

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

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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

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**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

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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

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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.

**Method:** Indices of functional disturbances of 4 brain areas (dyencephalic structures, frontal lobes, left and right hemispheres) have been determined in terms of psychological functions responses and quantitative analysis of qualitative characteristics of higher psychological functions processing has been done.

**The Results:** Method of neuropsychological assessment of therapy efficacy in cognitive dysfunction treatment has been developed; therapy resistant and therapy sensitive components of a higher psychological function have been identified for each type of medication. It has been also revealed that the components of higher psychological functions associated with frontal lobes may respond oppositely on the same medication (for example, the rate of rigidity declines while the rate of impulsiveness increases).

**Conclusions:** Therapy directed at the correction of an impaired component of a psychological function significantly improves cognitive possibilities of patients with even moderate psychoorganic syndrome. The neuropsychological method is a cheap and reliable tool for recognition of an impaired component.

### P03.414

#### PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY OF DEPRESSION IN PRIMARY CARE

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The purpose of the investigation was to study the efficacy of various antidepressants in depression treatment in primary care.

**Methods:** Psychopathological Scale, HAMD, HARS, SCL-90-R.

**Results:** 102 patients with depression have been treated with modern antidepressants in primary care. The most frequent comorbid somatic disorders were as follows: neurocirculatory asthenia, hypertension, intestinal disorders, and asthma. Antidepressants were prescribed if the pronouncement of the depressive features exceeded 15 points in accordance with the HAMD.

The following medications that lasted not less than 4 weeks have been studied: Tianeptine (n = 29), Fluoxetine (n = 29), Sertraline (n = 18), Citalopram (n = 15), Miancerin (n = 11). The results show that in all the cases significant reduction of the pronouncement of both psychopathological and somatic features of depression have been observed. Statistical data suggest that the indices of the scales HAMD, HARS, SCL-90-R were decreasing ( $p < 0.05$ ). The results show the difference between Coaxil and Fluoxetine and Sertraline influences, which was below the statistical significance, nevertheless. It has been shown that Coaxil is effective in reduction of a somatic component of depression, and Sertraline is more appropriate mean when psychic components of depression are the main features in clinical picture. Side effects have been observed in few cases at the extent that didn't require the cancellation of the treatment course.

**Conclusions:** The studied antidepressants prescribed in low therapeutic doses are highly effective and safe remedies for depression treatment in primary care.

### P03.415

#### ANTIOXIDANT EFFECT OF CEREBROLYSIN THERAPY OF PSYCHOORGANIC SYNDROME

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The method of luminol-dependent chemiluminescent (CL) analysis in the system of whole blood, using small amount of peripheral

blood (0.8–1.0 ml), which determined the level of oxygen active forms (OAF) during phagocytosis of particles of opsonized latex have been used in examination before and after treatment with cerebrolysin (C) of 41 former Chernobyl "liquidators" who have afterwards developed a complex of psychosomatic and mental disorders of exogenous-organic type. Two groups have been distinguished: (1) with marked effect of therapy and (2) with slight therapeutical effect. 10 healthy donors served as controls. In both groups two types of OAF production (hyperproduction and hypoproduction) have been evaluated. In the first group treatment with C has decreased index of CL ( $1.78 \pm 0.13$  compared with  $2.27 \pm 0.20$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). In this group treatment with C normalised OAF production in cases of hyperproduction index of CL has decreased ( $1.14 \pm 0.07$  compared with  $4.59 \pm 1.02$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and in cases of hypoproduction it has increased ( $1.66 \pm 0.08$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). In second group differences in levels of OAF production before and after treatment have not been significant.

Thus our data confirm antioxidant effect of C and allows to recommend the method of CL-analysis for the control of effectiveness of therapy and for the evaluation of "oxidative stress".

### P03.416

#### THE EXPERIENCE OF PRACTICAL USE OF THE I-STRUCTURAL G. AMMON TEST WITH PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL PATIENTS

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One of the approaches to the multilateral description of a personality, deserving attention of psychiatrists and psycho-therapists, is the I-structural ISTA test (G. Ammon). The method represents the structure of the unconscious through the description of central I-functions (aggression, anxiety, outer and inner I-delimitation, narcissism and sexuality), having constructive, non-constructive and deficiency components.

The practical use of the re-adapted and re-standardised in Russia version of the ISTA questionnaire with psychiatric patients confirmed its diagnostic utility and efficiency. The test helps to specify the diagnosis, to reveal the symptoms not found during the conversation, to differentiate the treatment. With no dependence on the applied concrete techniques the ISTA test assists to creating the rational tactics and strategy of psychiatrist work aimed at solution of non-constructive moments and at shifting them to constructive direction. Besides, the test allows to evaluate the efficiency of treatment and therapeutic dynamics.

Thus, the conducted primary analysis of the I-structure ISTA test established its applicability both for practical psycho-diagnostics and for clinical practice.

### P03.417

#### THE USE OF I-STRUCTURE ISTA G. AMMON TEST IN PSYCHO-DIAGNOSTIC RESEARCH WITH PATIENTS OF PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

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The previous experience of use I-structure ISTA test (G. Ammon), describing a personality in terms of central I-functions: aggression, anxiety, outer and inner I-delimitation, narcissism and sexuality (having constructive, non-constructive and deficiency components) with mental patients confirmed its utility for practical psychiatry.

Comparative research with the help of ISTA test of 296 patients of three comparable (according to age and sex) diagnostic