

## **P-783 - THE DIAGNOSTIC ROLE OF CARBONYL DERIVATIVES, AS A MARKER OF OXIDATIVE STRESS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA AND ALCOHOLIC PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS**

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**Introduction:** It is known that oxidative stress plays an important role in the pathogenesis of psychiatric disorders, setting the stage for an intense generation of free radicals that damage lipids, proteins and structures of cell membranes of neurons that are sensitive to oxidative stress. First of all damage proteins that form carbonyl derivatives.

**Objectives:** There was conducted comparative analysis of oxidative stress in terms of carbonyl derivatives (the level of spontaneous oxidation of blood plasma proteins on the level of carbonyl derivatives) in patients with schizophrenia and alcoholic psychiatric disorders, and in the control group.

**Aim:** To study the severity of oxidative stress in terms of carbonyl derivatives in schizophrenia and alcoholic psychiatric disorders.

**Materials:** 3 groups of men on 50 patients aged 18 to 46 years: schizophrenia, alcohol psychiatric disorders, the control group - mentally and somatically healthy donors. Venous blood plasma, taken in the morning on an empty stomach.

**Methods:** The clinical-anamnestic, psychopathological, psychometric, biochemical, spectrophotometry and nonparametric statistical methods.

**Results:** Revealed, a statistically significant difference in the level of carbonyl derivatives among all groups relative to each other (control group  $0,1886 \pm 0,0352$ , schizophrenia group  $0,6832 \pm 0,0887$ , alcoholic disorders group  $1,6181 \pm 0,1968$ ), its correlation with the factors of flow of psychopathological processes and differences depending on the severity of clinical psychopathology.

**Conclusion:** Determination of the severity of oxidative stress in level of carbonyl derivatives allows to use this index as an additional differential-diagnostic and prognostic test in the diagnosis of mental disorders, assessing the quality of the therapy.