

sphere: two equal in diameters circles are exhibited to respondent for comparison. The amount of illusion in visual modality is an index of IAI features.

Conclusions The fixed set method acquires a special relevant at the modern stage of clinical psychology development, since the IAI research seems to be important in psychiatric and neurological diseases, related with brain integration disorders.

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Emotional intelligence features at a pathology of corpus callosum (CC)

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Introduction Dependents of human behavior on the hemispheric interaction quality is extremely interesting question. The CC impairments are observed at schizophrenia, autism, Tourette syndrome, ADHD, etc. Difficulties in the sphere of emotional intelligence are typical at not only frontal zones disorders and right hemisphere of brain.

Aims Analyze the emotional intelligence of the patients with CC pathologies.

Methods Method for the recognition of facial expression (faces and gestures); Video test “estimation of another person emotional condition”; Survey for the estimation of emotional intelligence (Emln); ten people with different CC pathologies participated.

Results Results of the person with the CC pathologies were different from normative indexes of the first two methods. They did not recognize the shown emotion: the sign of emotional expression was not identified, the gestures were not distinguished and three positive characteristics out of 24 suggested for the designation of emotion modality were used. The emotions of heroes from video test were recognized mistakenly. The indexes were normative for all scales of Emln survey. However quite noticeable negative correlation of

“emotion control” and “interpersonal emotional intelligence” survey indexes with the index of emotional recognition video test was obtained.

Conclusions Weak emotional tone, leading to incorrect estimation of the emotional sign, is observed at CC pathology. This doesn't exclude the violation of face emotional expressions analyze criteria. The situational context does not help the another person condition recognition. The answers on the Emln test questions are based on subjective visions of the patient about themselves, those witnesses about the criticism reduction.

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Illusion as a research tool for inter-analyzer interaction (Iai) characteristics in a psychiatric clinic

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Introduction IAI does not only play a functional role but also has qualitative and quantitative characteristics. Biological significance of IAI consists in mobilization of some sensory functions and demobilization of others as a response to a stimulus signaling changes in the environment. This constitutes one of the manifestations of body's preparatory reactions for action in the forthcoming situation. It has been established that in patients with psychic pathology such preparation of the body systems is affected, which may manifest through changes in illusion frequency.

Objectives To apply Charpentier illusion to research IAI characteristics with the purpose of further detection of abnormalities in the sphere of intermodal interaction.

Methods One of the IAI research methods, is illusion research, e.g. Charpentier illusion, since it is based on interaction between visual and proprioceptive analyzers. Changes in preparatory reaction in subjects with psychic pathology is characterized by decline in illusion frequency, patients in these conditions should evaluate stimuli more correctly than healthy participants. Pre-experimental research design included two subjects: with white matter pathology (patient G., male, 27, full agenesis of CC, based on MRI results) and with IDD (subject A., male, 30).

Results Research subjects demonstrated absence of illusions, which is indicative of functional weakness of IAI, which results in inconsistency of sensory systems and meaningless perception. IAI plays an important role in formation of human psyche by enabling the development of significant patterns underlying human cognitive activity.

Conclusion Illusion research is relevant for clinical psychological diagnosis of diseases associated with integrative brain activity disorders.

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Neuropsychiatric symptoms in Fahr's syndrome

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Objectives and methodology To review the neuropsychiatric symptoms of Fahr's syndrome.

Results/discussion Fahr's Syndrome is a rare degenerative neuropsychiatric condition, characterized by bilateral and symmetrical calcifications of the basal ganglia. It can be associated with several metabolic, infectious or genetic conditions. It is clinically manifested by movement disorders, psychosis, cognitive impairment, mood disorders, personality dysfunction or obsessive-compulsive spectrum disturbances. First presentation can be psychiatric in approximately 40% of the cases. Cognitive dysfunction, mood disorders and psychosis are the most common presentations. In the present case, depression, dementia and movement disorders were the main clinical pictures. This report alerts for the significance of neuropsychiatric symptoms within this diagnosis, considering the multisystemic approach of the illness.

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