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Background and aim. Problem on clinical definitions of schizotypal disorder abides still actual. The majority of disorders of schizophrenic spectrum includes continuum of states from personal features (personality schizotypal disorder) up to mild schizoprenia.

Materials and methods: Cohort of 75 patients with schizotypal disorders were studied by clinical psychopathological and experimental psychological methods.

Results: So, the magic thinking is psychopathologically connected and formed at patients with the following clinical features are characteristic:

- Sensation of loneliness, vulnerability, that it is clinically possible to interpret as autistic features of the person;
- Infringement of understanding of interrelations in surrounding and a private world, the "Ego" in system of these communications, attempt to establish them at other level.
- Experience of "existential" anxiety, uncertainty, animosities of world around;
- Affective disorders with prevalence of fear, sensation of threat, danger. On this position they adjoin to so-called to "delirious mood" and give representation about formation of psychotic disorders which can develop further;
- Formed thinking disorders with gradual loss of rational logic connections (the subjective consciousness spreads on untied elements, attempt to establish the lost connections);
- The broken mechanisms of adaptation and their restoration at other level, pathological adaptation.

Conclusion: Thus, clinical interpretation of a phenomenon of magic thinking allows to attribute it to schizophrenic spectrum of mental disorders and to consider it as cardinal criterion of diagnostics of schizotypal disorder.

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Depression in children who experienced severe war trauma

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The aim of this study is to show if the severe war trauma survived in early childhood (age 4-5) make significant influence in development of young person in adolescent age. As an experimental group we took 40 children age 15-16 years (born 1990-91.) who were in Srebrenica during the siege and its fall in July 11th 1995. As a control group we took 40 children age 15-16 (born 1990-91.) who live in a complete family (both parents alive), and did not leave their homes during the war time. We examined the number of traumatic events experienced during the war and after the war time using War Trauma Questionnaire and we got significant difference between the numbers of traumatic events experienced during the war and in post war situation ($p < 0.05$). We measured the level of posttraumatic stress reactions using the Posttraumatic Stress Reaction Questionnaire and did not get significant difference. We also measured the level of depression using Depression Self-Rating Scale (Zung) and did not get significant difference between the two groups. We can conclude that inspite the numerous unpleasant life experiences in the past and nowadays children- adolescents age 15-16 did not show significant difference in experimental and control group at this part of development. It makes us open for further researches about coping mechanisms in children during the war time.

Keywords: war- trauma, adolescents, child- experience, depression

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Psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy effectiveness on brain neuroplasticity in patients suffering from anxiety disorders

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60 patients participated in the study. They were divided into 3 groups treated with pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy or both, respectively.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of different forms of therapeutic methods on cognitive functions improvement. Their effectiveness was assessed with the Vienna Test System (VTS). The study covered patients treated at the Psychiatry and Psychotherapy Clinic of the Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland. Participation in the study was restricted to individuals with a diagnosis of an anxiety disorder (acc. to ICD-10: F-40-F48 excl. F42).

Results: Cognitive functions improvement was found to be correlated with the intensification of the initial disorder. An improvement in concentration and attention was present on average after 6-8 weeks of treatment and was most prominent in patients treated with both forms of therapy.

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Women mental health after 40: Age-related stress

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Menopause period is accompanied by great reconstruction of female organism and social environment of woman on the whole. It is well known that any changes outside or inside human organism cause stress and demand adjustment to new conditions. Therefore, biopsychosocial model of climax may be determined on the basis of the concept of age-related stress which is mainly connected with age transition. Massive changes occur on the three levels of functioning: biological, social and psychological. Biological changes mean physiology (hormone deficit most of all, but not only this), somatic state and body image. Social changes are connected with partnership, relations between children and parents, professional relations and social roles rotation. Psychological changes take place in the cognitive, emotional, motivational spheres and lead to searching of a new meaning of life, of new values, of new behavioral patterns.

Stress vulnerability also influences the spectrum of mental disorders. Women after 40 get into one of the risk groups on manifesting of mental disorders. Anxiety, depressive and stress-related disorders are the most frequent cases among these patients.

Educational approach such as "School of Climax" is one of the most effective practices of preventive and primary care for women in managing of age-related stress and working-out of coping strategies.

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Randomized crossover trial studying the effect of music on examination anxiety

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Objectives: The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of lento music on examination anxiety among nursing students.

Methods: A randomized crossover classroom-based trial was conducted. Thirty eight students with a mean age of 19.4 years