

N. Zvereva¹¹Clinical Psychology, Mental Health Research Center of RAMS, Moscow, Russia

Introduction Cognitive deficit in modal specify memory at children with endogenous mental disorders is studied a little. There are data about tactual activity metamorphose in children with schizophrenia. It is important to compare storing stimuli in normal and mental illness children.

Objectives: experimental group - 73 patients (44 - males) from 8 to 16 years (12.4 ± 2.3) with childhood schizophrenia (F20.8), comparison group - 13 patients (13 ± 2.3 years) with F06.7; control group 135 (78 males) normal children (12 ± 2.5). We used adaptation of ICD-10 for RF.

Aims: comparison of arbitrary memory on different kinds of stimul.

Methods: 3 experimental series assessing memory (tactile, haptic, and visual) by recognition stimuli (S) among distractors (D); Z-scales were used for estimation of cognitive deficit in storing.

Results: Table 1. Z-scale of model specify memory in children of experimental group and comparison group

Modality of memory	sch F20.8	F06.7	significance of differences F20.8 & F06.07
Tactile S	-1,187	-0,41236	$p \leq 0,05$
Tactile D	-1,28008	-1,64039	-
Stereo (haptic) S	-1,11571	-0,2987	$p \leq 0,05$
Stereo (haptic) D	-2,82277	-1,63722	$p \leq 0,05$
visual S	-0,84781	0,09361	$p \leq 0,05$
visual D	-1,40638	-1,05976	-

Conclusions

Degree of storing deficit is connected with clinical diagnosis.

Patients with F20.8 have strong deficit in all modalities of memory (tactile, haptic (stereo), and visual).

F06.07 patients demonstrate a light degree of storing deficit then patients with F20.8.

F06.07 patients have no significant differences with control group in visual memory (S and D), have strong deficit in tactile memory