

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