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Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder represent serious mental disorders with polygenic inheritance. Neurocognitive deficits have been linked to psychotic phenomena and are candidate endophenotype for the illness. We have analyzed the case of a family consisting of mother diagnosed with bipolar disorder, a daughter with schizophrenia and one free of psychiatric disorders. The genetic associations between a functional polymorphism in the MTHFR, COMT, APOE and MnSOD genes and cognition have been investigated. Genotyping was carried out using a PCR-RFLP method. Neuropsychological tests regarding executive functions (WCST, TMT-B), memory (RAVLT), attention (TMT-A) and phonetic and semantic verbal fluency have been applied. No significant association was found.

P0249

Geographical trends of mental disorders of the elderly people in Lithuania

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Objective: to look peculiarities of mental disorders in the elderly in different regions of Lithuania.

Method: We analyzed three regions of Lithuania: Panevėžys region, Palanga region and Varėna region. They are in the different parts of Lithuania. We have chosen data about mental disorders according International Statistical Illness and Health Problems Classification. We collected data with code F20- F25. We have analyzed case-records, which were filled in January 2006.

Results and Conclusions: In Panevėžys region the elderly was 28, 89% (n= 39) of all collected data about mental disorders. Respectively in Varėna region- 42, 86 proc. (n= 6); in Palanga region- 21,05 proc. (n= 4). Average age of elderly was 66, 65 years. Respectively in Panevėžys region- 66,31 years; in Varėna region- 67,17 years; in Palanga region- 69,25 years. 65, 31% of all elderly with mental disorders were women. 75, 51% of all elderly diagnosis was schizophrenia (F20) in all regions. Mental disorders identified before 2006 were 95, 92% and mental disorders identified in January 2006 were 4, 08%. The difference in the disease rate in studied regions correlate with P, Li, Zn, Mn concentrations in the soil and possibly had an effect via the food chain. Also, the drinking water can be of some importance. Comparing these three regions, there was seen clear natural environment differences. Magnetic field has different activity in these regions. All through Panevėžys region pass the largest tectonic zone in Lithuania.

Key words: psychiatric disorders, schizophrenia, elderly people, regions of the Lithuania.

Poster Session I: Neuroleptics and Antipsychotics

P0250

Prescribing practice of risperidone long-acting injection

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Background: Risperidone the first atypical antipsychotic available in a long-acting injection formulation. In the United Kingdom is licensed to use in psychosis in patients tolerant of oral Risperidone and the Summary of Product Characteristics clearly defines the methods of initiation and titration.

Methods: We performed a naturalistic observation of 25 patients belonging to 3 different community mental health teams and one in-patient facility that have been prescribed Risperidone long-acting injection (RLAI) and collected data about immediate prior use of antipsychotic medication, patient preference, compliance with treatment, documentation of effectiveness and tolerance of Risperidone oral, supplementation with Risperidone oral during the first three weeks, initial dose, intervals between dose changes, monitoring of benefits and side-effects, and reasons for discontinuation.

Results: Only 7/25 patients have been prescribed oral Risperidone prior to the injectable formulation and none had received clozapine. 13/25 received oral supplementation during initiation, 3/25 dose was changed in less than 4 weeks intervals. 14/25 non-compliance was suspected and only 2/25 patients stated a preference for an injectable formulation. 17/25 continued to receive RLAI and those discontinued in 3/25 due to patient refusal, 1/25 not tolerated, 1/25 patient did not attend treatment, 1/25 not effective, 1/25 patient deceased, 1/25 no reason was specified.

Conclusions: prescribing of RLAI did not follow the recommendation from the manufacturers mainly during initiation. Non-compliance with previous medication was the main reason for use of an injectable formulation but use of RLAI seems to be associated with low discontinuation rates.

P0251

Does prescribing practice of clozapine affect length of stay in psychiatric in-patient units?

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Background and Aims: Clozapine remains the gold standard for the management of treatment-resistant schizophrenia. Due to the need for close medical supervision at initiation it is usually started in hospital although this is no longer mandatory. It is estimated that speed of up-titration will affect length of stay.