4th World Congress of the A.P.P.A.C.  
Association of Psychology & Psychiatry for Adults & Children  
May 4 - 7, 2010  
The Hilton Hotel, Athens, Greece  

Neuropsychiatric, Psychological and Social Sciences Today  

Book of Abstracts  

Under the auspice & support of  
The Hellenic National Commission for UNESCO  
The City of Athens - Organisation for Health and Social Solidarity  
The Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity  
The Ministry of Education, Lifelong Learning and Religious Affairs  
The Athens Tourism & Economic Development Co. - The City of Athens  
Greek National Tourism Organisation  

15th International Conference of the A.P.P.A.C.  
May 4, 2010  
2nd Satellite Symposium in Penteli Mountain  
May 7, 2010  
1st Cape Sounio Psychiatric Symposium  

A.P.P.A.C.: 25 years celebration!
STUDENTS’ KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EATING DISORDERS

B. Valente, V. Fernandes, Dr. M. Dixie and Dr. H. Catarino

High School of Health, Polytechnic Institute of Leiria, PORTUGAL

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 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 DECREAS OR DISCONTINUATION OF DRUGS AGAINST HYPERTENSION IN PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS

I. Petsa1, D. Petsas2, T. Veverendul1, P. Athanasesakou1, K. Parashak1 and K. Kontis2

1. Residential Unit “Galili A”, Athens, Athens, GREECE
2. M.D., 4th Emergency Dept., Psychiatric Hospital of Attica – Daphni, Athens

Epidemiology: The number of pharmaceutics, especially antihypertensive drugs in psychosis, is growing every year, and the view from health professionals is that these patients are more prone to suffering from hypertension. However, it is important to note that the common treatment of hypertension is a combination of different drugs, which can increase the risk of side effects and non-compliance with treatment. The main reason for this is the lack of knowledge about the appropriate use of antihypertensive drugs and the importance of monitoring their effects. Treatment: The treatment of hypertension in psychotic patients involves the use of antihypertensive drugs, such as diuretics, beta-blockers, and calcium-channel blockers. The selection of the appropriate drug depends on the specific characteristics of each patient, such as the presence of comorbidities and the patient’s response to previous treatments. Conclusion: Preventing and managing hypertension in psychotic patients is crucial for improving their quality of life and reducing the risk of complications. Further research is needed to identify the most effective strategies for preventing and managing hypertension in this population.

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

N. Senturk1 and P. A. Yenci1

1. M.A., Student, Psychology Dept., Bogazici University, Istanbul, TURKEY
2. Ph.D., Psychology Dept., Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

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 (JBRAST) in comparison with the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST). The JBRAST is a rule-attainment test adapted for 7- to 12-year-old children, and the WCST measures abstract thinking and flexible mental processing. Participants are 121 Turkish students from 1st and 2nd grades. They received JBRAST, WCST, and Backward Digit Span (BDS) test individually; and the number of Cognitive Abilities Test (CogAT®) in groups. Two principal component analyses with a varimax rotation were held for the JBRAST 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 JBRAST scores, indicating that significant relationship of EF with working memory and number reasoning is observed in each EF test. Conclusively, this study provides a proof of the construct validity of the JBRAST 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

I. Zaloumis1, F. Christid1, E. Kararizou1, N.I. Triantafyllou1, K. Spenos1, D. Vassilopoulos1

1. Ist Dept of Neurology, Neuropsychological Lab, Agionnni Hospital, Medical School, Athens National University, Athens, GREECE
2. MD, Lecturer, Neuropsychology Dept., Postgraduate Student in Clinical Neuropsychology.
3. MD, Assistant Professor, Neuropsychology Dept., MD, Associate Professor, Neuropsychology Dept.
4. MD, Professor, Neurology Dept.

Introduction: Moyamoya syndrome is a rare cerebrovascular disorder of uncertain cause, characterized by progressive occlusion of supraclinoidal 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 intracerebral 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-visionmotor speed, working memory, verbal and visual immediate and delayed memory, perceptual/constructual dexterity, 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 visionmotor 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 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

Dr. M.D. Sinanidou Ph.D., School and Clinical Psychologist – Psychotherapist, Athens, GREECE

According to the American Medical Association, “alcoholism is an illness characterized by direct association 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. Alcoholism is a problem that exists. According to the study of suicide, alcohol is a depressive-causing drug. While 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