

groups - neurosis, organic psychiatric and schizophrenia - displayed trustworthy (disperse analysis, single-factor ANOVA) inter-group difference. Those ill with schizophrenia showed the highest indices of deficiant and/or destructive components of aggression, anxiety, I-delimitation; these indices were authentically higher than those of patients with organic psychiatry declinations; and blocs of anxiety and I-delimitations were higher than those of patients ill with neurosis. Simultaneously they had the lowest indices of constructive scales of aggression and sexuality; authentically lower indices than those having organic declinations.

Thus, ISTA test allows to range the studied clinical groups according to the degree of marking of deficiant destructive and, simultaneously, of constructive components of the most ISTA indices in the following sequence: those ill with schizophrenia, neurosis and patients with organic declinations.

P03.418 SOMATIC AND NEUROLOGICAL COMPLICATIONS IN DRUG ADDICTS

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Drug addictions cause heavy somatic and neurological complications up to the lethal outcome.

Out of 688 drug addicts treated at the in-patient clinic of the Research Institute of Addictions in 1999: 84% were dependent on heroin, and 16% - on other drugs (pervitin, ephedron, cocaine and polydrug).

The severity of opium withdrawal syndrome correlated with the presence of neurological microsymptoms. However, we observed a number of neurological symptoms just after an acute withdrawal period is over. It points to the presence of steady neurological changes within chronic drug abuse. Most frequently such microsymptoms took place in neurological status of patients with prolonged drug use and high dosages of drugs; and also in those who was marked with alcohol abuse in the past. They include an asymmetry of pupils (5%), inertness of pupil photo reactions (30%), horizontal and vertical nystagmus (15%), weakness of eye convergence (20%), proboscis reflex (5%), asymmetry of achill tendon reflexes (10%), light intentional tremor, more often asymmetrical (20%). Numerous drug injections into feet veins often correlated with lowering of achill tendon reflexes and hypesthesia in "sock" form which indicates at polyneuropathic changes.

Somatic disorders took an important place in patients' status (97% of cases in opium and polydrug groups). Limp skin was seen in 44% of cases. Almost all opium addicts (94.2%) had dental caries and paradantosis. In half of cases the thinness of muscles (45.7%), bronchitis (60%), disorders of heart rhythm (59%) were noticed. Hepatitis A, B, C and hepatocholycystites took a considerable place in somatic pathology - 92% and 77.1% respectively). Venereal diseases were very often diagnosed in our patients (68.5% in opium and 65% in polydrug group), which is the evidence of promiscuity among drug addicts. 14.3% HIV infected persons among the examined patients were revealed. 47% of addicts in the past suffered dangerous drug poisoning which was caused by drug overdosage. It was found out that 25% in-patients being treated in 1999 died from different causes (including drug overdosage).

P03.419 SYMBIOSIS OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROCOMPUTING. RESULTS, PROBLEMS, PERSPECTIVES

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Some possibilities of the using of neurocomputing methodology for a solving of actual problems of a psychiatry, a classification of psychical disorders and formalizing of diagnostics procedures are discussed. The main goals of a neurocomputing and psychiatry rapprochement, a possible problems and perspectives are defined. Some concrete practical results of neurocomputer utilization for a modeling of separate psychical disorders, reproduction of neurophysiological conformity to natural laws, psychological and psychical phenomena are presented. A likeness in neurocomputers and human brain activities is conditioned by their internal structural-functional similarity. As examples some concrete structures in human brain are brought. The problems of definition of "mediator topography" of central nervous system, brain and spinal cord for purpose of clinical and theoretical psychiatry are discussed. The problems of psychiatric diagnosis formalization and necessity of metrology as methodological stage in psychiatry are discussed. It is possible that a neurocomputing methodology will allow formalizing a procedure of psychiatric diagnosis and treatment. A neurocomputing methodology allows to formulate a necessary conditions for diagnostic and therapeutic neurocomputers also. From neurocomputing point of view a possible interpretation of such psychical disorders as illusions, hallucinations, delirium, anxiety, annoying states and etc. was given. The most difficult for formalization procedures categories of psychic activity (emotions, will, attention, motivation, drive, wishes, etc.) are discussed. A version of psychiatric disorders classification based on character of violation of neuronal net function is presented.

P03.420 VIDEOCOURSES ON PSYCHIATRY

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Videocourses on psychiatry for students and doctors who study psychiatry are presented. 1) The first course is on general psychopathology, basic symptoms and syndromes, specific psychopathology (12 hours). A classification is given according ICD-10. 2) The second course is 50 histories of diseases, where a analysis of some interesting and difficult cases are presented (30 hours). Videocourses are made on videotapes and partly on CD in Russian and very useful for unification of mental disorders diagnostics.

P03.421 ANTIDEPRESSANTS IN HEROINE ADDICTION TREATMENT

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The subject of the study were 126 drug addicts. In the most of them (92.8 per cent of cases) affective disorders were revealed which grew up along with the supression of withdrawal symptoms. In 68.8 per cent of cases they were presented with agitated depressions. Subdepressive states with dysphoric and panic disorders of different severity were prevalent. Affective disorders often entered the structure of craving for drug being its clinical reflection. The comparative analysis of the effectiveness of different groups of antidepressants in heroine addiction treatment on different stages of