EPV0232

Biological profile of medical response in alcoholic patients of different ethnic groups in Siberia

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Introduction: The individual sensitivity of a person to the effects of alcohol is defined as the possibility of adaptive reactions, which are controlled by various factors associated in their manifestation with characteristics in various ethnic populations.
Objectives: To determine biological profile of medical response in alcoholic patients of different ethnic groups.
Methods: 168 alcoholic men, aged 17 to 62 years were examined. For the therapeutic correction of withdrawal and post-withdrawal symptoms of patients from two different ethnic groups (Tatars and Russians in Siberia), the original anticonvulsant galodif (M-chloro-benzhydrylurea) was used. Pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated a model-independent method of statistical moments: half-life (T1/2,h), total clearance (Clt,ml/min), average time of the residual drug in the body (MRI,h), average elimination time (MET,h), the area under the pharmacokinetic curve (AUC, μg/ml).
Results: Galodif causes a reduction in almost half T1/2, a significant decrease in the average time of the residual drug in the body MRI, and the average elimination time MET. Overall clearance increased. Under the influence of the course with Galodif, antipyrine elimination intensified, which indicates the induction of the cytochrome P-450 system of microsomal liver monooxygenases in Russian alcoholic patients. Galodif causes a reduction of almost five-fold T1/2, a significant decrease MRI and MET. Activation of oxidative metabolism of xenobiotics in Tatar alcoholic patients is more significant.
Conclusions: The increased sensitivity of P-450 cytochrome system to anticonvulsants action with inductive detoxification properties reflects differences in adaptive mechanisms in human from various ethnic groups, what is significant in the therapy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0233

Elektra complex in dissociative identity disorder: A case report

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Introduction: Dissociative identity disorder is a quite popular psychiatric diagnosis in general public but in actuality has a very low prevalence rate. Dissociative identity disorders are characterized by disruption of identity characterized by two or more distinct personality states with its own memories, behaviour, and preferences.
Objectives: Authors present a case report about a patient of Dissociative identity disorder with Elektra complex as unconscious conflict.
Methods: A case report along with literature review forms the basis of discussion.
Results: Mrs A, 30 years female, a housewife, belonging to low socioeconomic status, reported to the OPD, along with her husband. About 1 year ago her family members noticed that her behaviour and action became altered. Such alteration in behaviour was only episodic. A detailed evaluation was done and a diagnosis of Dissociative identity disorder was established. The treatment included psychotherapy facilitated by hypnosis addressing the conflict along with escitalopram 10 mg once a day and clonazepam 0.5mg at night, clonazepam was tapered and stopped within 1 month while escitalopram was hiked upto 20 mg and patient improved along with decrease DES scores.
Conclusions: In Freudian psychology the girl child identifies with her mother and represses her sexual feelings toward her father commonly known as the Elektra complex. In spite of trance and possession syndrome being more prevalent in countries like India, we urge to keep dissociative identity disorder as a differential in order to catch the eye of the clinicians and researchers on the recognition of clinical manifestation and exploration of therapeutic strategies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Dissociative Identity Disorder; psychotherapy; cultural psychiatry; Elektra Complex

EPV0234

Value-meaning formations in mentally ill patients with a religious worldview

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Introduction: It is necessary to consider the religious worldview and spiritual needs of patients with mental illness in the course of psychotherapy and rehabilitation.
Objectives: The explication of value-meaning formations (VMF) in mental patients with a religious worldview.
Methods: G. Kelly's methodology of personal constructs (Method of Triads, Hinkle's laddering technique, the assessment repertory grid by F.Fransella&D.Bannister) and statistical analyses were applied.
Results: 1. The structure of the value-meaning formations (VMF) of patients with religious worldview was characterized by its integrity, which is prerequisite for coping. 2. Opposite, patients with

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