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Schizophrenia is a chronic psychotic disease which occurs as a rule in young patients and often leads to their disability.

The aim of our study was to show the influence of the atypical antipsychotics and drugs which have influence on sigma receptors on the neurocognitive deficit in schizophrenia patients.

Material and methods: For our investigation we observed 167 patients with paranoid schizophrenia according to the criteria of ICD 10.

All patients received atypical antipsychotics. Patients were randomized into 3 groups. Patients of 1st group (n=52) received sertindole monotherapy 16-20 mg per day, patients of 2nd group (n=67) received paliperidone 9-12 mg per day and fluvoxamine in combination with zuclopenthixole depot 150-200 mg per day. Fluvoxamine was chosen because of its potential impact on sigma receptors.

Results and discussion: the results of the study indicate the significance of differences of dynamics of neurocognitive deficit in schizophrenia and the importance of choice of biological therapy for correction of neurocognitive deficit in patients with schizophrenia. Also the study showed the possibility of correction of components of neurocognitive deficit in schizophrenia patients which was confirmed by objective psychological tests. The use of modern atypical antipsychotics and drugs which can influence on sigma-receptors can restore the social functioning in young patients with schizophrenia.