DISEASE

FC57 Neurosciences, psychopharmacology and biological psychiatry

LITHIUM- INDUCED HASHIMOTO- THYREOIDITIS: THERAPEUTICAL

U. Dirksen, P-M. Rob, M. Bähre, N. Czech, V. Arolt, H. Dilling. Medizinische Universität, Psychiatr, Klinik, Ratzeburger Allee 160. Lübeck, Germany,

Psychiatric patients with bipolar affective psychoses who receive lithium prophylaxis risk to develop goiter with iodine deficiency due to lithium induced ioduria. Moreover the incidence of other lithium induced diseases of the thyroid gland like Hashimoto-Thyreoiditis is described (Lee et al. 1992). A 73 year old female patient with bipolar affective psychosis received lithium prophylaxis for three months. She developed an increased ioduria. The results of laboratory tests with the determination of antibodies and the results of szinigraphy lead to the diagnosis of Hashimoto Thyreoiditis. This was accompanied by a functional hypothyreosis. The substitution with thyroid hormones became necessary. The lithium therapy was stopped, the clinical signs of lithium intolerance decreased and the thyroid hormones in serum increased to the normal values. A longterm control 8 months after stopping lithium therapy resulted in decreased TPO antibodies in serum. In combination with additional parameters of diagnostical tools this has to be seen as a hint for the interference of lithium therapy and the incidence of Hashimoto-Thyreoiditis. Due to the substitution of thyroid hormones the functional hypothyreosis was normalized. For prophylaxis of bipolar affective psychosis with these complications carbamazepine or valproic acid should be chosen.

FC59 Neurosciences, psychopharmacology and biological psychiatry SCHIZOPHRENIA IS A GENETICALLY HETEROGENOUS

E. Franzek, H. Beckmann, G. Stöber. Department of Psychiatry, University of Wueizburg, Germany.

In a twin study of 45 same-sex twin pairs (22 MZ, 23 DZ) with index-twins belonging to psychoses of the "schizophrenic spectrum", we investigated twin concordance rates based on Leonhard's nosology. In cycloid psychoses genetic loading is subordinate (concordance: MZ 38%, DZ 36%), however, unsystematic schizophrenia are predominantly inherited (concordance: MZ 90%, DZ 37%). Further, we have conducted a family study on 83 probands with periodic catatonia (sub-type of unsystematic schizophrenia) and 56 probands with systematic catatonia (sub-type of systematic schizophrenia). In systematic catatonia, mothers had a morbidity risk of 6.8%, fathers 2% and siblings 3%. In periodic catatonia there was a morbidity risk of 33.7% for mothers, 15.4% for fathers and 24.4% for siblings. In 10% of the families of periodic catatonic probands three successive generations suffered from the disease. Psychoses belonging to the "schizophrenic spectrum" have to be divided into three heterogenous sub-groups of different genetic background: cycloid psychoses, unsystematic schizophrenias, systematic schizophrenias.

FC58 Neurosciences, psychopharmacology and biological psychiatry LOSS OF FUNCTIONAL HEMISPHERIC ASYMMETRY IN ALZHEIMER'S DEMENTIA

A.J.Fallgatter, M Roesler, L Sitzmann, A Heidrich, Th J. Mueller, W K Strik Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital of Wuerzburg (Germany)

Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS), a new non-invasive optical method, was used in a total of ten nationis with Alzheimer's dementia and in ten healthy controls to measure the concentrations of oxygenated (O2HB) and deoxygenated (HHB) hemoglobin in left-and right-hemispheric prefrontal brain areas during performance of the Verbal Fluency Test (VFT) The VFT is a neuropsychological task which assesses the subject's performance to retrieve series of nouns based on a common criterion, which is phonological in the letters version and semantical in the categories version. Healthy subjects performed better in the VFT than patients with DAT as measured by the number of correct answers in both versions of the task. Brain tissue concentrations of oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin simultaneously measured with NIRS indicated a predominantly lefthemispheric activation in healthy controls, which was not present in patients with Alzheimer's dementia. This difference in tissue oxygenation between groups was significant in a MANOVA (p<0.05). A possible interpretation of this finding is that a high performance in the VFT relies on a predominantly left-hemispheric activation observed in controls, whereas a low number of correct responses is associated with a loss of this physiological asymmetric activation in patients with DAT

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Symposium: CLINICAL PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH IN FRANCE: WITH FFP ("Fédération Française de Psychiatrie"), A NEW SITUATION

1. Interface INSERM-FFP: From reflection to joint actions. Dr. JM Thurin

The French Federation for Psychiatry (FFP) was born after statements were made by the Scientist Societies, a research institution (INSERM) and the Ministery of Health on the wide backward state of French psychiatric research

Analysis of the situation was made according to four correlated criteria:

- cutting off and reducting the approaches thus lowering their impact
 - lack of training in research methodology ignorance of the rules that govern scientific papers
- poor concern about international overtures

The interface committee INSERM/FFP has been looking for pragmatic solutions to solve the major issues at stake.

- inventorizing the research actions and the journals; issuing their "profiles" with respect to research. Grouping their contents in a readily available database
- inventorizing the University teaching; creating and introducing in the magazine "Pour la recherche" the major notions and examples about researches conducted in various fields; organizing scientific research meetings (one dealing with the "single case" method).
- inventorizing rules of publication; presentating examples and typical
- working on the vocabulary employed in papers' references and its relations with the thesaurus of the most important databases. - opening an internet server, Psydoc-fr, where this overall work is displayed.