

## THE ROLE OF MODERN ANTIPSYCHOTICS IN CORRECTION OF NEUROCOGNITIVE DEFICIT IN SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS

*A. Sofronov, A. Spikina, A. Savelyev*

Psychiatry, North-Western State Medical University named after I.I. Mechnikov, Saint Petersburg, Russia

Schizophrenia is a chronic psychotic disease which occurs as a rule in young patients and often leads to their disability. A long time it was thought that a neurocognitive deficit in schizophrenia patients is unremediable but introduction of atypical antipsychotics in the therapy of schizophrenia shows us a principal possibility of its correction. It also shows that neurocognitive deficit is a plastic heteronomous phenomenon in the structure of psychopathology.

The aim of our study was to show the influence of the atypical antipsychotics and drugs which have influence on sigma receptors on the neurocognitive deficit in schizophrenia patients.

**Material and methods.** For our investigation we observed 167 patients with paranoid schizophrenia according to the criteria of ICD 10. Patients were randomized into 3 groups. Patients of 1<sup>st</sup> group (n=52) received sertindole monotherapy 16-20 mg per day, patients of 2<sup>nd</sup> group (n=67) received paliperidone 9-12 mg per day and fluvoxamine in combination with zuclopenthixole depot 150-200 mg per day.

**Results.** Social functioning in patients with schizophrenia significantly improved in all three groups especially in group №3. We suppose that it was connected with activating activity of fluvoxamine.

**Conclusion.** Thus the results of the study indicate the significance of differences of dynamics of neurocognitive deficit in schizophrenia and the importance of choice of biological therapy for correction of neurocognitive deficit in patients with schizophrenia. The use of modern atypical antipsychotics and drugs which can influence on sigma-receptors can restore the social functioning in young patients with schizophrenia.