

patients affected by low doses of radiation can be very useful for diagnostic and prognosis.

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NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DISABLEMENT AND TREATMENT EFFICACY

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The aim of the investigation was to develop a tool for assessment functional and organic disablement in persons with mild cerebral and neurotic-like disorders and to assess therapy efficacy in terms of brain structures functioning. Neuropsychological test battery sensitive to minimal brain dysfunctions has been developed. Indices of different brain structures functioning (frontal lobes, profound structures, right and left hemispheres of the brain) have been analyzed under 5 different therapy courses. The subjects of the investigation were 115 male patients who had been involved into elimination of the Chernobyl NPP accident consequences in 1986–1987 years. Psychopathological investigation revealed a wide variety of the disorders in these persons which were considered as psychoorganic syndrome early stages. A specific type of these disorders pathogenesis has been revealed and therapy approaches have been developed. Neuropsychological assessment has showed the following items: (1) Brain damage profile typical for these disorders; (2) Sensitive and resistant brain functions to each therapy course; (3) Remedies influence profiles on different brain structures. This neuropsychological tool can be used in minimal brain dysfunction evaluation and description of early remedies side effects for the purpose of individual treatment course search and rehabilitation of the impaired functions.

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CHEMILUMINESCENT METHOD IN EXAMINATION OF MENTALLY DISTURBED CHERNOBYL "LIQUIDATORS"

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In the system of whole blood, with aid of method of spontaneous chemiluminescence (SCL), evaluating the level of oxygen active forms (OAF) and the method of induced chemiluminescence (ICL) with particles of latex, which determines metabolic activity of phagocytes, 73 former participants of the elimination of Chernobyl disaster consequences in 1986 so called "liquidators", who have afterwards developed a complex of psychosomatic and mental disorders of exogenous-organic type have been examined before treatment in 1995–1997. Two groups have been distinguished: (1) with dominating neurotic-like disorders and (2) with initial features of psychoorganic syndrome. 10 healthy donors served as controls. Both groups were characterized by an increased levels of SCL: 3.30 ± 0.30 , $p < 0.05$ (1 group), 3.72 ± 0.28 , $p < 0.001$ (2 group) compared with 2.16 ± 0.15 in control group. In ICL most of patients in both groups showed hypoxic type of OAF generation. Hyperoxic type of OAF generation was found more frequently in the 2 group than in the 1 group (26.4% and 5.3% of patients accordingly). Differences in ICL levels between 2 groups appeared to be significant ($p < 0.05$). Thus chemiluminescent method is perspective both for scientific research and for clinical practice in examining Chernobyl liquidators.

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INVOLUNTARY INTERNMENT — AND THEN? A STUDY OF TREATMENT AGAINST THE PATIENT'S WILL

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Baden-Württemberg's hospital accommodation law allows for the involuntary interment of patients who represent an acute danger to themselves or to others for 72 hours in a psychiatric clinic. After this time a judge must be consulted.

The subject of the study was a group of 70 involuntarily interred patients in the first days of treatment in the University Psychiatry and Psychotherapy Clinic in Tuebingen. Sociodemographic, illness and treatment data were considered and the attitudes of the patients thoroughly examined.

The long period of involuntary interment allowed by the law almost halves the number of cases that need to be considered by a judge. This applies particularly to younger patients with addiction disorders or disturbances of a neurotic nature. Older patients with organic brain diseases and schizophrenic patients are more likely to be detained on court orders.

While about two-thirds of the patients feel well-informed about their legal situation, only about a third consider preventative restraint as beneficial to their health.

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THE C.C.P.P.R.B.: THE RISK OF REFERENCES AND NOTICE DISPARITY

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The law of 20 December 1988 asserts in France the legality of the biomedical research but it bases its logic on four pillars: the reminder of the pre-eminence of a logic of person protection in the biomedical research, the clear definition of the status of the two main actors: the promoter and the investigator, the obligation of a free informed consent and the Consultative Committee for Protection of Persons in Biomedical Research (C.C.P.P.B.R.) as pivot structure. These independent committees with pluridisciplinarity composition, whose role is obligatory (decree of 27 December 1990) but whose notice has consultative value, are a look of the social body on clinic tests. This inquiry allows to have an overview on the functioning and the real activity of the C.C.P.P.B.R.. The law has to offer to all citizens a protection of equal measures on all the territory. Results show the difference between the claim essentially ethics and criteria of essentially scientific analysis. A statistical analysis (ANOVA) watch that the C.C.P.P.B.R. distribute in at least 7 different groups in function of criteria used. These verifications pose the problem of the harmonization of the functioning of committees and the inequality of citizens in term of protection.

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CUSTODY IN CONTEMPORARY PSYCHIATRY

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In the circumstances of contemporary social-psychiatric trend in which efforts are made to have as many outpatients as possible, the term (institution, significance) custody gains different meaning and is faced with different tasks. Also, the role and duties of a psychiatric patient's tutor is changed.