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Neuropsychical symptoms due to cerebrovascular changes

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Mental and neurological disorders due to cerebrovascular changes are quite frequent, but are very rarely analyzed in connection with morphological changes in blood vessels.

Objective: To analyze correlation between clinical symptoms and histological changes of human a.basilaris.

Methods: We retrospectively studied relation between histological changes of a.basilaris and psychoneurological state in 10 cases of 40-70 years old patients, who died by accident.

Results: Analyzing retrospectively case histories we found such symptoms in psychical neurological state: basilar syndrome, emotional lability, rapid changes of mood, asthenia. 6 patients were diagnosed basilar syndrome by neurologists, 4 patients were diagnosed symptoms of F 06 group (according to ICD-10). Histological changes in a.basilaris were reduced amount of elastic fibre in blood-vessel media, increased quantity of collagen fibre and widening of intima.

Conclusions: Most frequent symptoms correlating with a.basilaris structural changes were basilar syndrome and organic mood, anxiety disorders.

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A study on the polymorphism of IL-1Ra86bp,IL-1βexon5 gene and cognitive function in han chinese with TS

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Background and aims: Tourette's syndrome (TS) is a childhood-onset neuro- psychiatric disorder characterised by multiple motor and vocal tics lasting more than one year. An immune-mediated mechanism involving molecular mimicry has been proposed for PANDAS (Paediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infection). PANDAS may offer a new way to explore the pathogens of GTS. IL-1Ra86bp,IL-1βexon5 gene Polymorphism and Cognitive Function are studied in 86 Children with Tourette's Syndrome.

Methods: In the present study, we genotyped a large multiplex sample of GTS affected children for polymorphisms in IL-1Ra86bp,IL-1βexon5 genes. Associations were tested by the transmission disequilibrium test (TDT). 86 Han Chinese children with GTS were tested using a set of neuropsychological test(Stroop test, trail making test, verbal fluency test, modified Wisconsin Card sorting test) and compared with 51 healthy control group to understand the relationship between cognitive deficits and genetics.

Results: No evidence for transmission disequilibrium was found for polymorphisms of IL-1 Ra86bp,IL-1 βexon5 gene in this GTS sample. The frequency of 410bp/240bp genotype and 240bp allele in combined ADHD were significantly different from GTS alone. Compared with normal children, The GTS group showed impairment on almost all psychological measures. No evidence show significantly difference among IL-1Ra86bp, IL-1βexon5 gene Polymorphism and Cognitive Function.

Conclusions: For the GTS+ADHD group, the 240bp allele of IL-1Ra gene Polymorphism perhaps is another risk factor.GTS patient has memory, attention and executive function defect, these defects may have something to do with the prefrontal dopamine disfunction.

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Alzheimer's or alzheimer-perusini's disease?

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For persons who suffer from Alzheimer's disease little changed since 1906, when Alois Alzheimer (Kraepelin's assistant) communicated to Psychiatric Convention of Tubinga the ''Auguste D case''. Auguste had been affected by an unknown type of dementia. After case presentation, no discussion followed. One year later was published an article of only two pages, describing extreme reduction of brain dimensions, neurons loss, presence of fibrils and plaques in the cortex, without any picture or hypothesis or comment. Should be remembered some historical notes in recognition of the forgotten Perusini's contribution. Exactly, a young psychiatrist of Roman school, Gaetano Perusini, went to Alzheimer's, and carried on the research. Perusini studied four clinical cases presented in 54 pages and 79 figures collected in four tables (1908 December). Perusini formulated hypothesis on the nature and origin of plaques; primarily discussed an aspect of the disease still relevant: the neuronal or vascular origin. Perusini noticed the action of a ''cement'' that glues fibrils (the beta-Amyloid). His work was published only in 1910 in a journal whose editors were Nissl and Alzheimer. In the same year, Kraepelin published a new edition of his treatise Psichiatrie, where he reported a new type of dementia discovered by Alzheimer. Perusini was not mentioned, although Kraepelin told about a group of clinical cases, while Alzheimer, at that particular time, had presented only one case.

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General paralysis a case report

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Syphilis is still one of the most common STDs (Sexually Transmitted Disease) among developing countries.

General paralysis is an impairment of mental function caused by damage to the brain from untreated syphilis; it is a frequent and serious disease.

A.M. is a 35 years old, married male with primary school education. He lives with his family in Kenitra. His first Complaints occurred two years ago by an attention deficit, auditory hallucinations, difficulty in learning and suspiciousness, and then other psychotic features (Delusions of persecution and reference, state of severe agitation, patient suffering from visual hallucinations, aggressive behavior) added.

There was nothing special in his previous personal and medical histories. In family history a brother had a schizophrenia disorder. This case had been hospitalized several time with various psychiatric diagnosis. Physical examination found to be normal. At the neurological examination, we found tremor. At the psychiatric examination his insight was absent and associations were loose in his thought content there were delusions of persecution and reference, and auditory hallucinations. Atypical features of the clinical picture and cognitive impairment led to further laboratory investigations. Diagnosis was verified with serological tests (VDRL, TPHA) in blood and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2007.01.1007 Published online by Cambridge University Press