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ARIPIPRAZOLE IN PRODROMAL SYNDROME OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AT THE MALE PATIENTS WITH OBSTETRICAL TRAUMAS IN PERSONAL MEDICAL HISTORY

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Objectives: The prodromal syndrome in schizophrenia can be correlated with a series of neurobiological risk factors, the obstetrical traumas having an important role. The antipsychotic therapy at the male patients with obstetrical traumas in personal medical history can amplify the risk of cerebral structural changes.

Method: We have studied 12 male patients (age 18-20 years), with prodromal schizophrenia syndrome or ARMS, negative symptoms, cognitive disabilities and poor social cognition. All the studied patients present obstetrical traumas in medical personal history, soft extrapyramidal symptoms, facial immobility and facial incapacity to express emotions (behavioral marker for poor social cognition and frontal-amygdala disconnectivity). We administered aripiprazole (5mg/day) for 12 months associated with psychokinetotherapy technics, a series of facial mobility standard exercises.

Results: These patients were evaluated at 6 and 12 months with PANSS, GAF, BARNES scales. The final results are: on the PANSS scale the evolution of negative and cognitive symptoms was ameliorated. The facial mobility and the capacity of emotional expression are also significantly ameliorated. The cognitive abilities and the level of social cognition are evaluated as very good. The extrapyramidal symptoms evaluated on the BARNES scale are not amplifying during the treatment.

Conclusion: The facial imobility and the facial incapacity to expressed emotions may be a clinical marker for neurodevelopmental abnormalities in the schizophrenia prodrome. Aripiprazole associated with the psychokinetotherapy technics improve in a significantly way the prodromal symptoms of schizophrenia at the male with obstetrical traumas in medical personal history.