

used to calculate the R-R distribution parameters: modal index (M) reflects the level of humoral heart rate regulation, modal amplitude (AM) characterizes the activity of the sympathetic system and variability range of R-R interval (X) indicates the influence of the parasympathetic system on the myocardium.

Results: ECG analysis revealed significant individual variability of the patient's heart rate before treatment. The average variables in the heart rate of patients were higher compared with control. Analysis of the histogram of the distribution of R-R-intervals after therapy revealed changes in all three parameters. (M) displaced to short intervals, (AM) was significantly higher, (x) was decreased. This confirms the data about influence to the regulatory function autonomic regulation during treatment state with risperidon.

P03.398

HEART RATE VARIABILITY FOLLOWING TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION IN MAJOR DEPRESSION

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Background: Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) has recently been suggested to be effective for the treatment of major depression. The objective of the study was to specify the impact of slow repetitive TMS on cardiac rhythm.

Design: 20 patients according to ICD-10 criteria of major depressive episode were observed. All patients were examined with heart rate variability (HRV) ECG before and after treatment. The ECG parameters of RR-interval distribution (modal value, mode amplitude and variation range) reflect the influence of para- and sympathetic regulation on cardiac rhythm. Stimulation occurred over the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. The subjects received everyday 20 ms 1 Hz stimulation 1.6 TL intensity from 8 cm diameter coil over 30 minutes (10 sessions per treatment phase).

Results: At the end of the study all patients had no essential changes in ECG data. Responders (11 patients) exhibited more increased values of moda amplitude, reduction of variation range and transformed moda in short-interval region at the baseline. There was some increasing of sympathetic and reducing of parasympathetic activity after TMS course.

Conclusions: There are no data of cardiac disturbances of TMS in the study. These results suggest that some baseline ECG-indexes can be used as predictors of response to TMS therapy.

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THE STRUCTURE OF PSYCHOSIS AMONG PATIENTS WITH CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF ORGANIC DAMAGE OF BRAIN

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Marked in Russia during the last time the growth of different forms of psychical disturbance includes psychical disorders of the organic nature too. However, specific gravity of the diseases connected with injure or dysfunction of brain in the structure of psychosis and their clinico-psychopathologic peculiarity were not reflected in literature enough.

Aims of this Investigation: Making more precise the structure and phenomenology of organic psychosis by data of population of special hospital.

Methods: Clinico-psychopathologic, clinico-catamnestic, clinico-statistic.

Results: By the results of analysis the contingent of patients from special hospital of Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry during 1998–1999 years, patients with organic psychical disorders completed 13.15% from all population. For contemporary forms of this disorders complex etiology was typical. Among etiological factors there were neurotrauma, neuroinfections, cerebrovascular pathology and posthypoxic violation in perinatal period (68%). Residual states were more frequent (72%) in comparison with active process (28%). Among this patients woman were found more frequently. The middle age was 30.1. 56% of examined patients had got duration of disease more then 6 years. In accordance with ICD - 10 we distinguished 3 variants of psychotic syndromes: a) organic hallucinosis (F.06.0) - 48%, b) recurring depressive disorders (F.06.32.) - 48% (among them patients with completed suicide - 12%), c) bipolar affective disorders - 4%. The peculiarity of this disorders was the comorbidity of the efficient disturbances with epileptic phenomenon in the form of partial (32%) and generalize (28%) seizures. This fact may be certificate serious of process.

Conclusion: By the results of investigation organic hallucinosis and psychosis with depressive symptoms were most frequently among the psychoses of organic nature. Bipolar affective disorders were very uncommon.

P03.400

XANAX-RETARD IN THE AMBULANT TREATMENT OF PSYCHOGENIC DEPRESSION

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Rationale: The improvement of the pathogenic influences (ecological factors, technogenic catastrophes, local conflicts and other) lead to increasing of different forms of stress disorders, which can be atypical in cases of development on the pathological basis. The aim of this study is to estimate the efficiency and safety of Xanax-retard in treatment of the psychogenic depressions in patients with organic diseases of CNS in the ambulant practice (N = 38).

Methods: Clinical, neurological, psychopathological, psychological investigations was used in open pharmaco-therapeutical study.

Results: Among responders (consist 29.4% of the all studies population), selected according ICD-10 (organic affective disorder F06.3 and organic anxious disorder F06.4) there are 32 patients with reduction of depressive and anxious symptoms including the clinical futures and score on Hamilton's Scale after the change noneffective antidepressant on Xanax-retard. The dosage of Xanax-retard on ambulant treatment was 1–3 mg/day, treatments duration - 4–7 weeks.

Among nonresponders (6 patients) there were patients, which broke regime of therapy or had the high toleration.

4 patients had side-effects (asthenia, somnolence) during the first few days.

Conclusion: Xanax-retard is effective and safe antidepressant in treatment of patients with organic disease of CNS.

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MOCLOBEMIDE AND PSYCHODYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF SOCIAL PHOBIA

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The aim of this research was to study the therapeutical dynamic of out-patients with various forms of social phobia (SP) who had 300–