

regulation and impulse control, with a high reactivity and vulnerability to stress. It has been hypothesized that these patients may have a dysregulation of the neuroendocrine system.

**Aims** The goal of this work is to systematically review the scientific knowledge regarding the role of the neuroendocrine system in the pathophysiology of BPD.

**Methods** The literature was reviewed by online searching using PubMed®. The authors selected scientific papers with the words “borderline personality disorder” and “neuroendocrine”/“endocrine” in the title and/or abstract, published in English.

**Results and discussion** There is scientific evidence for an enhanced cortisol release and HPA axis hyperactivity in BPD. The dexamethasone suppression test has been used in BPD, finding high rates of non-suppressors in that sample. There also seems to be a reduced volume of the amygdala and anterior cingulate cortex, suggesting an involvement of those regions in the emotional disturbances in BPD. Symptoms of impulsivity, aggression and suicidal behavior seem to be strongly mediated by the serotonergic system. The available research suggests a serotonergic dysfunction in BPD, with lower levels of serotonin in those patients.

**Conclusions** There seems to be several neuroendocrine changes related to BPD, namely a hyperactivity of the HPA axis with stimulated cortisol release together with disturbances of the serotonergic system. Also some brain structural alterations in BPD are scientifically depicted. Further studies are needed to clarify the neurobiology of BPD improving both psychotherapeutic and psychopharmacological treatment in these patients.

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## EV0702

### Zoophilia in a patient with Parkinson's disease

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**Introduction** Parkinson's disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative brain disorder characterized by Bradykinesia, muscle rigidity and resting tremor. Non-motor symptoms like neuropsychiatric manifestations can also cause significant morbidity. Common medications used in anti-Parkinsonian treatment such as dopaminergic agonists, may help motor symptoms but can also cause or contribute to adverse behavioral manifestations. These include dementia, depression, anxiety, insomnia, psychosis and paraphilic disorders. There are sporadic reports of zoophilia in association with dopaminergic therapy.

**Objectives** Report of a clinical case of PD and zoophilia.

**Aims** clinicians must be aware of paraphilic disorders, namely zoophilia, in patients with dopaminergic medication.

**Method** Search of the Pubmed database was conducted for articles published that had “zoophilia [All Fields] and Parkinson [All Fields]”, resulting in 3 eligible articles through October 2016. The patient's clinical records were also reviewed.

**Case Report** A 77-year-old man, living in a rural area and with a low educational background, with akinetic-rigid PD in an advanced stage and followed by neurology since 2003. His family physician sent him to a psychiatric assessment for hyper-sexuality with zoophilia. The psychiatrist found that these behaviors had begun a week after levodopa was increased along with the introduction of selegiline. The psychiatrist has introduced quetiapine with significant decrease of the hyper-sexuality and the end of zoophilic episodes.

**Conclusion** Despite hyper-sexuality is found in just 2–6% of PD patients in connection with dopaminergic treatment. This case report emphasizes how crucial it is to evaluate PD patients' sex-

uality as well as to explain these adverse effects to the families involved.

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## EV0703

### Association between multiple sclerosis and depression

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**Introduction** Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is considered an autoimmune inflammatory disease and it is the most common demyelinating disease of the central nervous system. Although its aetiology remains unknown, it has been considered to be multifactorial. MS tends to be more commonly diagnosed in young Caucasian women. It has been described four clinical courses: relapsing-remitting MS, primary progressive MS, secondary progressive MS and progressive relapsing MS based on the temporal sequence in which the symptoms arise. Clinic is also very different because it depends on the sites where the lesions occur. The most frequent signs and symptoms are motor and visual deficits, paraesthesia, gait ataxia, diplopia, dizziness and bladder dysfunction. Depressive symptomatology is also among the most common symptoms of MS.

**Objectives** Show the importance of depressive symptomatology in patients with MS.

**Aims** Evaluation the connection between MS and depression.

**Methods** Search for articles concerning MS and depression on Pubmed and Scielo databases from July 2014 through October 2016.

**Results** Psychiatric manifestations, and especially depressive symptoms, affect almost 40% of MS patients in remission, and about 90% of those in a flare-up. This may be due to the diagnosis itself, with its large amount of symptoms and its variable progression, but also due to side effects of therapy. It gives a major contribute to suicidality (7.5%) when compared to the general population.

**Conclusion** A combined approach and treatment is in order to diminish the incapacity caused by both these illnesses in every single patient.

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## EV0704

### Case report of progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP)

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This is a case of an old man, affected by progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), admitted due to behavioral alteration in long-term home. Medical background PSP's diagnosis in 2008. Debuts in the form of lower limb tremor, Bradykinesia and tendency to fall. Hypomimia, hypotonia, rigidity and slight postural tremor in upper limbs. Partial response to anti-Parkinson drugs. Psychiatric background, premorbid personality prone to cognitive rigidity, dichotomous thinking and impulsiveness. Join in acute unit from February to May 2012, where it is oriented as a depression of adaptive features. Several antidepressants were tested with partial response (venlafaxine, reboxetine, mirtazapina, bupropion, sertraline). Current episode patient, who comes presenting behavioral alteration with poor tolerance to the limitations imposed by the disease and passive aggressive behaviors. His wife reports dif-

faculties in ambulation, increment of falls, and lack of hygiene and dietary transgression. Complementary explorations blood test: hemogram and biochemical unaltered, hypertriglyceridemia, syphilis, HIV serology negative. Diagnosis stable PSP, behavioral disorders are objectified within his personality disorder. Pharmacological approach. In case levodopa causes clinical symptoms of postural hypotension, stalevo is decreased and sinemet is removed. Slight improvement is noticed. Case review PSP is an uncommon brain disorder that affects movement, control of walking and balance, vision, cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric disorders. It is associated with the deposition of hyperphosphorylated, tau, in the pallidum, subthalamic nucleus, red nucleus, etc. Cognitive deficits and neuropsychiatric symptoms may precede the onset of Parkinsonism. Most changes are referred to personality, with presence of irritability, impulsivity. Psychotic symptoms may exist. There are no disease-modifying treatments. Management should focus on optimizing life quality.

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#### EV0705

### Psychosis and Schizencephaly – A case report and systematic review

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Psychotic symptoms have been reported in association with a wide array of brain abnormalities. Few published reports have examined the association between schizencephaly and psychiatric illness. Originally defined by Wilmarth and later by Yakolev and Wadsworth – Schizencephaly is an uncommon congenital disorder of cerebral cortical development, defined as a grey matter-lined cleft extending from the pial surface to the ventricle. The nosology is based on neuroradiologic findings and confirmed by neuropathology when available. The Clinical presentation and neurodevelopmental outcomes of the disorder vary and are usually related to the extent/areas of the brain involved. In this article we review the medical literature around Schizencephaly paying particular attention to the pathophysiology, etiology and diagnosis of such patients. We then present a case of Schizencephaly and first episode psychosis in a 16-year-old adolescent who was admitted to our inpatient psychiatric service. Lastly, we present the findings of a systematic review from PubMed whereby we summarize 10 cases of Schizencephaly with associated psychiatric symptoms.

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#### EV0706

### Glutamatergic synaptic plasticity in the periaqueductal gray governs fear-induced depression-like behavior in rats

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**Introduction** Major depressive disorder affecting more than 110 million people worldwide every year is a heterogeneous illness

influenced by a variety of factors, including repeated stressful factors. Despite widely research during the past several decades, the pathophysiology and neurobiological mechanisms of depressive disorders remain unclear. Ventrolateral periaqueductal gray (vlPAG), a midbrain nucleus, has been considered as an important part of the circuitry that involves in stress-induced depression-like behaviors. Dysregulation of glutamatergic neurotransmission in depressed patients suggests that glutamate-mediated excitatory system is critical involved in the depressive disorders.

**Objectives** It is still unclear that whether vlPAG involves in fear condition-elicited depression-like behavior.

**Aims** We investigated the synaptic transmission in the vlPAG to examine whether vlPAG participates in fear-induced depression-like behavior in rats.

**Methods** Depression-like behaviors, in the rats, were induced by learned helplessness procedure. The synaptic transmission was conducted by whole-cell patch-clamp recording in the rat brain slices containing periaqueductal gray.

**Results** Rats receiving learned helplessness procedure displayed high failure rate in the escapable foot-shock test compared to control group. Both amplitude and frequency of miniature excitatory postsynaptic currents were significant reduced compared to control group, suggesting reduced presynaptic glutamate release and postsynaptic responses were involved in the learned helplessness procedure-induced depression behavior in rats.

**Conclusions** Reduced glutamatergic transmission in the vlPAG contributes to learned helplessness procedure-induced depression-like behavior in rats through pre- and post-synaptic mechanisms.

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#### EV0707

### Inter-analyzer interaction (IAI) at clinical psychology: Possibilities and challenges

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**Introduction** White matter is an anatomical bases of brain integration realization, it provides the connection between different cortex zones inside one hemisphere as well as other hemisphere. Hemispheric interaction research is basic aspect of brain integration activity problem. Not less important is the aspect related with the processes of IAI.

**Aims** Evaluation of method by fixed set potential for neuropsychological research of inter-analyzer interaction.

**Methods** Russian neurophysiologists confirmed the presents of nervous processes irradiation and considered it as fundamental mechanisms of the higher functions realization. IAI is a particular case of the irradiation.

Uznadze's fixed set method allows one to model "section of behavior", which includes all general behavior mechanisms and provides a way to analyze complicated forms of activity. The central components of the set are related to different brain systems and analyzer's interactions. This is confirmed by the set irradiation experiments, performed by Uznadze's school and showed that the set forms in one sensory modality manifests in different.

**Results** Setting experiments by formation of fixed set are done at haptic sphere: two different in volume spheres are given into both respondents' palms. Critical experiments are done at visual