

20.90±1.42% (12.00±0.77% in controls, $p < 0.05$). The normalization of CD95⁺ lymphocytes was not observed after the conducted treatment.

The level of spontaneous apoptosis of neutrophils in smears from schizophrenic patients before treatment differed significantly from values observed in healthy persons (1.16±0.38% vs 0.25±0.12%, respectively, $p < 0.01$). After the treatment, the number of neutrophils exposed to apoptosis significantly decreased down to 0.59±0.27%. Also, we demonstrated a significant increase in number of lymphocytes with fragmented nucleus in schizophrenic patients (6.72±0.88 % vs. 0.97±0.35% in control, $p < 0.05$). After the therapy with seroquel, no significant decrease of number of lymphocytes with signs of apoptosis was detected (6.34±0.77%, $p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: We have not found any case of neutropenia and agranulocytosis in the process of the therapy. Normalisation of the number of neutrophils with attributes of apoptosis was observed after the conducted treatment, at the same time the number of lymphocytes with fragmentary nucleus statistically did not change. Our results demonstrate that atypical neuroleptic seroquel does not lead to increased physiological programmed cell death.

References

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P.2.017 Use of actovegin in complex care of residual-organic psychosyndrome in children

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Objectives: The spread of residual-organic brain pathology in children made the question of its therapy rather actual. The care of the psychoorganic syndrome usually requires a combination therapy – both pathogenetic and symptomatic. Some drugs that increase brain metabolism (a variety of nootropes) are important part of pathogenetic measures. One of the above-mentioned drugs used to be actovegin that relates to the neuropeptide group of medicines. Actovegin represents deproteinized hemoderivate of cow blood containing low molecular peptides and derivatives of nuclear acids. It activates cell metabolism, raises power resources of cells especially under conditions that limit normal functioning of brain cells. Besides, there is an amplification of blood supply to brain tissue.

Materials and methods: Taking into account this pharmacological activity of actovegin, we investigated efficiency of its application for 45 children with residual-organic psychosyndrome. Criteria of inclusion were the age of 5–12 years and the presence of all main clinical signs of organic psychosyndrome with the leading cerebral asthenia and mild cognitive disorders. Criteria of exclusion were the absence of residual-organic pathology and other kind of asthenia.

Results: Actovegin was prescribed at 2–4 ml (depending on age) as injection. Duration of treatment – 25 days. Thus other preparations of pathogenetic therapy were not prescribed. The main criterion for an estimation of results was the coping with the basic attributes of psychoorganic disorder (disappearance of fatigue, irritability, exhaustion, increase of serviceability, especially in conditions of intellectual loading). A reduction of organic symptoms was observed in 55.6% of patients, significant improvement of health in 31.1%, insufficient effect was displayed in 13.3% of children. Among side-effects the allergic skin reactions were marked in two patients.

Conclusion: Thus, the application of actovegin to children with psychoorganic disorders showed efficiency, good tolerability, and the preparation can be recommended for combination treatment.

P.2.018 Sudden deaths among hospitalized psychiatric patients

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Purpose: To investigate the reasons for sudden deaths of hospitalized psychiatric patients, to determine possible risk factors and ways to prevent this tragic phenomenon, especially because it concerns mostly young people.

Method: We have examined all the medical charts of patients who died in the hospital within a period of 8 years in order to screen for the cases of sudden deaths.

As a control group we have examined 100 medical charts of patients discharged from the hospital during the same period, matched for diagnosis, sex, age and physical condition. The findings were statistically analyzed.

Results: From the total sum of 14,010 medical charts, out of 7234 patients hospitalized during that period (8 years), we have found 87 cases of patients who died in the hospital – 25 of them suddenly and unexpectedly.

All those 25 patients were treated for schizophrenia, their mean age was 36.63 (S.D 7.7). None of them were suffering of any somatic disease that may account for the deaths.