

interesting paradigm of how trauma can influence the clinical presentation of mental disorders.

S-18-03

A.-M. Pezous. *ECIMUD Service de Psychiatrie, Paris, France*

S-18-04

Trauma, PTSD and dissociation in alcohol dependent patients

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Objective: Alcoholic patients report high rates of adverse life events and exposure to trauma over the whole life-span. An important question is whether childhood and adult traumatic experiences are important factors in understanding clinical impairment in treated alcohol-dependent patients, in particular comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder. In this contribution, results of a study on the frequency and relevance of trauma and trauma-related disorders in alcohol-dependent patients in the Netherlands will be presented. The focus will be on the relationship between childhood abuse experiences and dissociation/posttraumatic stress disorder in treated alcoholics.

Methods: 155 treatment-seeking alcoholics were assessed using the Structured Trauma Interview, the Composite International Diagnostic Interview, and the Dissociative Experiences Scale.

Results: Early trauma histories may be particularly relevant in the development of PTSD found in alcoholic patients. Furthermore, when PTSD is present, it is often embedded in a pattern of complex psychopathology. In addition, there may exist a specific - this is anxious - subtype of PTSD in early traumatized alcoholic patients, reporting profound phobic avoidance and little psychological dissociation.

Conclusion: All patients entering alcohol treatment services should be carefully screened and evaluated for trauma and trauma-related disorders. Comprehensive assessment of psychopathology is a necessary first step towards providing adequate care for alcoholic patients with a PTSD diagnosis.

S-18-05

Trauma therapeutic approach through associative process: "Algerian Experience"

B. Chawki. *Tebessa, Algeria*

Objective: The Purpose of our study which lasted four years through a concomitant psychological measures of two cases "P.T.S.D", is to try to highlight, beyond their apparent similarity, the impact nature on their lives, by mean of plural therapeutic approach within a new care process, invented carefully almost daily by a group of young voluntary nursing auxiliaries within Psychological – Social and Medical Association of Tebessa which our patients joined voluntary at a crucial moment of their disorders where their existential prognostics seemed definitively compromised.

Methods: In order to carry out our study, we have deliberately chosen two patients: Khaled and Aziz, who shared, henceforth, a lot of common points: both were singles, former professionals of anti-terrorist fight and victims of "P.T.S.D" with psychological manifestations; first punished then lately recognized and treated (exclusively by us), both living in weak social and economic conditions Furthermore, we adopted for them two distinct therapeutic strategies. Otherwise: Khaled was not directly involved

in our associative approach, contrary to Aziz (apparently the most affected) who was close to the auxiliary nursing staff by virtue of his status of volunteer that we granted him at his request, allowing him to attend our weekly meetings at association's head office.

Results: respectively, concerning the table 1 and the table 2 TABLE 1: Thus, my co-therapist prepared herself to launch the final attack on a dangerous ground, but her possible fall will be broken by our immediate intervention... TABLE 2: at the end of 04 years of support, Aziz became one of the most essential members to the working of our association., everything was back to normal.

Conclusion: Thus, we can note the importance of our association in daily life of our patient and our lives by giving each time a new process, always based on concentration and dialogue between members of auxiliary nursing staff and patients themselves! Tebessa on August 08th, 2003.

Monday, April 4, 2005

S-25. Symposium: Future perspectives in the treatment of anxiety: Targeting the gaba system

Chairperson(s): Rainer Rupprecht (München, Germany), Siegfried Kasper (Wien, Austria)
08.30 - 10.00, Holiday Inn - Room 2

S-25-01

A. Bateson. *Leeds, United Kingdom*

S-25-02

Z. Bhagwagar. *Oxford, United Kingdom*

S-25-03

Selective GABA-ERGIC treatment for human anxiety – Is there a new class of anxiolytics?

P. Zwanzger, D. Eser, T. Baghai, F. Padberg, C. Schüle, C. Nothdurfter, H.-J. Möller, R. Rupprecht. *Klinikum der Universität Klinik für Psychiatrie, München, Germany*

Objective: There is a large body of evidence that a dysfunction of GABAA receptors and/or dysregulation of CNS GABA concentrations play an important role in the pathophysiology of panic disorder (PD). Therefore, selective enhancement of GABAergic neurotransmission and increase of CNS GABA could be a promising strategy for the treatment of anxiety.

Methods: The effects of selective GABAergic compounds vigabatrin and tiagabine were investigated on experimental induced panic attacks in healthy volunteers. Moreover, also the effects of these compounds on panic and anxiety symptoms in patients with panic disorder have been studied.

Results: The results show that the enhancement of endogenous GABA through blockade of the GABA transaminase by vigabatrin or through inhibition of GABA transporter I by tiagabine exert anxiolytic effects on CCK-4 induced panic. Studies in healthy volunteers have shown that similarly to benzodiazepines both compounds lead to a marked and significant reduction of panic symptoms elicited by CCK-4. After vigabatrin treatment

benzodiazepine like effects on HPA axis activity have been observed as well. Moreover, first investigations in patients with PD showed an improvement of panic and anxiety with both compounds.

Conclusion: Therefore, targeting the GABA binding site of the GABAA_A-receptor complex by selective enhancement of GABAergic neurotransmission represents an interesting novel approach for the future development of anxiolytic compounds.

S-25-04

Current state of the art in the pharmacotherapy of anxiety disorders

S. Kasper, M. Stamenkovic. *Medizinische Universität Allgem. Psychiatrie, Wien, Austria*

Objective: In the recent 20 years, a large number of randomized controlled trials has been performed for different indications of anxiety disorders, specifically for panic disorder (PD), generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), social phobia (SAnD), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Whereas in former years it was believed that anxiety disorders can only be treated with benzodiazepines, it soon emerged that the group of selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRI) as well as serotonin and norepinephrine re-uptake inhibitors (SNRI) have a favorable profile in this condition, specifically for the necessary long-term treatment. Not all of the compound studied have been performed in acute as well as long-term treatment paradigms. There is a need for studying the newer SSRI and SNRI also in a comparative design amongst the others since the majority of data are only obtained with the newer medication compared to older compounds, e.g., clomipramine compared to placebo. Recent data indicate that the group of atypical antipsychotics might also be beneficial for the indication of GAD. Recently, pregabalin represents a new class of anxiolytic with no activity at GABAA_A, GABAB or benzodiazepine receptors. By modulation of the release of excitatory neurotransmitters, including glutamate and Substance P, the mechanism of action can be understood. Since there is a large comorbidity between depression and anxiety disorders it would be helpful if studies are undertaken in the future also on this comorbidity.

S-25-05

Adult ADHD and substance abuse

M. Casas, R.-Q. Josep A, B. Rosa, E. Gemma, M. Xavier. *Unitat de Psiquiatria Hospital, Barcelona, Spain*

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the most prevalent childhood psychiatric disorder (3-7%). There are few prevalence studies concerning ADHD in adults, however ADHD affects up to 4% of adults. Comorbidity across life span in ADHD is not the exception but the rule. Approximately 70% of those diagnosed with ADHD in adulthood have a second disorder. One of the most common comorbidities in adult ADHD is a substance use disorder (SUD). There is a bidirectional relationship between ADHD and SUD. Prevalence studies of SUD patients have shown that between 15% to 25% may have ADHD. On the other hand, ADHD is a risk factor for subsequent development of a SUD. Several authors have found a lifetime rate of a SUD of 50% in adults with ADHD. It is very SUDs are key in the clinical expression of ADHD, differential diagnosis and in the therapeutic approach. ADHD patients show earlier onset, higher addiction

severity and poorer treatment outcomes than non dually diagnosed drug users. The presence of ADHD can jeopardise SUD treatment. There are some clinical trials that evaluate the efficacy and safety of psychostimulants in adult ADHD with SUD.

Monday, April 4, 2005

S-28. Symposium: Psychopathological consequences of the 11 M terrorists attacks

Chairperson(s): Laura Ferrando (Madrid, Spain)
08.30 - 10.00, Holiday Inn - Room 8

S-28-01

Comparison dates among New York 11S and Madrid 11M

S. Galca. *Ceter for Urban Epidemiologic Studies, New York Academy, New York, USA*

S-28-02

Methodology of the study psychopathological consequences of the 11 M terrorist attacks

R. Gabriel. *Research Department Hospital La Paz, Madrid, Spain*

S-28-03

Results of the study psychopathological consequences of the 11 M terrorist attacks - 1a

L. Ferrando. *Universidad de Alcala, Madrid, Spain*

Monday, April 4, 2005

S-32. Symposium: Biological background and psychopathological targets of therapeutic approaches to eating disorders

Chairperson(s): Francesca Brambilla (Naples, Italy), Palmiero Monteleone (Naples, Italy)
14.15 - 15.45, Gasteig - Room 0.131

S-32-01

Genetic predictivity of the clinical and psychological effects of ssri treatments in disorders of eating behavior

P. Monteleone, A. Tortorella, M. Fabrazzo, E. Castaldo, A. Fuschino, C. Di Filippo, M. Maj. *University of Naples SUN Psychiatry, Naples, Italy*

Objective: Although selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are currently recommended as the first-line pharmacological treatment of bulimia nervosa (BN), a portion of patients do not respond to SSRIs. Since the 5HT transporter (5HTT) represents the prime target of SSRIs, the gene coding for this protein is an attractive candidate gene for pharmacogenetic SSRI studies. A long (L) and a short (S) variant of the promoter region of the 5-HTT gene, with different transcriptional efficiencies, have been identified. Therefore, we investigated whether 5-HTTLPR was associated to SSRI response in patients with BN.