effect has revealed itself on the 4–5 days and then TRH was used only as a supporting therapy.

It is known that the decline in thyroid hormone secretion is supposed as one of the main signs in pathogenetic mechanisms of depression. Thus we think that the use of TRH in treatment of depression is pathogenetically justified.

### P03.406

#### PHARMACOECONOMICS OF SOME DEPOT NEUROLEPTICS AND NOVEL NEUROLEPTICS

I. Gurovich\*, E. Lyubov, A. Shmukler. *The Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry of the Russian Federation, Poteshnaya Str. 3, 107076 Moscow, Russia*

The purpose of this study was to evaluate cost-effectiveness (CE) for the treatment of outpatients with schizophrenia (ICD-10) by means of some Depot neuroleptics and novel antipsychotics vs. oral conventional neuroleptics.

**Methods:** Within the first (clinical) stage a 6-month mirror image CE study was performed. 5 cohorts high-risk patients suffering from frequent relapses and consequent hospitalizations (at least once a year) were treated with Decanoate Zuclopenthixol, Decanoate Flupenthixol, Palmitate Pipothiasine, risperidone and olanzapine, respectively. The clinical improvement was evaluated with PANSS, CGI, and by comparing the patient's social functioning and quality of life with the original checklist. The severity of extrapyramidal side effects was estimated by the SAS and AIMS. The cost analysis was performed. In the second (analytic) study stage the CE for the therapy with the studied neuroleptics in question was determined by the decision tree simulation model over a hypothetical 5-year period.

**Results:** Some statistically significant clinical improvement along with improved social functioning and quality of life has been observed for all the patients. The economic analysis showed a significant saving in the total medical cost mainly for the Depot neuroleptics and partly for the novel antipsychotics despite traditionally low cost of medical services in Russia. Taking into account the societal prospects, this figure may be increased. The analytic study has proved the CE of long-term treatment with Depot antipsychotics and novel antipsychotics vs. oral conventional ones.

**Conclusions:** Treatment with Depot neuroleptics or novel antipsychotics may be considered as an evidence based maintenance strategy for schizophrenic outpatients in usual practice.

### P03.407

#### EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL EDUCATION OF THE ADOLESCENTS

T.N. Grigoryewa, N.N. Steniyewa. *Moscow State Research-Scientific Institute of Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

The skills of social adaptation to the constantly changing living conditions, shaping of an active vital position, to render assistance in disclosing the abilities of each child the comprehensive program "Socialization of adolescents" was developed which was conducted during three years.

The program gives an information about sexual maturing, shows a significance of value of the human relations and promotes shaping of skills of mutual dialogues a result of tutoring the teenagers improve abilities to transfer physical modifications in the organism connected to sexual maturing, to install the healthy connections with mates. The program is complex, as in its basis it lays the overall approach to development of the teenagers integrating various psychological, medical, psychotherapy of the concept, with orientation on personal of a modification, development of flexibility of a behavior in satisfying needs considering the combination of a possibility of shaping of a new, constructive, mature behavior. Within the framework of this program we two complex subprograms were developed and implemented. First - program long-term, designated for adolescent's 13–16 years of age, will be sold on a residence of club implemented within one year, of tutoring and training adolescents. This program consists of theoretical bases of sexual education and special role games. The Second - is a short-term program is conducted during one month in a health's camp, for children and adolescents from 7 till 17 years of age. In the process of work during work children were given maximum possibility to show, readiness to answer for consequences of the acts.

### P03.408

#### MENTAL DISORDERS IN ACUTE PERIOD OF BRAIN CONCUSSION

I.V. Dorovskikh. *Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

100 patients with brain concussion have been observed. The mean age of the patients was 22.3 years old. The sample has been selected on the basis of the following criteria: the duration of coma was from a few seconds to 20 minutes; there were no focal neurological disturbances after recovering from coma.

**Methods:** Psychopathological investigation, EEG, neuropsychological tests, and analysis of vegetative balance. Besides psychological functions brain lateralization and patients' capability for assessment of time flowing have been studied. All the observations were made 3 times during the acute period of brain concussion.

**Results:** 3 clusters of psychopathological syndromes have been observed which are as follows:

- Syndromes of total or partial impairments of psychic processes;
- Syndromes of various kind of affective disturbances;
- Syndromes of asthenia.

Regress of psychopathological syndromes pronouncement has been accompanied by restoration to of the premorbid intellectual capacities, vegetative balance, and the capacity for assessment of time flowing.

**Conclusion:** Psychopathology of the acute period of brain concussion is rather variable. The proposed methods of the recovering process assessment proved to be reliable.

### P03.409

#### BASIC REMISSION OF HEROIN DEPENDENCE: COMPLEX APPROACH

V.A. Galkin. *Moscow Institute of Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

Complex treatment of 125 inpatients with heroin dependence (82 males, 43 females) has been accomplished. The age of the patients was from 17 to 30 years old; the period of their heroin dependence was from 1.5 to 8 years. All the patients were admitted to the hospital in a state of acute heroin abstinence that were treated with remedies (analgetics, immunomodulators, vegetotropic means). As soon as the first sings of neurosomatical state of a patients were

observed the psychotherapeutic interference was started. As a rule it was the third or the fourth day from the beginning of the treatment.

The first stage of psychotherapy was based on hypnotic trance techniques, and was aimed at achieving that state in patients when they had a feeling of growing improvement of their health. As a rule, on the 6<sup>th</sup> or the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the treatment the techniques of rapid changing of consciousness that are mostly relied on the NLP methods were added to the therapeutic process. The aim of this stage was to destroy a negative outlook, to form a positive way of thinking, and to create a stable negative attitude to any of a substance dependence. In 3 or 4 weeks a hospital treatment was over, and the patients were enrolled into the rehabilitation program for outpatients. A special psychotherapeutic program for such patients was developed that included combined methods of overcoming a dependence based on the NLP approaches along with social gestalt therapy, cognitive and behavioral therapy sessions, and some other approaches. Basic remission has been achieved in 89% of the patients. These patients were enrolled into the next program of the long-term rehabilitation.

### P03.410

#### THE INFLUENCE OF THE HORMONAL PREPARATIONS (ZOLADEX, TAMOXIPHEN) ON THE CLINIC AND THE DYNAMICS OF THE PSYCHIC DISORDERS OF THE PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER

E. Boldova. *Research Institute of Psychiatry. Poteshnaya, 3, 107076, Moscow, Russia*

The aim of the research was to study the structure and the dynamics of psychological disorders of the breast cancer patients treated with hormonal preparations (Zoladex, Tamoxiphen). 61 patients with breast cancer of the II–IV stages aged between 29 and 60 were tested. All of them were taking Zoladex and Tamoxiphen during the period from six months up to three years.

The results showed that the patients who were taking Zoladex, Tamoxiphen at the same time had monthly fluctuations in mood (from depressed up to heightened) which are analogous to ones of a healthy woman during the menstruation. 59% had disorders in instinct, attraction and emotional sphere which are similar to the clinic of endocrinological psycho-syndrome. The most patients moreover complained about food behavior disorders, the other group - about sexual attraction disorders. While studying additional factors it was discovered that 13.1% of the patients having symptoms of "organically defective basis" acquired psycho-organic syndrome; 6.4% had depressive symptoms caused by hypofunction of thyroid gland developed during Tamoxiphen monotherapy. Thyroid hormone treatment produced the fast effect in the opposite direction.

### P03.411

#### DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS DEVELOPING AFTER OVARIOECTOMIA

G.Ya. Kamenetskaya\*, V.N. Krasnov, S.V. Yureneva, N.G. Pilyaeva. *Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry Moscow, Russia*

**Objective:** Investigation of the dynamics of depressive disorders in women of reproductive age after ovariectomy.

**Methods:** Clinico-psychometric methods, SCL-90, HARS, HAMD. Sample: 70 patients have been observed, the mean age was 40.2 ± 4.6 years old. The period after the operation was about 4.3 years.

**Results:** In accordance with the ICD-10 the pronouncement of the revealed disturbances was attributed to the following criteria: F-32.11 (61%), F-34.1 (1–15%), F-33 (14%), F-34.0 (10%); HAMD

> 18. At the stage of the disease manifestation somatovegetative and asthenic features along with anxiety were mostly pronounced in the structure of depression of the majority of the patients (75%). Besides stressful environmental influences produced inadequate responses in these patients. Later on the pronouncement of somatovegetative disturbances were decreasing, and melancholy along with ideas of worthless and guilt connected to the accomplished surgical operation moved to the first place in a clinical picture of the depression. In cases a depressive disorder went deeper lack of self-motivation and depersonalization were the main features in the clinical picture.

**Conclusions:** the data of the investigation show that there is a certain dynamics of depression in this group of patients that is the reduction of somatovegetative and asthenic features along with increasing the pronouncement of the psychopathological features in clinical picture of the depression.

### P03.412

#### SEXUAL DISORDERS IN MEN-PARTNERS OF WOMEN WITH VAGINISM AND DISPAREUNIA

A. Irina. *Moscow State Research-Scientific Institute of Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

During studies of algetic sexual dysfunction's in women (vaginism and dispareunia), we also investigate physiological and psychic particularities of their sexual partners. This examination reveals that most of them (65%) can be included to groups of men with weak or lower middle sexual constitution. 62% of them could not be called "harmonical persons", but show such peculiarities, as schizoid (20%), sensitive (18%) and psychasthenic (24%) personal features. We revealed two main types of sexual disorders in these men, which occurs in different stages of current disease in women - partners: 1<sup>st</sup> - the reduction of sexual desire (hypolibidemia) - in 25%, which appeared in terms from 6 month till few years from the marriage or start of partner relations. It is necessary to note, that these disorders are promoted by some premorbid peculiarities of the man, such as weak type of sexual constitution and, low value of the sexual relations in hierarchy of life valuables, and also schizoid personal features. 2<sup>nd</sup> type of sexual dysfunction's was psychogenic breach of erection ("anxious expectation of failure" neurosis) - 18%, which appeared on the second stage of the therapeutical measures, during which we can see significant improvement in woman-patient status (in sexual and psychic aspects), and essential, important changes in behavior are expected from man-partner for successful termination of the therapy. These disorders are especially distinctive for persons with sensitive, psychasthenic and anxious features of the character. It is very important in such causes to treat both partners in the couple to reach harmonization of sexual relations.

### P03.413

#### CORRECTION OF NEUROCOGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION IN PSYCHOORGANIC PATIENTS

E. Kosterina\*, V. Krasnov. *Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

The purposes of the investigation were to develop a neuropsychological test battery that would cover each manifestation of cognitive dysfunction and to determine how various types of neurometabolic drugs influence various components of psychological functions with regard to cognitive processes. 160 male patients aged 40–50 years old with moderate psychoorganic syndrome have been investigated under the treatment with Cerebrolyzin, Pikamilon, Pantogan and Instenon.