

Introduction: In the global practice and in Russia, alcohol abuse in the population remains one of the main risk factors for disability and premature death of the able-bodied population

Objectives: Systemic neuropsychological study of impaired mental functions caused by the toxic effects of alcohol.

Methods: The study was in the substance use unit. Patients over the age of 24 years, with a period of abstinence from alcohol of at least 7 days before the study. The experimental group included 24 patients diagnosed with "Chronic alcoholism" stage II, (including 23 men and 1 woman). The age of patients was 47.1 ± 4.5 . The research method was standardized neuropsychological technique by A.R. Luria

Results: In the study group, a direct relationship was found between disorders in the mental functions (frontal lobe of the brain) and the age of patients suffering from alcohol dependence ($r = 0.477$; $p < 0.05$). This indicates premature cognitive aging, which manifested in a decrease in the processes of processing new information and working memory. With age, such patients become emotionally labile, impulsive, with behavioral disorders, similar to what occurs in different types of dementia and is the result of damage to the prefrontal lobe of the brain

Conclusions: Because of the study, moderate and / or pronounced impaired of mental functions revealed in most patients: impaired of dynamic praxis in all processes deployed in the time; impaired of voluntary regulation of behavior and regulatory aspects of memory, attention, thinking, speech; impaired of orientation in space and in performing operations with spatial characteristics

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VITAMIN D – A KEY FACTOR IN THE TREATMENT OF ASD PEOPLE?

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a disorder with social, communication and behavioral disturbances that start from early childhood. There are many difficulties in diagnosing people with ASD. The diagnostic criteria are in terms of behavior descriptions, and as methods of intervention the most used is the applied behavior analysis (ABA). Although, the treatment of autism is not based on drugs, there are a number of reports that sustains the vitamin supplementation. For example, the deficiency of vitamin D (VD) was often outlined in the serum of the ASD people. Nowadays, zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) plays an important role in the modeling era; being one of the main organisms used in animal studies.

Objectives: In this study, we aimed to describe the influence of VD in autistic people, and the possibility of vitamin investigation through animal models studies.

Methods: For analyzing this subject specific scientific databases were screened using certain keywords as: "autism spectrum disorder", "vitamin D", "treatment", "deficiency", "animal models"

and "zebrafish". Inclusion criteria were studies that (1) investigated a behavioral intervention, (2) used animal models for ASD modeling, (3) reported vitamin D results, and (4) were published within the last 20 years.

Results: The majority of the studies supported the importance of an adequate level of VD in the body, mainly due to its implication during pregnancy and early brain development. The few existing data bring information about the positive impact of its administration in ASD children; in which a considerable improvement in typical symptoms was observed. For further knowledge about VD activity in ASD it was suggested the animal modelling, especially zebrafish organisms due to its numerous advantages (high similarity of its genome with the human one).

Conclusions: VD deficiency during pregnancy and early brain development is a real risk factor besides genetic predisposition. Moreover, the use of animal models for investigating the effect of VD is required for a better understanding of the vitamin mechanism in ASD people.

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Evolution of some liver function markers after treatment in patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder

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Introduction: The prevalence of alterations of liver function tests in patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorders is not well known. These alterations are often considered as side effects of medication

Objectives: Our study aimed to evaluate and compare liver function before and after treatment in patients with schizophrenia (SCZ), schizo-affective disorder (SCA) and bipolar disorder (BD).