

Introduction: In the global practice and in Russia, alcohol abuse in the population remains one of the main risk factors for disability and premature death of the able-bodied population

Objectives: Systemic neuropsychological study of impaired mental functions caused by the toxic effects of alcohol.

Methods: The study was in the substance use unit. Patients over the age of 24 years, with a period of abstinence from alcohol of at least 7 days before the study. The experimental group included 24 patients diagnosed with "Chronic alcoholism" stage II, (including 23 men and 1 woman). The age of patients was 47.1 ± 4.5 . The research method was standardized neuropsychological technique by A.R. Luria

Results: In the study group, a direct relationship was found between disorders in the mental functions (frontal lobe of the brain) and the age of patients suffering from alcohol dependence ($r = 0.477$; $p < 0.05$). This indicates premature cognitive aging, which manifested in a decrease in the processes of processing new information and working memory. With age, such patients become emotionally labile, impulsive, with behavioral disorders, similar to what occurs in different types of dementia and is the result of damage to the prefrontal lobe of the brain

Conclusions: Because of the study, moderate and / or pronounced impaired of mental functions revealed in most patients: impaired of dynamic praxis in all processes deployed in the time; impaired of voluntary regulation of behavior and regulatory aspects of memory, attention, thinking, speech; impaired of orientation in space and in performing operations with spatial characteristics

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0631

VITAMIN D – A KEY FACTOR IN THE TREATMENT OF ASD PEOPLE?

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a disorder with social, communication and behavioral disturbances that start from early childhood. There are many difficulties in diagnosing people with ASD. The diagnostic criteria are in terms of behavior descriptions, and as methods of intervention the most used is the applied behavior analysis (ABA). Although, the treatment of autism is not based on drugs, there are a number of reports that sustains the vitamin supplementation. For example, the deficiency of vitamin D (VD) was often outlined in the serum of the ASD people. Nowadays, zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) plays an important role in the modeling era; being one of the main organisms used in animal studies.

Objectives: In this study, we aimed to describe the influence of VD in autistic people, and the possibility of vitamin investigation through animal models studies.

Methods: For analyzing this subject specific scientific databases were screened using certain keywords as: "autism spectrum disorder", "vitamin D", "treatment", "deficiency", "animal models"

and "zebrafish". Inclusion criteria were studies that (1) investigated a behavioral intervention, (2) used animal models for ASD modeling, (3) reported vitamin D results, and (4) were published within the last 20 years.

Results: The majority of the studies supported the importance of an adequate level of VD in the body, mainly due to its implication during pregnancy and early brain development. The few existing data bring information about the positive impact of its administration in ASD children; in which a considerable improvement in typical symptoms was observed. For further knowledge about VD activity in ASD it was suggested the animal modelling, especially zebrafish organisms due to its numerous advantages (high similarity of its genome with the human one).

Conclusions: VD deficiency during pregnancy and early brain development is a real risk factor besides genetic predisposition. Moreover, the use of animal models for investigating the effect of VD is required for a better understanding of the vitamin mechanism in ASD people.

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EPV0632

Evolution of some liver function markers after treatment in patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder

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Introduction: The prevalence of alterations of liver function tests in patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorders is not well known. These alterations are often considered as side effects of medication

Objectives: Our study aimed to evaluate and compare liver function before and after treatment in patients with schizophrenia (SCZ), schizo-affective disorder (SCA) and bipolar disorder (BD).

Methods: This was a prospective study among patients with SCZ, SCA and BD according to DSM-5 criteria. Patients, from the “C” psychiatry department of Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax, were assessed during both acute and remission phases in their illness. The acute phase (T0) assessment was made in drug-free patients from June 2016 to July 2018. As for the remission phase (T1), it was made between November 2019 and March 2020. Blood tests were performed in the Laboratory of Biochemistry at Habib Bourguiba University Hospital in Sfax. Clinical and biological parameters of patients were compared with those of healthy controls. Biological assessment consisted mainly in Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST), Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) and Albumine.

Results: Thirty patients were included in our study. Their mean age was 35.83 ± 12.24 years and they were all males. They suffered from SCZ in 33.33% of cases, from SCA in 26.66% of cases and from BD in 40% of cases. Psychoactive substance use was common among 80% of patients. In the remission phase, 90% were polymedicated with use of antipsychotics in 83% of cases and mood stabilisers in 53% of cases. Table 1 shows the evolution of the studied liver function markers in our patients.

Table 1: evolution of some liver function markers in patients

Markers		T0	T1	p
AST (UI/L)	Patients	33,22 ± 23,18	19,34 ± 4,97	<0,001
	Controls	22,27±6,91	<0,05 ^{e,b}	
ALT (UI/L)	Patients	19,59 ± 13,2	13,17 ± 11,39	0,003
	Controls	20,63±11,08	<0,05 ^{e,a,b}	
Albumine (g/l)	Patients	42,35±4,86	47,79±3,18	<0,001
	Controls	46,19±3,95	>0,05	

^a: significant difference between patients with SCZ (T1) and controls; ^b: significant difference between patients with BD (T1) and controls; ^e: significant difference between patients (T1) and controls

Conclusions: Our results showed an improvement of liver function in patients with SCZ and BD after treatment. This suggests that liver function alterations are due to these diseases rather than the medication.

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EPV0633

INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE IN A PATIENT WITH DEPRESSIVE ANXIETY DISORDER. ABOUT A CASE.

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Introduction: We present the case of a 69-year-old patient who went to the emergency department due to an episode of

aggressiveness and behavioral alteration, presenting irritability and nervousness, of about 2 days of evolution according to her family member. Given that the patient had previously presented chronic behavioral disorders and had previously been followed up in psychiatric consultations, psychiatry was notified after an initial evaluation by the emergency physician.

Objectives: Somatic personal history: NAMC. HTA. Not DM, not DL. Former smoker of 20 cigarettes/day. Recurrent intracranial hemorrhage secondary to amyloid angiopathy and suspected amyloid vasculitis. Last admission to the neurology service in June 2022, also presenting symptomatic epileptic seizures and secondary behavioral alterations. Mastocytosis. Post-traumatic vertebral fracture. Non-anticoagulated paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. Surgical: Left ear surgery. appendectomy. Hysterectomy + oophorectomy. Personal psychiatric history: In follow-up since May 2021 referred from neurology for emotional lability, episodes of anger and fear. Diagnosed with anxiety-depressive disorder secondary to a medical illness.

Current psychiatric treatment: Oxcarbazepine 800mg 0-0-1, trazodone 100mg 0-0-1, aripiprazole 10mg 1-0-0.

Methods: Current illness: The patient goes to the emergency room brought by her husband. During the interview she minimizes her aggressive behaviors or even does not remember them. She is disoriented in time, with very striking memory failures. Her husband comments verbal aggressiveness if he contradicts her in something, sometimes even presenting physical aggressiveness with her relatives. They report that in the last psychiatric consultation a little over 1 month ago, aripiprazole was withdrawn due to an increased risk of cardiovascular events.

After the examination of the patient, she was referred back to the emergency department for a new assessment and to rule out the organicity of the current condition, given that the patient had cardiovascular risk factors, due to the suspicion of a new episode of intracranial hemorrhage.

Results: sychopathological examination: Vigil, conscious, disoriented in time, partially in space. Collaborative, calm during the interview. Coherent, structured speech, with obvious memory failures. Labile, irritable mood. Verbal and physical heteroaggressiveness at home, not during the interview. No structured or planned autolytic ideation at this time. Appetite and sleep preserved.

Conclusions: An urgent head CT was requested, with the result of a small intraparenchymal bleeding in the left frontal location, and she was admitted to the neurology department, with a diagnosis at discharge of: small left frontal haematoma, suspected amyloid vasculitis, and secondary behavioral alteration (vascular dementia).

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Cyst of Septum Pellucidum in mental disorders: Schizophrenia and Mental Retardation: Two case reports

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Introduction: A septum pellucidum cyst is defined as a fluid collection between the lateral ventricles whose walls have a lateral