XIV WORLD CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY
20-25 SEPTEMBER 2008
PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

ABSTRACTS

ISSN 1212-0383
VOLUME 104 SEPTEMBER / 2008
P-02-254
THE EVALUATION OF NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF CEREBROLYSIN IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE ON ANIMAL MODEL

INSTITUTIONS
1. University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Craiova, Psychiatry, Craiova, Romania
2. University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Craiova, Histopathology, Craiova, Romania

AUTHORS
1. Dragos G.C. Marinescu¹, Dr., PhD, marinescu_psy@yahoo.com
2. Laurențiu Mogoanta², Dr., PhD, mogoanta@univcr.ro
3. Tudor Udristoiu¹, Dr., PhD, office@psycv.ro

Aims/Objectives: The Alzheimer’s disease model on animal experiment is validated through the atropinic cholinergic blockade, the neurodegenerative-type mechanisms being accelerated by hypoxia and vascular ischemia. Cerebrolysin can realise neuroprotection towards hypoxia and ischemia.

Methods: We evaluated the neuroprotective role of Cerebrolysin on animal model (Wistar rat), within the cholinergic blockade with vascular component. We studied 6 lots of 5 male adults rats each (200-250g), held through the study in temperature, humidity, food and ambient sterilized conditions, compared to a control lot.

N1 - cholinergic blockade;
N2 - cerebrolysin + cholinergic blockade;
N3 - cerebral ischemia (unilateral carotidian clamping);
N4 - cerebrolysin + cerebral ischemia;
N5 - cerebral ischemia + cholinergic blockade;
N6 - cerebral ischemia + cholinergic blockade + cerebrolysin;
N - control.

A single dose (5ml/kg)day of Cerebrolysin was administrated 10 days before and 7 days after the cholinergic blockade or cerebral ischemia. The rats were sacrificed during the 18th day, 6 hours after the last administration. The sample brain was histopathologically processed through specific colouring and fixation techniques and we evaluated the neuroprotection comparing the cytoarchitectural changes in frontal cortex and hippocamp and the presence of β-amyloid to optical microscope.

Results: The cholinergic blockade produces cytoarchitectural changes in frontal cortex and hippocamp, the cerebral ischemia amplifies the lesional changes of the cholinergic blockade and the presence of β-amyloide. Cerebrolysin decreases these changes.

Conclusions: In our study, cerebrolysin proves his neuroprotective value over the cholinergic blockade and the ischemic vascular aggression with complementary therapeutic value.

P-02-255
AN EVALUATION OF A COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL STRESS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR PEOPLE WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

INSTITUTIONS
1. Oporto Polytechnic Institute/School of Allied Health Sciences, Porto, Portugal
2. Universidade do Porto: Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, Porto, Portugal

AUTHORS
1. Antonio Marques¹,², PhD, ajmarques@estsp.ipn.pt
2. Cristina Queirós², PhD
3. Nuno Rocha¹,²

Aims: Vulnerability-stress models suggest that training in specific stress management techniques should yield benefits to those suffering from schizophrenia. This poster communication describes the development and testing of a cognitive-behavioral stress management program for such patients.

Methods: During 9 months, 14 participants with schizophrenia took part in a psycho-educative program based in the “Practical Coping and Empowerment Strategies for people with Psychiatric Disability” (developed in 1994 by the Center of Psychiatric Rehabilitation - Boston University), and in the relaxation principles of Jacobson, Schultz, and Desoille techniques. Standardized measures of stress levels, coping strategies, psychosocial functioning, attainment of treatment goals, and data regarding hospitalizations were used to assess change over the rehabilitation process.

Results: Significant differences were found between pre and post test evaluation, revealing decrease in stress levels and increase in coping strategies, especially those related with: “self-control”, “assuming responsibility” and “positive revaluation”.

Conclusions: It was concluded that training in stress management may provide patients the necessary skills for coping with daily life stressors and reduce the likelihood of relapse.