P-788 - SLORETA FINDINGS IN PATIENTS WITH PANIC DISORDER BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT - CASE SERIE

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Panic disorder is frequent psychiatric disorder characterized by sudden and unexpected onset of a panic attack, characterized by terror or impending doom, and associated with many somatic symptoms. Panic is considered as a state of hyperarousal, the EEG has had a prominent place in anxiety studies. sLORETA (standardized low resolution brain electromagnetic tomography) is now widely used research method investigating the electrical activity of the brain with zero localization error and ability to reconstruct multiple resorces. We measured 9 patients with Panic disorder, diagnosis was confirmed by M.I.N.I. (MINI-international neuropsychiatric interview). Patients were treated both by psychotropics and CBT (cognitive behavioral therapy) for six week. The symptoms intensity was assessed using CGI (Clinical Global Impression), HAMA (Hamilton Scale for Measurement of Anxiety) BAI (Beck Anxiety Inventory) and BDI (Beck Depression Inventory). They were also examined by EEG. It was measured in rest state with closed eyes, using standard 10-20 montage with 19 electrodes. Measurements were carried out at the begining and after 6 weeks of the treatment. There is a stable finding of changes of absolute power in beta frequency band in cingulate gyrus and there is a significant predominance in right hemisphere. Our results are limited by small number of probands, further research should be made.