

Obsessive Compulsive Scale according to the clinical subtype of the disease.

**Results:** Of 265 patients, Fluoxetine significantly decrease the symptoms in general. Yale-Brown Average score in washers and patients with obsessive thoughts significantly decreased after the intervention, while the decrease in Y-BOCS in checkers didn't reach the statistical significance.

**Conclusions:** Fluoxetine demonstrated sustained efficacy among patients with OCD and was generally well tolerated. Fluoxetine demonstrated greater efficacy in washers and on obsessive thoughts than checkers.

### P0173

Functional neuroimaging and pathogenetic basis of obsessive-compulsive disorders

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The aim of study to evaluate possibilities of functional neuroimaging (18F-FDG PET and +H MRS) in diagnosis and treatment evaluation in patients with resistant obsessive-compulsive disorders.

18F-FDG PET was performed in 19 patients with treatment resistant OCD. Besides, single voxel MRS was used to image the heads of the caudate nucleus in 13 patients. Examinations were executed at the time of treatment cancellation in all cases. Moreover 18F-FDG PET and H MRS were carried out during every periods of complex treatment (including psychotherapy, psychosurgery (in all cases) and combined stimulation of the head of caudate nucleus and vagus nerve (in 3 cases). Parameters of stimulation and its duration were defined using neuroimaging data.

Our results show that application of functional neuroimaging in patients with resistant forms of OCD enables to optimize treatment using adequate medicinal therapy and to prove a choice of brain structures-targets for stereotactic effects. Long-term neuropsychiatric monitoring, neuroimaging data and results of neurostimulation allow to advance a hypothesis about three brain levels of OCD formation in contrast to accepted assumption about four symptom dimensions: symmetry/ordering, hoarding, contamination/cleaning, and obsessions/checking.

### P0174

Bipolar obsessive-compulsive-disorder

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**Background and Aims:** Clinical research is largely focused on depressive comorbidity in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). However in practice, treating resistant or severe OCD sufferers revealed many cases who seem to have an authentic OCD with a hidden comorbid bipolar disorder.

**Methods and Results:** To explore mood co morbidity, a sample of 33 OCD patients were administered structured self-rating questionnaires for major depression, hypomania and mania (DSM-IV criteria), and self-rated Angst's checklist of hypomania and cyclothymic temperament.

**Results:** The rate of bipolar co morbidity in OCD was notable; 18% of the patients were BPI. Furthermore, the hypomania checklist of Angst showed that 39% had a cut-off score of 10. Analysis of the self-rated questionnaire for cyclothymic temperament showed that 52% scored 10.

**Conclusions:** Our data extend previous research on « OCD-bipolar comorbidity » as a highly prevalent and largely under-recognised and untreated class of OCD patients.

### P0175

Emotional burden and psychological morbidity in caregivers of patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder

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**Introduction:** The objective of this study was to evaluate the emotional burden, psychological morbidity and level of family accommodation in caregivers of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) patients, according to sociodemographic and clinical factors.

**Method:** Fifty Brazilian DSM-IV OCD patients and their caregivers were evaluated using the Family Accommodation Scale, the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI), the Self Report Questionnaire (caregivers), the Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale and the Beck Depression Inventory (patients).

**Results:** Most caregivers (80%) were aged between 30 and 59 years-old and lived with the patient (88%). Forty-two percent presented a common mental disorder and their mean ZBI score was 28.9. Family accommodation was moderate in 26% and severe or very severe in 24%. Caregivers' levels of psychological morbidity, accommodation and emotional burden were associated with each other and with the severity of patient obsessive-compulsive and depressive symptoms.

**Conclusion:** The results suggest that caregivers of OCD patients have important levels of burden and psychological morbidity and should receive orientation and support to minimize this emotional impact.

### P0176

Obsessive compulsive disorder in reproduction age women in Fatemi Hospital Ardebil in 2006

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**Background and Objective:** obsessive-compulsive disorder is an anxiety disorder is Approximately 2% of the general population. Recent reports suggest that OCP occurs in menstrum, Pregnancy perpeurium periods. The aim of study determined of onset OCP in women.

**Methods:** in a retrospective study 53 women out patients with OCP meeting DSM-IV criteria For (OCP) completed and asked a questionnaire by interview.

**Results:** Finding showed the in 88.7%(47)of samples onset o obsessive disorder not in menstruation priod.85.4%(41)of obsessive not onset in pregnancy 51.7%(4) of obsessive samples onset of obsessive in second pregnancy.81.1%onest of OCP not beginning after delivery.28.8%after first pregnancy onset once of OCP.30% after delivery had mental disorders.

**Conclusion:** the menstrual, pregnancy, post partum may be a periods of risk for development or onset of obsessive compulsive disorder. Midwife clinicians caring for women need to be aware of the impact of these symptoms and attention for mental health in women.

### P0177

Anankastic traits in the Gospels – Martha, sister of Mary and Lazarus  
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In the gospels of Luke and John are mentioned the siblings Martha, Mary and Lazarus. Martha's character is complex. She is portrayed as a good hostess and a faithful believer. In the scenes of Jesus reception in Martha's house in Bethany, and Lazarus death and resurrection, she shows a pattern of rigidity and inflexibility which constrains her social attitude. As Jesus said to her, "Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things" (Luke 10:41 KJV). Martha seeks orderliness and perfectionism giving anxious responses in the interpersonal situations described. The author makes some theoretical considerations about the theme and presents the trait obsessionalism in this verisimilar character portrayal.

### P0178

White matter abnormalities in obsessive-compulsive disorder: A diffusion tensor imaging study

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**Background and Aims:** The corpus callosum (CC) is the largest interhemispheric white matter commissure connecting the cerebral hemispheres and plays a crucial role in interhemispheric communication and cognitive processes. The subdivisions of the CC were attempted to define corresponding areas of the cortex from which the fibers originate. Previous neuroanatomic studies of the CC provide impetus for investigating its role in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).

**Methods:** In this study diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) was employed to microstructural abnormalities of white matter of the CC in OCD patients. Nine patients with OCD and matched control subjects underwent DTI. Fractional anisotropy (FA), an index of the integrity of white matter tracts, was determined in the seven subdivisions of the CC.

**Results:** Significant reduction in FA was found in the rostrum of the CC of patients with OCD compared with one of controls. FA of the other subdivisions except the rostrum in OCD patients did not differ compared with control subjects. Higher FA in the rostrum correlated with lower Y-BOCS scores ( $r = -0.852$ ,  $p = 0.004$ ).

**Conclusions:** The rostrum contains fibers from inferior premotor as well as medial and caudate/orbital prefrontal regions. These results supported the theory of dysfunction of prefrontal cortex and striatal circuits in OCD and suggested the implication of the orbitofrontal circuit for symptom severity in the OCD patients.

### P0179

Neural correlates of obsessive-compulsive disorder with the compulsion to wash

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Patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) with the compulsion to wash have fear of contamination or feel contaminated. The compulsion to wash often lasts for hours, so that massive difficulties to cope with everyday life follow. There exist only few data on the aetiology of specific OCD-subgroups as the compulsive disorder to wash. Specific neural correlates of OCD with compulsion to wash have never been analyzed before. Existing neuroimaging data on OCD generally show changes of neural activity in the striatum, orbitofrontal cortex and anterior cingulate gyrus. A dysfunction of frontostriatal loops is supposed as one cause of OCD. From a psychoanalytic point of view OCD with the specific compulsion to wash is related to a suppression of autosexual and aggressive drives.

In our neuroimaging study (fMRI) we compared the neural networks of OCD-patients with the compulsion to wash and healthy controls. We used a picture-paradigm consisting of autosexual, aggressive, disgusting, neutral and water pictures. We were interested in the neural correlates of OCD-patients with compulsion to wash regarding the different affective pictures categories and expected neural differences between patients and controls. Stimuli were taken partly from the IAPS, partly also self-constructed and validated by a control group. First results point at significant differences in neural activity between patients and healthy controls, especially in diseases-related components as autosexual, aggressive and water pictures. OCD-patients used a more extended and more emotional related network of brain structures.

Our study provides new insights into neural correlates of OCD-patients with the compulsion to wash.

### P0180

Obsessive compulsive disorder – Precursor in the psychotic disorder

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The obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) has as a neuro-biochemical under-layer an imbalance on multiple neuro-transmitter lines: serotonin, noradrenaline and Gama Amino Butiric Acid. In time, an imbalance appears in the balances serotonin/dopamine and noradrenaline/dopamine (noradrenaline modulates the activity of the dopaminergic system), generating dysfunctionality in the dopaminergic line. It creates thus the neurobiochemical support for the development of a psychotic board.

The specialized studies reveal the implication of 5 and 11 chromosomes both in schizophrenia and in OCD (genetic determinism). In this way the vulnerability through genetic support of the passage to psychotic pathology from OCD can be explained.

The imagistic modifications emphasized by PET and SPECT, at the level of the frontal lobe, of basal ganglia and cingulate gyrus, in the two disorders as well as electroencephalographic modifications sometimes similar, emphasize the idea that OCD can at time be a step towards the first psychotic episode in schizophrenia.

The anxiety within the OCD symptomatology can produce an aggression on the hippocampus, a mechanism present also in schizophrenia.