depressive symptoms and cardiovascular function changes recorded by means of instrumentation: the stronger are the depressive affections, the worse are the parameters "myocardium" and "rhythm".

P0249

Clinical and dynamic characteristics of lingering Non-psychotic depression

B.D. Tsygankov, Y.T. Janguildin, A.V. Presnyakova. *Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry, Department of Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

During last 40 years there are constant increase of depressive disorders in the population of many countries. Incidence of these disorders got the character of "big epidemy" and became one of the global problem for the world community. Psychogenic stressful factors, experienced by nearly every adult, have a principal role in development of these disorders. At the same time we have a tendency of forming lingering depressions, this fact shows us the urgency of study next important formation factors of lingering affective disorders - clinical factors, type of personality. The purpose of this investigation is a study of clinicopsychopathologic, typological features of patients with lingering non psychotic depression. The methods of this investigation include clinical method, personal inquirer of Leonhard, Lazarus' indicator of coping-strategies. Patients with acute form of somatic disease and disorders of other registers didn't take part in investigation. Evaluation of clinical syndroms of depression had displayed significant prevalence of astheno-adynamic, anxious and hypochondriacal depression. Most of the patients had a psychologic traumatic experience of interpersonal family relations. Analysis of individual typological features of personality had shown the prevalence of hysteroid and anxiously-sensitive accents of character. It had been discovered significant correlation between the type of personality and preferred coping-strategies in behaviour, realised as "looking-for social support", "flight- avoidance" and "ranging". Formation of lingering non psychotic depression is a multiple-factor mechanism. The components of this mechanism may be as clinical syndromic features so as definite type of personality with its coping-strategies and external factor of psychogenic nature.

P0250

Alcohol detoxification improves depressive symptomatology in alcohol dependent individuals

E.O. Tzavellas, T.J. Paparrigopoulos, D.A. Karaiskos, N.S. Stefanis, A.P. Komporozos, I.C. Mourikis, J.A. Liappas. *University of Athens Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, Eginition Hospital, Athens, Greece*

Background and Aim: Alcohol abuse may result in symptoms of depression. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of detoxification on depressive symptoms in alcohol abusing/dependent subjects

Methods: The sample comprised 240 alcohol dependent individuals (175 males, 65 females) who were treated either with sole psychotherapy or psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy as an adjunct. The Zung Depression Scale (ZDS) was used for the assessment of depressive symptoms. The scale was administered at the beginning and at the end of the detoxification period that lasted 4-6 weeks. T-test for paired samples was used for the comparison of Zung scores between the two time points.

Results: Mean age of subjects was $46,4\pm11.1$ years (male: 46.7 ± 11.3, female: 45.6 ± 10.9) and mean alcohol consumption was 316.5 ± 218.7 gr/day, (male: 367.3 ± 223.9, female: 151.8 ± 70.6 gr/day). Scores were indicative of severe symptoms of depression (score >70) before initiation of treatment. By the end of the detoxification period psychopathology significantly subsided (admission vs. discharge: 76.3 ± 5.8 vs. 35.7 ± 3.9; $p<.000$).

Conclusions: Alcohol abusing/dependent individuals exhibit severe depressive symptoms, as assessed through the ZDS. Following 4-6 weeks of detoxification these symptoms subside and reach normal levels. These results are in agreement with previous findings of our group with the use of Hamilton Depression Rating Scale as the assessment tool.

P0251

Schizophrenia patients with drug abuse perform better in CPT: One cross-sectional study in acute in-patients

M.L. Vargas, I. Alaejos, M.L. Fernandez, M.A. Franco. *Addictive Behaviour Unit, Psychiatry Service, Complejo Asistencial de Zamora, Zamora, Spain*

Background and Aims: The relationship between drug abuse and vulnerability for psychosis still remains insufficiently understood. A proportion of the schizophrenia syndrome could be due to drug abuse in the absence of genetic vulnerability. The objective is to test the association between drug abuse and attention endophenotype in schizophrenia.

Methods: One cross-sectional study was carried out in a sample of 70 schizophrenia in-patients in acute state. It was defined two groups of schizophrenia patients: with (n=25) and without (n=45) drug abuse. The attention endophenotype was measured using CPT (X version, d prime parameter). It was controlled for: general neuropsychological performance (Trail Making Test A and B, Stroop Test), symptoms (PANSS, SANS, SAPS), basic symptoms (FCQ-III), clinical global impression, functioning (GAF), treatment, extrapyramidal side effects and akathisia. After Z-score transformation, performance in CPT was compared between the two groups using the student's t test. When necessary we used regression models for the adjustment of control variables.

Results: Schizophrenia patients with drug abuse had a better performance in CPT (effect size: 0.71; p=0.004). Both groups were comparable in terms of the control variables except for Trail Making A, but when controlling for this variable the difference remains significant. Nevertheless, Trail Making Test is linked to attention process, so the differences can be explained by the different performance in both groups.

Conclusions: Schizophrenia patients with drug abuse had less genetic vulnerability for the disease when using attention vulnerability markers. In this cases the use of abuse drugs probably have had important aetiological implications.

P0252

Quality of life in HIV patients with depression

S. Vijairam [1], S. Hegde [1], B. Unnikrishnan [2], J. Ramapuram [3]. [1] *Department of Psychiatry, Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore, India* [2] *Department of Community Medicine, Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore, India* [3] *Department of Internal Medicine, Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore, India*