

EPP0229

Unusual drug-resistant psychotic state with epilepsy manifestations, cognitive deterioration and muscular atrophy - case report

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Introduction: This article will focus on the case of patient whose disease manifested after episode of dehydration at 16 years of age and within 8 years led to his death. During the eight years of illness, the patient suffered from polymorphic psychotic states accompanied by various types of epileptic seizures, including absence and grand-mal seizures, resistant to drug therapy. In addition, he suffered from multiple motor disorders, skeletal and mimic muscle atrophy, as well as progressive cognitive decline from very high level of cognitive functions to level of moderate deterioration. Despite repeated evaluations, there was no unequivocal diagnosis of his disorder.

Objectives: Male, born in 1994, without a known hereditary pathology in the field of neurology or psychiatry. Pregnancy and child-birth proceeded without features and the early stages of cognitive-motor development were marked as normative, with the exception of a single epileptic seizure at the age of 3 years (according to the description of the parents). Until the age of 16, the patient was not under the supervision of a neurologist or psychiatrist, developed on a par with his peers, successfully attended school with high marks in the exact sciences, and went in for sports.

Methods: Case report

Results: Case report

Conclusions: A patient is considered with a non-standard course of psychosis and epilepsy, which was accompanied by multiple neurological and psychiatric symptoms. In Israel there are only 13 patients with a resemble clinical picture and there is no diagnosis or group of diagnoses in ICD, DSM or any neurological classification that can describe his disease.

Keywords: Epilepsy; psychosis; cognitive deterioration; tic disorder

EPP0228

Emotional outcomes in tunisian stroke survivors

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Introduction: Depression and anxiety are recognized as common psychiatric complications of stroke, yet little is known about their clinical correlates and their impact on functional outcome.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of anxiety and depression during the first year post-stroke; To determine their relationships with clinical and functional variables.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study, which included 147 patients, followed for stroke that had occurred over the past year. We used the HAD scale in its Arabic version for screening for anxiety and depression and the modified Rankin scale to assess the degree of disability due to stroke.

Results: Anxiety was detected in 55.1% of patients and depression in 67.3% of them. These emotional disturbances were more common during the first six months post-stroke. Depression was more common among male gender ($p=0.003$). Older age and more than secondary educational attainment correlated with post-stroke anxiety (p respectively 0.013 and 0.002). Post-stroke anxiety and depression were significantly more common in case of infarcts involving the territory of the Sylvian and the anterior cerebral artery (p respectively 0.01 and 0.001). Depression was significantly associated with the presence of motor deficit on the initial neurological examination ($p<0.001$) and subsequent neurological sequelae ($p<0.001$). Anxiety and depression were significant predictors of functional disability during the 12 months post-stroke ($p=0.007$).

Conclusions: Anxiety and depression impair functional ability after stroke. These data may help identify the patients at greatest risk of poor emotional outcomes and thus help in planning appropriate interventions.

Keywords: Depression; Anxiety; stroke survivors; HAD

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Escitalopram in patients with psoriasis

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Introduction: Psoriasis is a chronic skin disease, affecting up to 2-4% of population. The majority of investigations agree that this disease appears to be a result of confluence of genetic, allergenic and emotional factors. There is usually more than one trigger that leads to the manifestation or exacerbation of symptoms. Psychogenic factors are clearly in a pattern here. Some personality traits may lead to instability of the emotional sphere that can act alternately as a cause, then as an aftereffect of exacerbation of the chronic process, forming a so called "vicious circle" of psychosomatic disease.

Objectives: To discover the impact of escitalopram on the symptoms of psoriasis.

Methods: 14 patients were diagnosed with psoriasis. All patients underwent psychiatric interviewing and psychological testing (STAI and HADS). The results revealed increased trait anxiety levels among 8 of them with moderate severity of the process according to SCORAD index. 3 cases demonstrated symptoms of clinically expressed and 4 subclinical levels of depression. Escitalopram (10 to 20 mg. daily) was administered along with common dermatologic therapy in these patients.

Results: Patients treated with escitalopram showed a reduction of anxiety and depression tests scores as well as the values some dermatological symptoms such as pruritus.

Conclusions: These preliminary results of 3 months study gives us a hope of successful psychopharmacological treatment of psoriasis in cooperation with dermatologists. Finding intercommunications in pathogenesis of skin and emotional disorders could optimize the