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Background and aims: Working memory and executive functions, connected with the activity of prefrontal cortex play an important role in complex mental processes. Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) is a main tool used for neuropsychological assessment of prefrontal cortex activity. Molecular genetics studies show the association between the performance on WCST and polymorphism of dopaminergic system genes in schizophrenia and healthy subjects, also with polymorphism of BDNF gene in bipolar disorders.

In this study an association between performance on WCST and polymorphisms of selected candidate genes was assessed.

Methods: The study included 200 healthy volunteers aged 18–60 years. Neuropsychological assessment was performed using WCST and following domains were evaluated: perseverative errors (inability to change the reaction), nonperseverative errors (attentional inability to avoid distraction), number of completed categories (ability to utilize new information), percent of conceptual responses (ability of conceptual thinking) and set to complete 1st category (ability to formulate a logical conception). Genotyping were done for polymorphism of dopaminergic: D1receptor (-48A/G) and catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT108/158Val/Met), serotonergic (5-HTTLPR), glutamatergic: FYNkinase (93A/G, IVS10+37T/C, Ex12+894T/G) and neurotrophic: brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF:C-270T,Val66Met) genes.

Results: A/G polymorphism of DRD1 gene was connected with better results on trials to complete 1st category. Better performance on nonperseverative errors was observed in females with Val/Val genotype of COMT. The C/T genotype of C-270T BDNF polymorphism was associated with higher percentage of conceptual responses.

Conclusion: The results obtained suggest a contribution of studied candidate genes to working memory and executive functions efficiency, connected with prefrontal cortex activity, in healthy subjects.

Poster Session 2: DIAGNOSIS AND CLASSIFICATION ISSUES

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Doctor, can one see worms in a scan? Clinical case of headache attributed to psychotic disorder

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Background: The International Classification of Headache Disorders (2nd. Edition) recognizes, among headaches secondary to psychiatric disorders, the relatively rare ones attributed to psychotic disorders.

The Delusion of Infestation has unknown prevalence. It may occur at any stage, but is more frequent in senior individuals. The rate male-female is 1:1 and 3:1 before and after 50 years old, respectively. The diagnostic classification reveals a great rate of “pure forms” (Delusional Disorder according to DSM-IV or ICD-10), but the syndrome was also described in Schizophrenia, Affective or Organic Psychosis, or even as a neurotic symptom.

The present report describes the case of one 56 years-old woman admitted to a psychiatric ward due to a Delusion of Infestation. This

condition was evolving for several years with the occurrence of both visual and coenaesthetic hallucinations. Complaints were of severe unspecific headaches with delusional believes about its aetiology (brain infestation). No alterations were detected after an organic medical examination. She started antipsychotic and antidepressive medication, with consequent decrease of the delusions. The patient is currently in recovery, referring reduced pain and no delusion ideation.

Aim: To describe a clinical case of headache secondary to Delusion of Infestation.

Material and Methods: Clinical file review, bibliographic review.

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Does actigraphy differentiate ADHD subtypes?

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Objective: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a developmental syndrome expressed along three domains: inattention, hyperactive-impulsive, and combined type. To compare subtypes of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (predominantly inattentive and combined types) and a comparison group on an objective measure of activity level (actigraphy).

Method: Actigraphs were worn by 21 children (19 boys, 2 girls) during 3 full-days clinical diagnostic assessment. 10 subjects had a diagnosis of ADHD predominantly inattentive type, 11 had ADHD combined type. Children were diagnosed as having ADHD by Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition. **Measurements:** ADHD: ADHD Rating Scale DSM IV- Home Version to subdivide children into those with predominantly attention deficit, mainly hyperactivity, and those with both aspects equally. Mean actigraph scores were calculated for three days.

Results: There were no significant group differences in activity level between two groups; there were no differences between ADHD subtypes. There was poor correspondence between parent report and actigraphy.

Conclusions: These data do not support specifications in the DSM-IV regarding hyperactivity in ADHD. Furthermore, the findings contradict specifications in the DSM-IV that suggest that children with ADHD combined type should be more hyperactive than children with ADHD predominantly inattentive type.

Literature References

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Schizoaffective disorder: diagnostic difficulties — about two clinical cases

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Kasanin first used the term “schizoaffective disorder” in 1933, to describe a sub-group of patients with simultaneous schizophrenic and affective symptoms, and relatively good prognosis. Discussions