

## P-1079 - THERAPEUTIC ABILITIES OF ANXIOLYTICS IN ANXIETY DISORDERS OF DIFFERENT STRUCTURE

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**Introduction:** Evidences that anxiolytics has limits in the treatment of anxiety disorders (AD) are growing: maximal efficacy demonstrated in AD of simple structure and decreases when structure becomes more complex.

**Objectives:** Evaluation of therapeutic action and effectiveness realization of different by spectral characteristics anxiolytics in AD of different structure.

**Aims:** To compare effectiveness of benzodiazepine derivate Phenazepam and mercaptobenzimidazole derivate Afobazol in relation to clinical picture.

**Methods:** This randomized comparative study of Phenazepam (2 mg/day, n=36) and Afobazol (30 mg/day, n=30) included patients with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), panic disorder (PD) and nosophobia. Study included placebo lead-in and active treatment periods (14 days) and utilized HARS, ASRS Zung, Spielberger's State Anxiety Inventory and CGI scale.

**Results:** Study revealed significant differences of drugs' therapeutic action. Phenazepam promotes anxiolytic effect with hypno-sedative and muscle relaxant properties. Afobazol has selective anxiolytic action with stimulatory component. Nevertheless both drugs shared efficacy pattern.

	GAD	PD	Nosophobia
Phenazepam	66.7%	46.7%	26.7%
Afobazol	80%	30%	10%

*[% of patients with high effectiveness]*

Study found no differences between drugs on anxiety and effectiveness measures, though in GAD Afobazol demonstrated some advantage on efficacy due to its stimulatory action.

**Conclusions:** Study favored notion that therapeutic capabilities of anxiolytics in the AD treatment have limits regardless of drugs effects' spectral characteristics. Effectiveness is higher in simple (GAD) and affective-loaded anxiety (linked to phobias) and lower when agoraphobia, avoidance, heteronomous sensations and overvalued hypochondriac ideas are presented.