

P02-293 - NON-PSYCHOTIC MENTAL DISORDERS WITH HYPERVENTILATION SYNDROME

O.V. Aksenova¹, E.V. Gutkevich², E.M. Epanchintseva¹, V.S. Maltsev¹, L.A. Ryadovaya³

¹*Borderline States Department*, ²*Endogenous Disorders Department*, ³*Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular-Biological Investigations, Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk, Russia*

Objective: We investigated biological and clinical-genealogical peculiarities in families of patients suffering from non-psychotic mental disorders with disturbance of respiratory system function - hyperventilation syndrome (HVS).

Methods: We studied content of alveomucin in serum of blood of 43 patients from them 40 women and 3 men. Age was from 18 to 63 years. Genealogies of families of patients with indication of mental and somatic health of relatives were composed.

Results: In personal assessment of patients in 39 from 43 cases (90%) hysteric traits of various degree of severity. In 18 cases HVS was manifested as vegetative crises while in 25 cases disturbances of respiration were not abruptly expressed but permanent. Concentration of alveomucin in persons with hysteric disorders constitutes $20,87 \pm 1,85$, in patients with adjustment disorders with predominance of depressive reactions this index is $24,91 \pm 3,36$, what is somewhat higher of content of alveomucin in mentally healthy persons ($20,21 \pm 4,17$). In families of patients relatives of first degree with personal peculiarities and mental disorders have been revealed as well as somatic diseases of organs of respiratory system.

Conclusion: Non-psychotic mental disorders with disturbance of function of respiratory system are accompanied by increase of content of alveomucin in serum of blood of patients and mental peculiarities and diseases of respiratory system in nearest relatives.