

## P02-38

### ANHEDONIA AT PSYCHIATRIC IN-PATIENTS

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**Objectives:** Anhedonia - loss of the capacity to experience pleasure, the inability to gain pleasure from normally pleasurable experiences - is a core clinical feature of some psychiatric illnesses and very important symptom of many somatic disorders. Its classification and treatment are very actual problems of modern psychiatry.

**Methods:** For assessment anhedonia level at psychiatry in-patients we used the "Scale for physical and social anhedonia" Chapman L&J.

**Results:** 279 psychiatry in-patients with mental illnesses (Schizophrenia, Mood disorders and etc.) (174 men, 105 women) with a mean age of 36, 42 ( $\pm 0, 9$ ) and 123 healthy controls (75 men, 48 women) with a mean age of 36, 49 ( $\pm 1, 8$ ) were examine by this scale. 50, 54 % cases (n=141) had anhedonia ( $p \leq 0, 05$ ). At patients with diagnostic category 298 (DSM-IV-TR) anhedonia was in 67% cases (n=93), diagnostic category 296 (DSM-IV- TR) anhedonia was in 21% cases (n=31). Other diagnostic categories DSM-IV-TR were insignificant. At healthy controls anhedonia was in 21, 1% cases (n=26). The factor analysis was selected subtypes of anhedonia in mental illnesses. We studied the correlation of level anhedonia and prolactin level in blood at patients who had treatment by atypical antipsychotic. This correlation was significant ( $p \leq 0, 05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Results of analyze the modern literature and owner data may tell us about pathogenetics subtypes of anhedonia. There are: in depression, in schizophrenia and in hyperprolactinemia. This clinical classification may ability for effective treatment these patients.