

activities in open field test, brain cytokines synthesis and suppression of immune response were registered in mice with passive type of behavior. Daily consumption of ethanol solution in mice with chronic alcohol dependence decreased sharply starting from 2 days of anticonvulsant administration and led to the cessation of ethanol consumption by the 5 day. After anticonvulsant administration for 10 days behavioral parameters in mice were comparable with those in the control group of healthy animals. It also restored brain cytokines synthesis and significant stimulated humoral immune response, estimated by the relative number of antibody-forming spleen cells.

Conclusion Behavior and immune changes following chronic ethanol exposure depended on the behavior status of animals; administration of the original anticonvulsant meta-chlorobenzhydryl-urea may correct both immune and behavior disorders in mice with chronic alcohol dependence, so it has promise in the treatment of alcoholism.

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EV1042

Lymphocytes with Fas-receptors of readiness to apoptosis in non-psychotic mental disorders

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Introduction Apoptosis is a complex physiological process of the organism which supports cellular homeostasis, provides important aspects of development and functioning of the immune system. In various pathological conditions the process of apoptosis can be impaired that leads to decrease or increase in pro-apoptotic activity.

Materials and methods We conducted investigation of relative and absolute number of CD3⁺CD95⁺-lymphocytes in groups of patients with adjustment disorders ($n=90$), PTSD ($n=100$), organic emotionally labile (asthenic) disorder ($n=232$), organic personality disorder ($n=93$). Clinical verification was conducted according to ICD-10. Control group included 190 practically healthy persons. Fas protein (CD95) expression on CD3 lymphocytes surfaces was detected using flow cytometry. Cytometric measurements were conducted on flow cytofluorimeter FacsCalibur (Becton Dickinson, US).

Results In the control group relative number of CD95⁺-lymphocytes was 11.6%, absolute— $0.21 \times 10^9/L$. In all examined patients as compared with control the reliable increase both in relative and absolute number of lymphocytes of CD3⁺CD95⁺-phenotype was identified. So, in persons with adjustment disorder content of this indicator made 17.0% and $0.28 \times 10^9/L$ ($P=0.0015$), in PTSD—18.0% and $0.33 \times 10^9/L$ ($P=0.0007$) and in patients with organic asthenic disorder—19.0% and $0.32 \times 10^9/L$ ($P=0.0048$), respectively. The highest content in blood of CD3⁺-lymphocytes, expressing on the surface of membrane the basic marker of apoptosis CD95 is observed in patients with organic personality disorder: 26.0% and $0.44 \times 10^9/L$ ($P=0.0003$).

Conclusion In case of intensification of psychopathological symptoms especially in persons with non-psychotic organic mental disorders a receptor-mediated signaling pathway of apoptosis is activated – process of programmed cell death.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Inflammatory markers in mild cognitive impairment and anxiety disorders in middle-aged subjects with metabolic syndrome

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Anxiety disorders are increasingly being associated with metabolic and cardiovascular burden, in contrast with depression; the role of inflammation in anxiety has sparsely been discussed. A number of reports of elevated inflammatory markers in mild cognitive impairment (MCI) suggest that inflammation may be a potential early marker of the pathological cascade associated with dementia. The aim of this study was to evaluate a possible association between peripheral blood concentrations of inflammatory factors in patients with MCI and mental processes such as, cognitive impairment and anxiety in obesity.

Methods and results The data collected from 271 patients with MetS according IDF criteria, (aged 30–60 years) have been analyzed. Lifetime diagnoses of depression (D), anxiety (A) was self-reported. Current D and A were confirmed by psychodiagnostic interview according to the criteria of ICD-10. All patients passed through: MMSE test, Wechsler memory scale, symbol coding and category Fluency test, scales HADS, HAM-A. Inflammatory markers included CRP, IL-6, IL-1 and TNF- α . Subjects were divided into group A—with D and/or A (139) and group B—without affective disorders (132). Using Mann–Whitney test significant connection between presence of MCI and high levels of inflammation is associated with simultaneous presence affective disorders. High correlations in subjects with A/D were between IL-6, IL-1 and MCI. In-group B, there was no significant correlations between inflammatory markers and MCI.

Conclusion There is link between affective disorders and levels of inflammatory markers. Increased levels of IL-6 and IL-1 provoke co-morbidity of MCI and depression or anxiety.

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EV1044

Autoimmune limbic encephalitis: When psychiatric symptoms are not what they seem

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Introduction The autoimmune (AI) limbic encephalitis (LE) can manifests as changes in neuropsychiatric functions and can even occur with isolated psychiatric symptoms. Many times it is a manifestation of paraneoplastic syndromes and it is lately diagnosed.

Objectives Our objective is to increase awareness to this pathology, since initial contact with these patients is often performed by a psychiatrist and its early detection and treatment greatly improve the prognosis of the patients.

Aims The aim of this presentation is to address the AI LE as a differential diagnosis in patients with psychiatric symptoms.

Methods Presentation of a clinical case of AI LE and syndrome revision.