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MAY 4 - 7, 2010  
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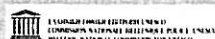
### NEUROPSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES TODAY

### BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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( $p < 0.01$ ) for the first 7 minutes of each experimental situations. The influence of blood aggressive visual stimuli increased the GSR to higher amplitude than and to the aggressive stimuli. **Conclusion:** The teenagers exposed to aggressive blood visual stimuli register for a short period of time a high sensorial reactivity and after, suffer a radical desensitization statistically significant than other visual aggressive stimuli with no blood presence.

#### STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EATING DISORDERS

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**Introduction & aim:** Much has been debated and studied about eating disorders. It is a public health problem, common in developed countries, that affects mostly young adolescent girls, aged between 14 and 20, belonging to higher social classes. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of training in the acquisition and maintenance of knowledge about Eating Disorders. **Method:** We developed a quasi-experimental study of pretest and post test type in a rank of 63 students of primary school at Leiria municipality, we applied a questionnaire (before, after and one month and half after the education training. The training was applied in the 2nd time) with the variable under study: students' level of knowledge about Eating Disorders. **Results:** The students showed more knowledge about Eating Disorders at the end of the training and the difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). We also verified that between the 2nd and 3rd time the students have lost information, this difference was not significant ( $p > 0.005$ ). **Conclusion:** The results of this study show that training was effective but it was necessary a roll-back training.

#### MEASURES TARGETING DECREASE OR DISCONTINUATION OF DRUGS AGAINST HYPOTENSION IN PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS

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**Εισαγωγή:** η λήψη φαρμακευτικών σκευασμάτων που προκαλούν αύξηση της αρτηριακής πίεσης (υδροχλωρική επιλεψρίνη, μεθανοσουλφονική διυδρεργιομίνη -κλν.) σε ψυχωτικούς ασθενείς είναι πολύ συχνή, αλλά συνδράμει με τη σειρά της στην αύξηση της πολυφαρμακίας με ό,τι προεκτάσεις αυτό μπορεί να συνεπάγεται. **Σκοπός:** να εξετάσουμε το αποτέλεσμα των προσπαθειών ενδεειγμένης (μη αυθαίρετης) διακοπής χορήγησης των παραπάνω σκευασμάτων στους ενοίκους του οικοτροφείου Γαλήνη Α' της Α.Μ.Κ.Ε. Προμηθέας Υλικό - Μέθοδος: κατεγράφη ο αριθμός των ασθενών του οικοτροφείου Γαλήνη Α' της Α.Μ.Κ.Ε. Προμηθέας, που ελάμβαναν τέτοια σκευάσματα προ διατίας και οι δοσολογίες χορήγησης και έγινε σύγκριση με τα αποτελέσματα του ίδιου ελέγχου μετά την πάροδο αυτών των δύο ετών. Χρησιμοποιήθηκε η περιγραφική μέθοδος. **Αποτελέσματα:** προ δύο ετών η λήψη των αντιυποτασικών σκευασμάτων αφορούσε σε οκτώ ενοίκους, σήμερα συνεχίζουν να λαμβάνουν τέσσερις μόνο ένοικοι. Και σε αυτούς τους τέσσερις ενοίκους, όμως, η δοσολογία μειώθηκε κατά 50%. **Συμπεράσματα:** είναι εφικτή η μείωση ή και η πλήρης και αιτιολογημένη διακοπή των αντιυποτασικών σκευασμάτων σε ψυχωτικά άτομα. Τα στελέχη της Πολυκλαδικής Θεραπευτικής Ομάδας του συγκεκριμένου οικοτροφείου και του 4<sup>ου</sup> Ψυχιατρικού Τμήματος, με το οποίο υφίσταται διασύνδεση, απέδωσαν τη διακοπή των αντιυποτασικών στη μείωση των ψυχιατρικών σκευασμάτων ή των δοσολογιών τους, στην αντιμετώπιση των υπονατρημιών, στη βελτίωση των διατροφικών συνθηκών και στην αύξηση της κινητοποίησης των ενοίκων.

#### AN INVESTIGATION OF THE INTERNAL VALIDITY OF THE JUNIOR BRIXTON SPATIAL RULE ATTAINMENT TEST (JBSRAT)

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Executive Function (EF) deficit is observed in many child disorders, and establishment of valid and reliable EF instruments is crucial for research and clinical use. The present study aims to investigate the construct validity of the Junior Brixton Spatial Rule Attainment Test (JBSRAT) in comparison with the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST). The JBSRAT is a rule-attainment test adapted for 7- to 12-year-old children, and the WCST measures abstract thinking and mental flexibility. Participants are 121 Turkish students from 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> grades. They received JBSRAT, WCST, and Backward Digit Span (BDS) test individually; and the nonverbal Cognitive Abilities Test (CogAT®) in groups. Two principal component analyses with a varimax rotation were held for the JBSRAT and the WCST separately. Similar two-factor solutions were found for each test: concept formation, and perseveration. Plus, the BDS and the CogAT® were significantly correlated with specific WCST and JBSRAT scores, indicating that significant relationship of EF with working memory and nonverbal reasoning is observed in each EF test. Conclusively, this study provides a proof of the construct validity of the JBSRAT since similar factorial structure with the WCST was obtained and similar relations with other instruments were observed for each EF measure.

#### COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTIONS IN A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WITH SEVERE INTRAVENTRICULAR HEMORRHAGE SECONDARY TO MOYAMOYA SYNDROME: A 2-YEAR FOLLOW-UP CASE STUDY

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**Introduction:** Moyamoya syndrome is a rare cerebrovascular disorder of uncertain cause, characterized by progressive occlusion of supraclinoid internal carotid artery and other vessels comprising the circle of Willis, resulting in formation of collaterals with a cloudy appearance on angiography.

**Aim & Method:** We report a follow-up case study (three neuropsychological examinations within 2-year time interval) of a previously high-capacity 43-year-old right-handed man, suffered two episodes of severe intraventricular hemorrhage secondary to confirmed moyamoya syndrome. **Results:** At first evaluation, the clinical neurological examination did not reveal any neurological signs. The first neuropsychological assessment (five months after the second hemorrhagic episode) showed significant cognitive deficits, mostly concerning complex attention and psychomotor-visuomotor speed, working memory, verbal and visual immediate and delayed episodic memory, perceptual/constructional dexterities, visual reasoning, and higher order control processes (mental organization and set-shifting ability). Immediate verbal span, verbal fluency, verbal reasoning and crystallized cognitive processes (such as semantic knowledge) were relatively spared. Neuropsychological findings of follow-up evaluations resulted in a pattern suggesting stability of neuropsychological deficits and trend towards slow recovery concerning speed of visuomotor tracking and information processing, and mental activity rate. Yet the impact on daily life activities and thus patient's quality of life was still significant. **Conclusion:** Patient's neuropsychological profile resulting from repeated neuropsychological testing, although mostly attributed to a secondary effect of moyamoya syndrome, is discussed in the light of his computed tomography findings and disease's management.

#### ALCOHOLISM AND MAJOR DEPRESSION - HIGHER RISK FOR SUICIDE - CRITICAL THE MEDICAL ATTENTION

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According to the American Medical Association, "alcoholism is an illness characterized by significant impairment that is directly associated with persistent and excessive use of alcohol. Impairment may involve physiological, psychological or social dysfunction." It is widely accepted that there is a genetic predisposition toward alcoholism. According to DSM-IV, the risk for Alcohol Dependence is three to four times higher in close relative of people with Alcohol Dependence. Alcoholism is a progressive disease and follows several phases: Alcoholism is a disorder that produces many similar signs and symptoms required for diagnosis of Major Depression. Although alcohol often initially causes a "good mood," alcohol is a depression-causing drug. While no studies have shown that depression actually causes alcoholism, the two disorders are commonly seen in the same patients at the same time. Thirty to fifty percent of alcoholics, at any given time, are also suffering from major depression. Alcohol abuse can exaggerate depression and increase impulsiveness. Alcohol is frequently detected in suicide methods involving driving a moving vehicle or overdosing. Alcohol impairs judgment, which explains its association with painful suicide methods. Because of the risk of suicide, it is critical that people suffering from major depression and