

P155 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**REPRODUCTIVE FEATURES OF MENTALLY DISABLED PEOPLE**

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The birth rate in mentally disabled families is determined by the medical, social and biological indices of the male's status and demographic factors. The increase in the number of mentally disabled people is mainly conditioned by the number of children they have, born with mental disorders. Because of the frequency of large families (three or more children), the population of mentally disabled people is 14.6%, compared to 6.8% for normal families. About 36% of the children are from large families where one or two members are mentally disabled. In certain diagnostic groups (women with schizophrenia, or MDP, epilepsy), child-bearing is mainly determined by causal circumstances. Medical-social measures to raise the social adaptation standard is an effective factor for restricting births in mentally-disabled families. These measures could be improved by expanding ambulance aid to the mentally disabled, and improving conditions of work and family status.

P157 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH ANXIETY DISORDERS**

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The aim of this paper is to determine the psychic state of children ten years after (1985) they were diagnosed with anxiety disorders with an emphasis on separation difficulties seriously hindering their social functioning and treated with psychotherapy. Research followed the principles of a retrospective transversal, clinically empirical study. Results were obtained in 1995 using the same instruments which showed that the use of brief psychotherapy did not have a significant influence on relationship improvement. As relationship improvements are essential to avoid serious character disorders, or extreme narcissism in children with increased anxiety disorder, it is concluded that these difficulties can be overcome only with long term analytically oriented psychotherapy or psychoanalysis.

P156 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**EVALUATION OF EFFICACY OF NEUROPSYCHOLOGY THERAPY**

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In 1990 the State Research Centre of Psychiatry and Narcology began a systematic study of the use of psychopharmacotherapy and psychotherapy for people involved in the elimination of the consequences of the Chernobyl NPP accident. Among neuropsychiatric disturbances in these patients, memory and attention deficit, intellectual productivity decrease and cognitive dysfunction were seen. This study aims to assess different medication courses and their influence on brain functioning. In this context a special method of neuropsychological evaluation was developed which is a modification of Luria's syndrome analysis which makes it possible to evaluate brain dysfunctions in mild cerebral and neurotic like disorders. 78 patients in different courses of therapy were examined. The results showed certain peculiarities in the influence of medication on different brain structures. Therapy resistant and therapy sensitive symptoms were defined. This method provided an evaluation of the efficacy of different therapy courses in terms of brain structure functioning, and may also be used to diagnose brain disturbances.

P158 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**FIGURATIVE EXPRESSION IN ALCOHOLISM: A PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TOOL**

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The use of painting in psychotherapy has been mentioned by Freud and developed by Jung. Our work follows the methods used by Asie Kadis on alcoholics. This consists of painting with the figures in 7 temperas without brush or any other tool, thus stimulating free expression of the instincts, emotions and impulses. The study involved 40 alcoholics between the ages of 20 and 30 and the therapy was conducted in an open group with the participation of 7 patients and a total of 58 group sessions were held. Before and after therapy, all patients were subjected to the Rorachachov psychodiagnostic test and to Overall's assessment scale consisting of 17 items. This took account of the colour used by the patient, its density, mixture with other colours, purity of line, serenity or disharmony and finally the theme of the picture. Also an adequate and complete analysis of the picture means that the therapist should follow it from beginning to end to following the dynamics of its development. Painting with the fingers allows the individual to express his aggressive impulses, destructive wishes, and ability to defy taboos without fear of the consequences.