

serotonergic nervous systems, could be an advantage. Reboxetine, a selective noradrenalin-reuptake inhibitor (NaRI) and milnacipran, a serotonin- and noradrenalin-reuptake inhibitor (SNRI as venlafaxine), showed higher efficacy in the treatment of severe depression compared to the SSRIs fluoxetine and fluvoxamine. New antidepressants (SSRI, NaRI, RIMA, SNRI, NaSSA etc.) show high efficiency but less side effects compared to tricyclic antidepressants.

In conclusion, there is a need for prospective studies in severe depressed patients.

P02.365

VASCULAR DEMENTIA THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF DEMENTIA: FOUR YEAR OUTCOME IN KOSICE

H.M: Shahpesandy*, M. Medvecky, E. Palova, S. Kitkova, M. Kafkova, J. Vancikova, M. Murcko, I. Lukacsova. *Department of Psychiatry of the University Hospital Kosice. Slovakia*

Background: Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common cause of dementia, representing approximately half of all dementias and Vascular dementia (VD) is recognised as the second most frequent cause of dementia. The aim of this study was to find out the distribution of separate forms of dementias in our clinical practice.

Design: It is a naturalistic, retrospective study of patients hospitalized in the Department of Psychiatry in Košice between 1996–2000. During this period 4331 patients were admitted and 181 (120 women, 61 men) of them met the ICD-10 criteria for dementia (Wechsler memory scale, Mini-Mental State Exam and Hachinski score were also used).

Results: We have found the following distribution of dementias: VD 55.2% (100 patients), AD 28.2% (51), Mixed dementia (VD + AD) 10.5% (19), Non-specific dementia 4.9% (9). Alcohol-related dementia and Parkinson's disease with dementia, both account for 1.0% of all cases (2). The average age of this group was 77.6 years (58–94).

Conclusions: There was higher rate of VD than AD in our group of patients which is in contrary to the current data.