

P-305 - THE BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF A PSYCHOTIC DISEASE

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Definition: Psychosis represents a profound disorder in personality development and organization which results in changing or losing contact with reality, emotional and cognitive deprivation, changing or losing contact with objects (people or things), insufficient or biased investment in objects and activities, as well as perception, thought, attention, will, mobility and speech impediment.

Objective: Genetics' part in the onset of a psychosis, since the grandmother of twins ill with psychosis also had Schizophrenia.

Material and methods: A display of 15 year old, male twins, who showed psychotic symptoms, one after the other.

Results: Presence of a psychotic disease in the family gave a biological possibility of its further occurrence, which indeed manifested in an early onset of psychosis in both twin grandsons of the ill subject. Patients were bzygotic twins, with lower intellectual capacities, lower Ego-potentials, and low levels of psycho-social maturity. Symptoms of depersonalization, cognitive and perceptive alterations, as well as intense fear, social withdrawal, loss of interest, and alienation from the outside world were observed.

Conclusion: Monitoring of body weight, psychiatric state, hormonal status, brain NMR after admission and six month after weight gaining is showing recovery of physical and psychical state of patient, which didn't mean total recovery.