

alcohol craving in patients with low [(18)F]DOPA uptake and with low D2 receptor availability in the ventral striatum, which in turn was correlated with increased activity of the medial prefrontal cortex during presentation of alcohol cues versus neutral slides. Another characteristic of patients with chronic alcoholism may be a decrease in emotional involvement and incentive value attribution to ordinarily rewarding stimuli, compared to an increased reactivity to alcohol specific cues. This effect has been suggested to follow a failure of interaction between the dopaminergic reward system and functions of the prefrontal cortex. This study was performed to investigate the effects of dopaminergic activity in the brain reward system on incentive salience attribution of positive, stimuli.

Methods: Positron emission tomography imaging with the radioligand [(18)F]DOPA as well as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), was used to compare 12 detoxified male alcoholics with 13 healthy men. We measured the association between the DOPA decarboxylase activity in the nucleus accumbens/ventral striatum and functional brain activation during presentation of positive and neutral affective pictures.

Results: Healthy patients showed a positive correlation between activation of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex during presentation of positive versus neutral stimuli and [(18)F]DOPA uptake in nucleus accumbens in both hemispheres ($p < 0.05$ corrected for small volumes). However, there was no significant correlation in the alcohol dependent group.

Conclusion: This finding may offer a neurobiological correlate of reduced processing of positive emotional stimuli among detoxified alcoholics.

SS-14-06

F. Schneider. *Universitätsklinik Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Aachen, Germany*

Sunday, April 3, 2005

W-01. Workshop: Driving ability and psychiatric illness

Chairperson(s): Gerd Laux (Wasserburg am Inn, Germany), Michael Soyka (Munich, Germany)
08.30 - 10.00, Holiday Inn - Room 4

A. Brunbauer. *District Hospital Gabersee, De, Wasserburg am Inn, Germany*

G. Laux. *District Hospital Gabersee Department of Psychiatry, Wasserburg am Inn, Germany*

M. Soyka. *University of Munich, Departme, Munich, Germany*

R. Mager. *Center of Applied Technologies, Basel, Switzerland*

A. Schale. *Hospital Bethel Welzheim, Welzheim, Germany*

Driving is a daily activity for most people in developed countries and is important for many patients in maintaining independence. In this context psychotropic medication and traffic safety is of great relevance. At present there are only few reliable data about psychomotor ability and driving performance of patients under pharmacological treatment. The symposia we will focus on various aspects of driving ability and psychiatric illness and will present new research data to the following topics: 1. Schizophrenia, anti-psychotics and driving ability 2. Depression, antidepressants and driving ability 3. Drug dependence, substitution therapy and driving

ability 4. Course and stability of psychomotor functions related to car driving skills in psychiatric patients 5. Therapy of driving ability

Sunday, April 3, 2005

W-02. Workshop: Outpatient commitment - Will it change (forensic) psychiatric treatment?

Chairperson(s): Norbert Nedopil (München, Germany), Joris Casselman (Bierbeek, Belgium)
08.30 - 10.00, Holiday Inn - Room 5

D. Sestoft. *Frederiksberg Hospital Dept. of Psychiatry, Frederiksberg, Denmark*

Outpatient commitment for psychiatric patients under custody has become a topic in several European countries and is advocated by some legislative proposals as a less costly and less coercive measure compared to involuntary or coercive hospitalisation. It has been practiced and evaluated in several States of the US with ambivalent results. Commitment to outpatient treatment is quite effective for forensic patients, but it is questionable whether these results can be expected with patients under civil custody, since they come from a different diagnostic spectrum and are under a different legal status. The necessary safeguards to protect their rights and the practical problems with coercion in clinical outpatients appear much more complex as to find a simple solution. Regarding the legislative proposals and the practical experiences the symposium will try to reflect the current status and the possible consequences of coercive legal measures for outpatient treatment.

Sunday, April 3, 2005

W-05. Workshop: Prediction of treatment response in psychiatry: Integration of concepts and methods

Chairperson(s): Oliver Pogarell (Munich, Germany), Silvana Galderisi (Napoli, Italy)
14.15 - 15.45, Holiday Inn - Room 5

T. Dierks. *Bern, Switzerland*

O. Pogarell. *University of Munich Psychiatry, Munich, Germany*

C. Mulert. *Dept. of Psychiatry, Universit, Munich, Germany*

S. Galderisi. *Department of Psychiatry, Univ, Napoli, Italy*

A. Mucci, U. Volpe, E. Merlotti, M. Maj.

U. Hegerl. *Psychiatrische Klinik der Ludw, München, Germany*

Suicide prevention has become increasingly important in the area of public health. Programs in many European countries have been started in order to reduce suicide rates. There is, however, only few evidence for the efficacy of prevention activities. Psychological autopsy studies showed that depression is one of the main causes of suicidality. However, only a minority of the people suffering from depression receive antidepressive treatment that corresponds to the criteria of an evidence based medicine. Better screening for depression in primary care and increased awareness towards suicidality are necessary steps for successful prevention. The goal of

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