

this symposium is the presentation of several approaches of recently finished, ongoing and planned programs in different countries. Strategies, implementation and outcome will be presented and discussed. A major target will be to specify how future antidepressive and suicide-preventative campaigns should be designed.

Sunday, April 3, 2005

W-04. Workshop: Bridging the gap between evidence-based treatment and complementary and alternative medicine

Chairperson(s): Christoph Lauber (Zürich, Switzerland), Wulf Rössler (Zürich, Switzerland)
14.15 - 15.45, Holiday Inn - Room 4

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is widely accepted in the general population, e.g., for treatment of allergies or cancers. In people with mental illness the use of CAM is not very well understood. Data are available especially from the United States, but not from Europe. Thus, this symposium aims to, firstly, clarify the general public's treatment expectations with respect to mental disorders and CAM. Illness models and their implications for treatment will be illustrated based on data from a representative public survey in Switzerland. Secondly, data from the Zurich-study, a prospective population-based assessment of medical conditions in the general population, will display the public's use of CAM. Moreover, the relationship of psychiatric and somatic symptoms concerning the use of CAM will be shown. Thirdly, we will discuss how alternative and evidence-based medicine complement each other in severely mentally ill migrants. The special cultural background of this group influences the use of CAM, but also ideas about mental illness and their respective treatment. And finally, we will have a closer look at the difference between professionals and patients in their treatment concepts exemplified by the concept of compliance.

Sunday, April 3, 2005

W-07. Workshop: Cycloid psychoses

Chairperson(s): Willem Verhoeven (Venray, Netherlands), Siegfried Tuinier (Venray, Netherlands)
16.15 - 17.45, Holiday Inn - Room 6

Objective: The development of the concept of cycloid psychoses is the result of Kraepelin's diagnostic dichotomy of the endogenous psychoses into dementia praecox and manic-depressive illness. This resulted in a number of unclassified psychoses that cannot be placed within this concept. Kleist called these psychoses marginal psychoses ("Randpsychosen") to make clear that they do not belong to schizophrenia as proposed by Bleuler, but have to be placed 'at the border' of the affective psychoses.

Design and Methods: Leonhard described the cycloid psychoses as a group of nosological independent illnesses with an episodic course, intrasyndromal bipolarity and without residual symptoms in the long run. He described three clinical subtypes: anxiety-happiness-psychosis, confusion-psychosis and motility-

psychosis, each with a specific symptomatology. A large body of research now supports the validity of the concept of cycloid psychoses with respect to genetics, environmental causes and therapeutic strategies.

Results: Systematic scoring of the relevant psychotic symptoms showed a prevalence of cycloid psychoses of at least 10–15% in psychotic patient groups. Antipsychotics play a minor role in the acute treatment and relapse prevention and the genetic endowment is quite different from bipolar illness and schizophrenia.

Conclusion: These and other data emphasize that cycloid psychoses have to be studied as a separate disease entity.

Monday, April 4, 2005

W-10. Workshop: Ligand-gated ion channels as targets for psychotropic drugs

Chairperson(s): Rainer Rupprecht (München, Germany), Johannes Kornhuber (Erlangen, Germany)
14.15 - 15.45, Holiday Inn - Room 5

G. Biggio. *Dept. of Experimental Med., Cagliari, Italy*

G. Collingridge. *University Hospital Dept. of Anatomy, Bristol, United Kingdom*

R. Rupprecht. *Klinikum der Universität Klinik für Psychiatrie, München, Germany*

J. Kornhuber. *Department of Psychiatry, Unive, Erlangen, Germany*

The family of ligand-gated ion channels comprises the GABA type A receptor, glutamate receptors, eg. the NMDA receptor, the serotonin type 3 receptor, the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor and glycine receptors. This symposium will highlight the role of ligand-gated ion channels for the action of psychopharmacological drugs. Giovanni Biggio will elucidate the role of various subunits of the GABA type A receptor for the action of benzodiazepines and the importance of the hormone status for benzodiazepine action. Graham Collingridge will address the significance of glutamate receptors, e.g. NMDA receptors, and of compounds targeting this receptor for synaptic plasticity and memory formation. Rainer Rupprecht will show how antidepressants and antipsychotics target the serotonin type 3 receptor in an allosteric fashion which challenges the concept of target specificity of psycho-pharmacological drugs. Johannes Kornhuber will delineate the potential of modulators of NMDA receptor function such as memantine for the treatment of dementia disorders and as antipsychotic agents. In summary, this workshop will introduce the family of ligand-gated ion channels as novel targets for psychotropic drugs.

Monday, April 4, 2005

YP-W-01. Workshop: European and International networks of young psychiatrists and trainees

Chairperson(s): Kai Treichel (Germany), I.T. Calliess (Hannover, Germany)
14.15 - 15.45, Holiday Inn - Room 8