

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 6th or the 7th 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.

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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.

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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.

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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: 1st - 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 premonitory 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. 2nd 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 cases to treat both partners in the couple to reach harmonization of sexual relations.

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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.