

600 mg of moclobemide daily in combination with psychodynamic psychotherapy. We amplified our clinical observations with findings of the Liebowitz Social Phobia Scale and the Sheenan Scale. The duration of research was 3 months. We observed two groups of patients – with generalized (GSP) and isolated (ISP) forms of SP. The positive effect of treatment was marked in group GSP about 38.2% and in ISP about 26.6% cases. For both groups reduction of symptoms was began since the 3–4 weeks and the significant gain in function and quality of life was noticed from 10–12 weeks from the start of therapy. We found that effect of moclobemide in cases of GSP was higher that could be explained by strongly pronounced level of comorbidity and social desadaptation at this group. In patients with ISP the use of psychodynamic psychotherapy was preferably to some extent through they higher demands towards non-drugs and personal-oriented methods of treatment.

P03.402

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS AND ENDOCRINOUS SYSTEM IN CHERNOBYL PATIENTS AND THOSE WITH THE CNS'S ORGANIC DEFICIENCIES

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Objective: 60 male persons (the main group) who took part in elimination of the Chernobyl NPP accident consequences in 1986–87 have been studied. The control group included 11 male persons with various non-psychotic disorders (cerebral asthenia, psychovegetative, affective, intellectual, and memory disturbances in various combinations). All the persons in the both groups had various sexual disorders.

Methods: Structural Analysis of Sexual Dysfunction, Psychopathologic Scale, EEG, REG, analysis of vegetative balance, blood plasma control (FSG, LG, Prolaktine, Testosterone, and Estradiol indices investigation).

Results: Disturbances that resembled early involution syndrome have been revealed in 46.7% patients of the main group, and in 18.1% of those of the control group. Disturbances of hypothalamic regulation that led to a sexual disorder development have been revealed in 83.3% patients of the main group, and there was no such kind of disturbances in those of the control group. Anxiety-phobia reactions (type "expectance of failure") have been revealed in 91.7% of the patients. Early ejaculation has been revealed in 88.8% patients of the main group, and in 27.3% of those of the control group.

Conclusion: Organic brain damage is the main factor of sexual disorders development. A synchrony between the development and pronouncement of sexual and mental disorders has been revealed that was characterized by a certain forestallment of the psychopathologic features development. Endocrinous alterations were not the matter of a statistical significance in sexual dysfunctions development.

P03.403

USING OF THE SCALE DEROGATIS (SCL-90) TO DIAGNOSE AFFECTIVE DISORDERS

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Last time the number of somatized patients increases. The patients attend physicians continuously and go through many tests. They are sure an illness exists though there are no clinical confirmations of somatic disease. Valid diagnostic instruments to elicit such patients are absent.

The symptomatic questionnaire SCL-90 with 9 scales (including somatization scale) could be one of such instruments. The somatization scale consists of 12 points that describe a dysfunction of cardio-vascular, gastro-intestinal, respiratory and other systems.

We examined 49 patients with somatoform disorders (F45.0 and F45.3 according to ICD-10) whose results from testing by SCL-90 were compared with those of normal group. The results showed that somatoform patients have higher indices in scales of depression and anxiety though they rarely complain of a low mood. The most difference between somatized and healthy people was observed in scales of somatization, depression and anxiety. These scales correlate to each other. The somatization scale is more sensitive to reveal patients with a somatoform disorder (F45.0) than with a somatic vegetative dysfunction (F45.3).

Our research confirms the difficulty of diagnostics the somatoform disorders. SCL-90 being rather sensitive questionnaire doesn't solve completely the problem of eliciting somatoform patients. The somatization scale should be developed.

P03.404

THERAPY OF SEXUAL SOMATIZATION DISORDERS IN MALES

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Clinical particularities and variants were studied in groups of 80 male patients, suffering from sexual somatization disorders (age limits from 18 up to 40). The diagnosis of somatization sexual disorder requires that a patient have a specific number of medically unexplained somatic sexual symptoms. Examination of patients enabled two types of sexual bodily sensations to be distinguished: homonomous – similar in their manifestations to somatic pathology (algias, hyste roalgias) and heteronomous – foreign to painful sensations in somatic pathology (senestopathies).

The predispositions are represented by peculiarities of personality, annoying states (social and sexual fears), hysterical reactions and weak variant of sexual constitution. The sexual somatization is accompanied by symptoms of depression and anxiety, what is especially actual for men because of social and psychological importance of male sexual function.

On the basis of psychopathological mechanisms and particularities of personality in structure of sexual somatization disorders we choose certain methods of therapy which include the treatment of anxiety, anxiety associated with depression and depression by anxiolytics and antidepressants such as Xanax (Alprazolam tablets), Coaxil (Tianeptin) and others in combination with psychotherapy (rational, in the state of hypnotic suggestion, hypnotherapy, autogenous training, suggestion in the state of walking, sex therapy and others). The satisfactory results were reached in 76.2% of describing cases.

P03.405

THYROLIBERIN IN COMPLEX THERAPY IN DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS

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Investigation was carried out on 78 patients (54 female, 24 male, average age 31 years) with borderline forms of neurotic-psychiatric disorders (NPD) - asthenic states and affective disorders. Thyroliberin (TRH) was assigned for 4–5 days twice a day in the form

of film which had been fixed on the mouth mucous. Affective disorders in patients were in accordance with the criteria of astheno-depressive syndrome. Besides clinical assessment the emotional state was also estimated using formalized scoring scales.

It was shown that patients with borderline forms of NPD under TRH treatment felt themselves already better in the first two days of therapy. At that time patients had defined their feelings as a surge of energy. Maximal therapeutic effect has revealed itself on the 4–5 days and then TRH was used only as a supporting therapy.

It is known that the decline in thyroid hormone secretion is supposed as one of the main signs in pathogenetic mechanisms of depression. Thus we think that the use of TRH in treatment of depression is pathogenetically justified.

P03.406

PHARMACOECONOMICS OF SOME DEPOT NEUROLEPTICS AND NOVEL NEUROLEPTICS

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate cost-effectiveness (CE) for the treatment of outpatients with schizophrenia (ICD-10) by means of some Depot neuroleptics and novel antipsychotics vs. oral conventional neuroleptics.

Methods: Within the first (clinical) stage a 6-month mirror image CE study was performed. 5 cohorts high-risk patients suffering from frequent relapses and consequent hospitalizations (at least once a year) were treated with Decanoate Zuclopenthixol, Decanoate Flupenthixol, Palmitate Pipothiasine, risperidone and olanzapine, respectively. The clinical improvement was evaluated with PANSS, CGI, and by comparing the patient's social functioning and quality of life with the original checklist. The severity of extrapyramidal side effects was estimated by the SAS and AIMS. The cost analysis was performed. In the second (analytic) study stage the CE for the therapy with the studied neuroleptics in question was determined by the decision tree simulation model over a hypothetical 5-year period.

Results: Some statistically significant clinical improvement along with improved social functioning and quality of life has been observed for all the patients. The economic analysis showed a significant saving in the total medical cost mainly for the Depot neuroleptics and partly for the novel antipsychotics despite traditionally low cost of medical services in Russia. Taking into account the societal prospects, this figure may be increased. The analytic study has proved the CE of long-term treatment with Depot antipsychotics and novel antipsychotics vs. oral conventional ones.

Conclusions: Treatment with Depot neuroleptics or novel antipsychotics may be considered as an evidence based maintenance strategy for schizophrenic outpatients in usual practice.

P03.407

EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL EDUCATION OF THE ADOLESCENTS

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The skills of social adaptation to the constantly changing living conditions, shaping of an active vital position, to render assistance in disclosing the abilities of each child the comprehensive program "Socialization of adolescents" was developed which was conducted during three years.

The program gives an information about sexual maturing, shows a significance of value of the human relations and promotes shaping of skills of mutual dialogues a result of tutoring the teenagers improve abilities to transfer physical modifications in the organism connected to sexual maturing, to install the healthy connections with mates. The program is complex, as in its basis it lays the overall approach to development of the teenagers integrating various psychological, medical, psychotherapy of the concept, with orientation on personal of a modification, development of flexibility of a behavior in satisfying needs considering the combination of a possibility of shaping of a new, constructive, mature behavior. Within the framework of this program we two complex subprograms were developed and implemented. First - program long-term, designated for adolescent's 13–16 years of age, will be sold on a residence of club implemented within one year, of tutoring and training adolescents. This program consists of theoretical bases of sexual education and special role games. The Second - is a short-term program is conducted during one month in a health's camp, for children and adolescents from 7 till 17 years of age. In the process of work during work children were given maximum possibility to show, readiness to answer for consequences of the acts.

P03.408

MENTAL DISORDERS IN ACUTE PERIOD OF BRAIN CONCUSSION

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100 patients with brain concussion have been observed. The mean age of the patients was 22.3 years old. The sample has been selected on the basis of the following criteria: the duration of coma was from a few seconds to 20 minutes; there were no focal neurological disturbances after recovering from coma.

Methods: Psychopathological investigation, EEG, neuropsychological tests, and analysis of vegetative balance. Besides psychological functions brain lateralization and patients' capability for assessment of time flowing have been studied. All the observations were made 3 times during the acute period of brain concussion.

Results: 3 clusters of psychopathological syndromes have been observed which are as follows:

- Syndromes of total or partial impairments of psychic processes;
- Syndromes of various kind of affective disturbances;
- Syndromes of asthenia.

Regress of psychopathological syndromes pronouncement has been accompanied by restoration to of the premorbid intellectual capacities, vegetative balance, and the capacity for assessment of time flowing.

Conclusion: Psychopathology of the acute period of brain concussion is rather variable. The proposed methods of the recovering process assessment proved to be reliable.

P03.409

BASIC REMISSION OF HEROIN DEPENDENCE: COMPLEX APPROACH

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Complex treatment of 125 inpatients with heroin dependence (82 males, 43 females) has been accomplished. The age of the patients was from 17 to 30 years old; the period of their heroin dependence was from 1.5 to 8 years. All the patients were admitted to the hospital in a state of acute heroin abstinence that were treated with remedies (analgetics, immunomodulators, vegetotropic means). As soon as the first sings of neurosomatical state of a patients were