

P03-100

EXPERIENCE OF USING HIGH AND LOW DOSES OF CEREBROLIZIN AT PATIENTS WITH REZIDUAL SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Introduction: Using high and low doses of cerebrolizin at patients with rezidual schizophrenia

Objectives: The purpose of the present research was comparative clinical-pharmacological studying with estimation cognitive functions of high and low doses Cerebrolysinum at patients with residual schizophrenia.

Methods: In total 37 patients the majority from which were male (89%), at the age of 50-55 years have been included in research. Duration of disease mainly 5-10 years. All patients had physical inability of 2 groups on mental disease, accepted neuroleptics throughout all illness, and last year - in invariable doses.

Patients in any order were distributed on three therapeutic groups:

1. high doses "Cerebrolysinum" (10 ml) - 17.
2. low doses "Cerebrolysinum" (1 ml) - 10.
3. not accepting "Cerebrolysinum" - 10 .

Duration of research - 4 weeks.

Results: By the end of therapy at 10% of patients of 1st group the expressed improvement, at 73% - substantial improvement, and only in 17% cases - minor improvement. In 2nd group of the patients accepting low doses "Cerebrolysinum", efficiency of therapy was essentially more low: at 27% of patients minor improvement, at 69% - minimum has been reached, and in 4% cases of positive dynamics by the therapy end wasn't observed. In control group (3rd) at 90% of patients by the end of therapy the condition remains without changes, and 10% - had insignificant deterioration.

Conclusion: Using high doses of "Cerebrolysinum" gives high results in treatment of residual schizophrenia.