

P-314 - THE ROLE OF SOCIAL FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUNCTIONAL ATYPICAL AUTISM

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Introduction: There was done a comparative analysis of social factors role in the pathogenesis of the classic autistic disorder (DSM-IV-TR 299.00) and functional atypical autism (DSM-IV-TR 299.80). It's known that nowadays the incidences of children's autism increased. And the reasons of autism growth in children population are not clarified.

Materials: 2 groups of children aged from 3 to 7 years, 20 patients in the group with the autistic disorder and 20 patients with functional atypical autism without signs of organic lesions of the central nervous system.

Methods: The social, demographic, psychopathological, clinical, neuropsychological (Luria-90), nonparametric statistical methods, anamnesis.

Results: A statistically significant difference of social and demographic indicators in studied groups. The children with functional autism are characterized by significant functional difference in the parents age (father older mother $16\pm 3,2$ years) ($p < 0.001$), technical education of parents ($p < 0.001$), profession of father (computer technology, programming) ($p < 0,05$), a technological saturation of family environment (computers, telephones, television, etc.) ($p < 0.05$), emotional distancing of parents ($p < 0.001$), mediated relationship "parent-child" through a nanny ($p < 0.05$). There were statistically significant differences during neuropsychological testing. The children with functional autism opposed to children with early childhood autism had deviations of kinesthetic ($p < 0.001$), dynamic ($p < 0.05$), constructive praxis ($p < 0.02$), mechanical memory ($p < 0.01$), delayed speech development (communicative function of speech) ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Revealed factors should be considered as additional differential diagnostic and prognostic criteria's in diagnostic and corrective therapeutic measures.