

### P01.53 PSYCHOTHERAPY IN THE CORRECTION OF SEXUAL DISHARMONY

M.V. Markova. *Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education Kharkiv, Ukraine*

As the result of the study of disorders of sexual health in 82 married couples with Hypertensive Encephalopathy I–II degree in women with the aid of systemic approach of sexual health, three variants of sexual disharmony were distinguished: somatogenic (46 ± 5% married couples) – the cause of sexual dysfunction is as a result of the neurotic-like disorders and the cerebrovascular insufficiency of female patients as a result of HE, and two disadaptive variants – sexual-erotic disadaptation owing to misinformation of the spouses in the area of sex (19 ± 4% married couples) and communicative form of sexual disadaptation as an outcome of an interpersonal conflict of the spouses (18 ± 4% married couples).

Psychotherapeutic correction systems of sexual disharmony were worked out differentially for each of the above-mentioned variants.

Thus, at the end of treatment complete recovery of sexual harmony or its significant improvement was reached obtained for 68 married couples (83%). This shows that the systems offered for correction have a high therapeutic effect.

### P01.54 POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDERS (PTSD) IN UKRAINE

B.V. Mykhaylov\*, V.G. Cherkasov, U.N. Astapov. *Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education Kharkiv, Ukraine*

The last decade of millenium in Ukraine is characterized by severe influence of various psychogenic factors – natural, tecnologic and social catastrophes causing to manifestation neurotic disorders, with clinic identify of posttraumatic stress disorders (PTSD).

We conducted comparative study 480 patients with PTSD in various regions of Ukraine. Three model regions were selected:

Donetsk area – as region with most often and massive tecnologic catastrophes.

The Kharkov area – largest scientific and technical centre of Ukraine with significant migration of the population.

The Poltava area – mainly agricultural area of central Ukraine, without tecnologic catastrophes.

64.0% all inspected PTSD patients have anamnestic different tecnologic catastrophes. 27.0% of PTSD patients were participants of battle operations. 9.0% have undergone to an operation other stress factors.

We developed a supportive psychotherapy complex with pathogenic individual rational and directive group psychotherapy, symptomatic suggestive and training psychotherapy with nondirective psychotherapy performing at final supporting stage.

### P01.55 AGRESSION AND STRATEGIC PROBLEMS OF PSYCHIATRY IN UKRAINE

A.I. Serdyuk\*, B.V. Mykhaylov. *Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education Kharkiv, Ukraine*

Present-day situation of society evolution in Ukraine is characterized by extremely high level of psychoemotional tension of the population. It caused essential worsening of psychic health condition among Ukrainian people. Under conditions of social, political, economic and ideologic destabilisation of the society loosing former moral ethic guiding lines and not acquiring new

ones the population is disappointed in science-oriented system of notions and prefers religious, mystical, occult and pse-udoscience systems.

Urgent measures concerning reforming system of socially oriented psychiatry, psychotherapy and medical psychology must be as follows: opening of psychosomatic units with capacity within general somatic network for treatment of border-line states and psychosomatic diseases on the level of regional and city multifunctional hospitals; refaning territorial principle of patients hospitalization, at the cost of certain cutting down the beds number to create specialized units within the structure of psychiatric hospitals, first of all, rehabilitation units; to create a circle of medical psychologists for carrying out psychocorrective and partly psychotherapeutic work in addition to psychodiagnosics.

### P01.56 GAMMA-HYDROXY-BUTHYRIC ACID (ALCOVER) IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME

L. Kovács\*, G. Kovács. *Department of Psychiatry, Central Military Hospital, Budapest, Hungary*

The pharmacological agents give one way of suppression of alcohol intake, withdrawal syndrome, craving etc. The aim of our study was to evaluate the effects of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) in the treatment of alcohol withdrawal syndrome. Alcover, the only GHB product available in Hungary was registered in 1999.

**Method:** After an index time 30 inpatients (with alcohol dependence, BNO-10) were included. All patients showed the symptoms of withdrawal measured by Gross Delirium Scale (GDS) on every day of the 8 day treatment period. Patients were treated with Alcover 50 mg/kg/day (divided into three daily doses). All included patients were given infusion with ions. They were not allowed to take any kind of psychotropic drugs.

**Results:** 28 of the patients survived the study. The reasons of the dropout of the first patient were dyspepsia, nausea, dizziness and withdrawal seizure at the other. Two other patients reported side effects (diarrhea, butterfly) after the first administration but symptoms disappeared spontaneously next day. The withdrawal symptoms showed reduction from second day and on the 8<sup>th</sup> day total remission was registered. The change in GDS was significant even on the second day.

**Conclusion:** Our open-label study suggests that the GHB is an effective, safe and fast drug in the treatment of alcohol withdrawal syndrome. There should be further double-blind studies to confirm our results.

### P01.57 THE CULTURAL CONTEXT OF PSYCHOSTIMULANT USE

Zs. Demetrovics. *Eötvös Loránd University, Department of Personality and Health Psychology, Budapest, Hungary*

The decreasing use of opiates and the simultaneous growth of psychostimulant use is a world wide trend since the end of the 80s. The author examines this trend-change in drug consumption in its cultural context. In the analysis the author puts emphasis on the examination of current advertisement style and forms of mass media messages (commercial radios, giant advertisement posters, etc.). The author underlines that the cultural features which can be discerned in the 'end of the millennia media' (e.g. acceleration of time, the faith in achieving pleasure on a fast and comfortable way, the atmosphere of 'end of the world', etc.) are strikingly analogous with the narrower cultural context in which psychostimulant use appears and gains actuality and identity. The author emphasizes