of film which had been fixed on the mouth mucous. Affective disorders in patients were in accordance with the criteria of asthenodepressive syndrome. Besides clinical assessment the emotional state was also estimated using formalized scoring scales.

It was shown that patients with borderline forms of NPD under TRH treatment felt themselves already better in the first two days of therapy. At that time patients had defined their feelings as a surge of energy. Maximal therapeutic effect has revealed itself on the 4–5 days and then TRH was used only as a supporting therapy.

It is known that the decline in thyroid hormone secretion is supposed as one of the main signs in pathogenetic mechanisms of depression. Thus we think that the use of TRH in treatment of depression is pathogenetically justified.

P03.406

PHARMACOECONOMICS OF SOME DEPOT NEUROLEPTICS AND NOVEL NEUROLEPTICS

I. Gurovich^{*}, E. Lyubov, A. Shmukler. The Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry of the Russian Federation. Poteshnaya Str. 3, 107076 Moscow, Russia

The purpose of this study was to evaluate cost-effectiveness (CE) for the treatment of outpatients with schizophrenia (ICD-10) by means of some Depot neuroleptics and novel antipsychotics vs. oral conventional neuroleptics.

Methods: Within the first (clinical) stage a 6-month mirror image CE study was performed. 5 cohorts high-risk patients suffering from frequent relapses and consequent hospitalizations (at least once a year) were treated with Decanoate Zuclopenthixol, Decanoate Flupenthixol, Palmitate Pipothiasine, risperidone and olanzapine, respectively. The clinical improvement was evaluated with PANSS, CGI, and by comparing the patient's social functioning and quality of life with the original checklist. The severity of extrapyramidal side effects was estimated by the SAS and AIMS. The cost analysis was performed. In the second (analytic) study stage the CE for the therapy with the studied neuroleptics in question was determined by the decision tree simulation model over a hypothetical 5-year period.

Results: Some statistically significant clinical improvement along with improved social functioning and quality of life has been observed for all the patients. The economic analysis showed a significant saving in the total medical cost mainly for the Depot neuroleptics and partly for the novel antipsychotics despite traditionally low cost of medical services in Russia. Taking into account the societal prospects, this figure may be increased. The analytic study has proved the CE of long-term treatment with Depot antipsychotics and novel antipsychotics vs. oral conventional ones.

Conclusions: Treatment with Depot neuroleptics or novel antipsychotics may be considered as an evidence based maintenance strategy for schizophrenic outpatients in usual practice.

P03.407

EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL EDUCATION OF THE ADOLESCENTS

T.N. Grigoryewa, N.N. Steniayewa. Moscow State Research-Scientific Institute of Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia

The skills of social adaptation to the constantly changing living conditions, shaping of an active vital position, to render assistance in disclosing the abilities of each child the comprehensive program "Socialization of adolescents" was developed which was conducted during three years.

The program gives an information about sexual maturing, shows a significance of value of the human relations and promotes shaping of skills of mutual dialogues a result of tutoring the teenagers improve abilities to transfer physical modifications in the organism connected to sexual maturing, to install the healthy connections with mates. The program is complex, as in its basis it lays the overall approach to development of the teenagers integrating various psychological, medical, psychotherapy of the concept, with orientation on personal of a modification, development of flexibility of a behavior in satisfying needs considering the combination of a possibility of shaping of a new, constructive, mature behavior. Within the framework of this program we two complex subprograms were developed and implemented. First - program long-term, designated for adolescent's 13-16 years of age, will be sold on a residence of club implemented within one year, of tutoring and training adolescents. This program consists of theoretical bases of sexual education and special role games. The Second - is a shortterm program is conducted during one month in a health's camp, for children and adolescents from 7 till 17 years of age. In the process of work during work children were given maximum possibility to show, readiness to answer for consequences of the acts.

P03.408

MENTAL DISORDERS IN ACUTE PERIOD OF BRAIN CONCUSSION

I.V. Dorovskikh. Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia

100 patients with brain concussion have been observed. The mean age of the patients was 22.3 years old. The sample has been selected on the basis of the following criteria: the duration of coma was from a few seconds to 20 minutes; there were no focal neurological disturbances after recovering from coma.

Methods: Psychopathological investigation, EEG, neuropsychological tests, and analysis of vegetative balance. Besides psychological functions brain lateralization and patients' capability for assessment of time flowing have been studied. All the observations were made 3 times during the acute period of brain concussion.

Results: 3 clusters of psychopathological syndromes have been observes which are as follows:

• Syndromes of total or partial impairments of psychic processes;

- Syndromes of various kind of affective disturbances;
- Syndromes of asthenia.

Regress of psychopathological syndromes pronouncement has been accompanied by restoration to of the premorbid intellectual capacities, vegetative balance, and the capacity for assessment of time flowing.

Conclusion: Psychopathology of the acute period of brain concussion is rather variable. The proposed methods of the recovering process assessment proved to be reliable.

P03.409

BASIC REMISSION OF HEROIN DEPENDENCE: COMPLEX APPROACH

V.A. Galkin. Moscow Institute of Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia

Complex treatment of 125 inpatients with heroin dependence (82 males, 43 females) has been accomplished. The age of the patients was from 17 to 30 years old; the period of their heroin dependence was from 1.5 to 8 years. All the patients were admitted to the hospital in a state of acute heroin abstinence that were treated with remedies (analgetics, immunomodulators, vegetotropic means). As soon as the first sings of neurosomatical state of a patients were