

P01.73**SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND NEUROTIC DISORDERS AMONG CHILDREN**

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Objective: The goal of our study was to examine an influence of socio-environmental factors to mental health of children's and adolescents population in modern complicated situation, included chronic economic, political and ecological crisis in Russia.

Methods: The subjects were 1030 children and 250 adolescents and their parents, living in selected regions of Russia. Level of psycho-emotional state was measured in score by questionnaire UNP "Level of Neurotism and Psychopatisation". The value of different social factors was determined and estimated by additional interviews. The presence of neurotic disorders in children was confirmed by clinical and psychological examinations.

Results: Level swings of neurotic disorders and personal pathology of adolescents and their parents as so as the prevalence of neurotic disorders in children are influenced not only by social and psychological situation in region, but by economic state of family also.

Children perceive the difficulties of psycho-social situation through psycho-emotional state of their parents. That was concluded from results of comparison children's neurotic disorders prevalence and the level of parent's neurotic and personal pathology. Adolescents interact directly with nearest surroundings, which was influenced by macro transformations. It was followed from the differences in significance of different socio-environmental factors for adolescents and for their parents. Significance of the influence parent's psycho-emotional state was minimal for adolescents as it was followed from analysis of parent's and adolescent's level of neurotic disorders.

Conclusion: Negative macro-environmental events have stressogenic effects through changed functioning of adult, adolescent, child in surrounding world and contribute to occurrence of neurotic pathology.

P01.74**LONELINESS STATES AND ASSOCIATED WITH THEM DISORDERS OF DEPRESSIVE SPECTRUM BESIDE PERSONS OF LATE AGE**

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Premises: Loneliness states of late age patients appear often and are a serious physician-psychological and social problem. Psychiatric aspect of these states are investigated insufficiently.

Purpose: Discovery and evaluation of loneliness states and associated with them depressive disorders beside lonesome living persons of late age. Determination of factors, which contribute in development of loneliness.

Methods: Were use methods of check-list, semistandardized interview, clinic-psychopathological, date of amanuensis and statistics with using a computer IBM PC 486 DX 100, validity of differences of compare factors were defined on the criterion Students.

Results: At the examination 300 persons of the late age, visiting social service centre, loneliness states are revealing in 40%. Studied 90 living lonely persons with loneliness states and 70 person's also living lonely, but not feeling loneliness. Significant differences on the sex and age between groups were not found. Beside overmentioned examination in the first group there were constant or periodic disorders of depressive spectrum. In the checking group they are discovered in 60%. Herewith they were distinguishing by

smaller gravity and smaller length, than similar disorders beside persons of first group. In the first group realistically dominated persons with sensitive and anxious-suspicious feature ($p < 0.01$). In the second group persons with features sthenical, hyperactivity's, hyperthymity's dominated.

Conclusion: Development of loneliness states is accompanying by depressive disorders and depends on the type of personalities.

P01.75**CORRELATION OF THE ANTICONVULSANT USING IN PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC OF THE EPILEPTOLOGY CENTER**

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Aim: To compare the anticonvulsants, which are used in treatment of in-patients (Epileptology Center - Moscow) and define the prevalent drugs in the group of patients with positive effects on both seizures and affective symptoms associated with it.

Methods: 240 patients (68% of the all population in-patients, hospitalized during 1997–1998) were analyzed according clinical, EEG, MRI, psychological and clinical-statistical methods. The mean age was 31.3 year, the duration of disease was 6.8 ± 4 .

Results: The most prevalent anticonvulsant in treatment of partial and symptomatic generalized epilepsy was carbamazepine (finlepsin, tegretol and other) - 47.1%. Preparations of valproic acid (depakine and other) were used in 24.6%, benzodiazepines - in 13.9%. Lamotridigine was used more rarely (8.4%). In addition, 6% of the patients were treated by barbiturates and phenytoin.

Most of the patients had polymorphous seizures and long-term duration of disease and so they had be- and polytherapy (74.37%). The combinations of finlepsin with depakine and lamictal with depakine were the most preferential. The reduction (or full control) of seizures was accompanied by improvements of mood and cognitive functions.

Discussion: Our sufficient representative analysis of anticonvulsant indicate positive results of the treatment with carbamazepine and valproates, that allow to define this drugs as the most prevalent medicaments in epileptological practice.

P01.76**USE OF DALARGIN IN THE TREATMENT OF COMPULSIVE CRAVING IN OPIATE ADDICTION**

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Objective: Investigating efficacy of dalargin – a synthetic leucine-enkephalin analogue – in the treatment of mental and behavior disorders caused by opiate use. 38 inpatients and 9 outpatients received dalargin as a part of complex medication in withdrawal syndrome. Dalargin has proved highly effective in abruptly increased craving for drug. Compulsive craving was characterized by irresistible wish to get drugged and by actions aimed at purchasing the drug, by anxiety and irritability. Dalargin has been used in dose 40 to 60 mg, intravenously or intramuscularly. In 42 patients, ten to fifteen minutes after introduction of dalargin, impulsive behavior with restlessness and aggression diminished significantly. 40 to 50 minutes after introduction of dalargin, thought disorders developing at the peak of compulsive craving and represented by obsessive ideas about drug, disorganized thinking and paralogical thinking, decreased. Successful treatment of such conditions to a great measure determined efficacy of further treatment of mental and behavior disorders caused by use of opiates.