

## P01-239 - AGE DYNAMICS OF THE EFFECTS OF EARLY ORGANIC BRAIN DAMAGE

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The problem of residual-organic alienations traditionally is one of the most actual in modern children's and teenage psychiatry.

Research objective. To study the dynamics of light manifestations of residual-organic mental disorders in prepubertal, pubertal, postpubertal and younger.

Material and methods. The study was of relatively-age character - comparison of the clinical picture of mental disorders in different age stages (prepubertal - postpubertal) and a comparative clinical and psychopathological - comparison of clinically different variants of pathology. Clinically dynamically studied 370 patients (174 male and 196 female). Age began the study  $12 \pm 3,2$ , end  $25 \pm 4,3$  years.

Results of the study. The dynamics of residual-organic psychorganic syndrome in age aspect as follows:

Prepubertal and early puberty: decompensation (27%), unstable compensation (42%) and relatively stable dynamics (31%).

Early and late postpubertal period: unstable compensation (12%), the dynamic transformation of the syndrome (15%), stable compensation (52%) and regredient dynamics (21%).

Young age: stable dynamics (18%), unstable compensation (12%), recurrent exacerbation, against a background of stable flow (23%), the dynamic transformation of the syndrome (12%), the dynamics within the framework of another mental disorder (0,75%), dynamics within the somatic (somatoform) disorders (34,25).

It can be concluded that the clinical dynamics of residual psychorganic syndrome differs in different age periods of life. Its study contributes to the refinement of diagnostic criteria in psychiatry, clarifying the age patterns of mental pathology, refinement of its role as pathoplastic factor determining the nature of the disorder at different stages