

faculties in ambulation, increment of falls, and lack of hygiene and dietary transgression. Complementary explorations blood test: hemogram and biochemical unaltered, hypertriglyceridemia, syphilis, HIV serology negative. Diagnosis stable PSP, behavioral disorders are objectified within his personality disorder. Pharmacological approach. In case levodopa causes clinical symptoms of postural hypotension, stavevo is decreased and sinemet is removed. Slight improvement is noticed. Case review PSP is an uncommon brain disorder that affects movement, control of walking and balance, vision, cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric disorders. It is associated with the deposition of hyperphosphorylated, tau, in the pallidum, subthalamic nucleus, red nucleus, etc. Cognitive deficits and neuropsychiatric symptoms may precede the onset of Parkinsonism. Most changes are referred to personality, with presence of irritability, impulsivity. Psychotic symptoms may exist. There are no disease-modifying treatments. Management should focus on optimizing life quality.

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#### EV0705

### Psychosis and Schizencephaly – A case report and systematic review

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Psychotic symptoms have been reported in association with a wide array of brain abnormalities. Few published reports have examined the association between schizencephaly and psychiatric illness. Originally defined by Wilmarth and later by Yakolev and Wadsworth – Schizencephaly is an uncommon congenital disorder of cerebral cortical development, defined as a grey matter-lined cleft extending from the pial surface to the ventricle. The nosology is based on neuroradiologic findings and confirmed by neuropathology when available. The Clinical presentation and neurodevelopmental outcomes of the disorder vary and are usually related to the extent/areas of the brain involved. In this article we review the medical literature around Schizencephaly paying particular attention to the pathophysiology, etiology and diagnosis of such patients. We then present a case of Schizencephaly and first episode psychosis in a 16-year-old adolescent who was admitted to our inpatient psychiatric service. Lastly, we present the findings of a systematic review from PubMed whereby we summarize 10 cases of Schizencephaly with associated psychiatric symptoms.

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#### EV0706

### Glutamatergic synaptic plasticity in the periaqueductal gray governs fear-induced depression-like behavior in rats

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*Introduction* Major depressive disorder affecting more than 110 million people worldwide every year is a heterogeneous illness

influenced by a variety of factors, including repeated stressful factors. Despite widely research during the past several decades, the pathophysiology and neurobiological mechanisms of depressive disorders remain unclear. Ventrolateral periaqueductal gray (vlPAG), a midbrain nucleus, has been considered as an important part of the circuitry that involves in stress-induced depression-like behaviors. Dysregulation of glutamatergic neurotransmission in depressed patients suggests that glutamate-mediated excitatory system is critical involved in the depressive disorders.

*Objectives* It is still unclear that whether vlPAG involves in fear condition-elicited depression-like behavior.

*Aims* We investigated the synaptic transmission in the vlPAG to examine whether vlPAG participates in fear-induced depression-like behavior in rats.

*Methods* Depression-like behaviors, in the rats, were induced by learned helplessness procedure. The synaptic transmission was conducted by whole-cell patch-clamp recording in the rat brain slices containing periaqueductal gray.

*Results* Rats receiving learned helplessness procedure displayed high failure rate in the escapable foot-shock test compared to control group. Both amplitude and frequency of miniature excitatory postsynaptic currents were significant reduced compared to control group, suggesting reduced presynaptic glutamate release and postsynaptic responses were involved in the learned helplessness procedure-induced depression behavior in rats.

*Conclusions* Reduced glutamatergic transmission in the vlPAG contributes to learned helplessness procedure-induced depression-like behavior in rats through pre- and post-synaptic mechanisms.

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#### EV0707

### Inter-analyzer interaction (IAI) at clinical psychology: Possibilities and challenges

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*Introduction* White matter is an anatomical bases of brain integration realization, it provides the connection between different cortex zones inside one hemisphere as well as other hemisphere. Hemispheric interaction research is basic aspect of brain integration activity problem. Not less important is the aspect related with the processes of IAI.

*Aims* Evaluation of method by fixed set potential for neuropsychological research of inter-analyzer interaction.

*Methods* Russian neurophysiologists confirmed the presents of nervous processes irradiation and considered it as fundamental mechanisms of the higher functions realization. IAI is a particular case of the irradiation.

Uznadze's fixed set method allows one to model "section of behavior", which includes all general behavior mechanisms and provides a way to analyze complicated forms of activity. The central components of the set are related to different brain systems and analyzer's interactions. This is confirmed by the set irradiation experiments, performed by Uznadze's school and showed that the set forms in one sensory modality manifests in different.

*Results* Setting experiments by formation of fixed set are done at haptic sphere: two different in volume spheres are given into both respondents' palms. Critical experiments are done at visual

sphere: two equal in diameters circles are exhibited to respondent for comparison. The amount of illusion in visual modality is an index of IAI features.

**Conclusions** The fixed set method acquires a special relevant at the modern stage of clinical psychology development, since the IAI research seems to be important in psychiatric and neurological diseases, related with brain integration disorders.

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#### EV0708

### Emotional intelligence features at a pathology of corpus callosum (CC)

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**Introduction** Dependents of human behavior on the hemispheric interaction quality is extremely interesting question. The CC impairments are observed at schizophrenia, autism, Tourette syndrome, ADHD, etc. Difficulties in the sphere of emotional intelligence are typical at not only frontal zones disorders and right hemisphere of brain.

**Aims** Analyze the emotional intelligence of the patients with CC pathologies.

**Methods** Method for the recognition of facial expression (faces and gestures); Video test “estimation of another person emotional condition”; Survey for the estimation of emotional intelligence (EmIn); ten people with different CC pathologies participated.

**Results** Results of the person with the CC pathologies were different from normative indexes of the first two methods. They did not recognize the shown emotion: the sign of emotional expression was not identified, the gestures were not distinguished and three positive characteristics out of 24 suggested for the designation of emotion modality were used. The emotions of heroes from video test were recognized mistakenly. The indexes were normative for all scales of EmIn survey. However quite noticeable negative correlation of

“emotion control” and “interpersonal emotional intelligence” survey indexes with the index of emotional recognition video test was obtained.

**Conclusions** Weak emotional tone, leading to incorrect estimation of the emotional sign, is observed at CC pathology. This doesn't exclude the violation of face emotional expressions analyze criteria. The situational context does not help the another person condition recognition. The answers on the EmIn test questions are based on subjective visions of the patient about themselves, those witnesses about the criticism reduction.

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#### EV0709

### Illusion as a research tool for inter-analyzer interaction (Iai) characteristics in a psychiatric clinic

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**Introduction** IAI does not only play a functional role but also has qualitative and quantitative characteristics. Biological significance of IAI consists in mobilization of some sensory functions and demobilization of others as a response to a stimulus signaling changes in the environment. This constitutes one of the manifestations of body's preparatory reactions for action in the forthcoming situation. It has been established that in patients with psychic pathology such preparation of the body systems is affected, which may manifest through changes in illusion frequency.

**Objectives** To apply Charpentier illusion to research IAI characteristics with the purpose of further detection of abnormalities in the sphere of intermodal interaction.

**Methods** One of the IAI research methods, is illusion research, e.g. Charpentier illusion, since it is based on interaction between visual and proprioceptive analyzers. Changes in preparatory reaction in subjects with psychic pathology is characterized by decline in illusion frequency, patients in these conditions should evaluate stimuli more correctly than healthy participants. Pre-experimental research design included two subjects: with white matter pathology (patient G., male, 27, full agenesis of CC, based on MRI results) and with IDD (subject A., male, 30).

**Results** Research subjects demonstrated absence of illusions, which is indicative of functional weakness of IAI, which results in inconsistency of sensory systems and meaningless perception. IAI plays an important role in formation of human psyche by enabling the development of significant patterns underlying human cognitive activity.

**Conclusion** Illusion research is relevant for clinical psychological diagnosis of diseases associated with integrative brain activity disorders.

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#### EV0710

### Neuropsychiatric symptoms in Fahr's syndrome

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**Objectives and methodology** To review the neuropsychiatric symptoms of Fahr's syndrome.

**Results/discussion** Fahr's Syndrome is a rare degenerative neuropsychiatric condition, characterized by bilateral and symmetrical calcifications of the basal ganglia. It can be associated with several metabolic, infectious or genetic conditions. It is clinically manifested by movement disorders, psychosis, cognitive impairment, mood disorders, personality dysfunction or obsessive-compulsive spectrum disturbances. First presentation can be psychiatric in approximately 40% of the cases. Cognitive dysfunction, mood disorders and psychosis are the most common presentations. In the present case, depression, dementia and movement disorders were the main clinical pictures. This report alerts for the significance of neuropsychiatric symptoms within this diagnosis, considering the multisystemic approach of the illness.

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