research with an experimental design Pre and Post-Test was carried out, by applying a Horticulture Program and evaluating with PANSS after 6 months its effects on the Clinical Symptomatology. The participants of the experimental group were selectively chosen. The only selection criteria were to attend the orchard at least once a week and be diagnosed with a schizophrenic disorder. The control group was chosen according to the number of members that made up the other group, with the criterion that they did not perform any outdoor activities and also had a diagnosis of schizophrenia.
Results: The comparison of the Pre and Post-Test measures in the case of the experimental group reports the presence of statistically significant differences in the scale of positive symptomatology composite scale and general scale.
Conclusions: This psychopathological improvement of those participants open a door to possible applications of this therapy as a psychosocial treatment.

Keywords: schizophrénia; horticultural; Rehabilitation

Research methodology

EPP1142

Evaluation of executive dysfunction in clinical practice-pragmatic challenges and solutions

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Introduction: Executive dysfunction (ED) is an important clinical dimension that need to be evaluated in neurologic and psychiatric disorders, due to this factor's impact over patients functionality, quality of life, and overall prognosis. Working memory, inhibition, set shifting, and fluency are the most widely accepted dimensions of ED. The evaluation of these aspects in clinical practive should be more frequently implemented, because they may offer an image about the patients ability to cope with new situations, stressful events, social challenges being included.
Objectives: To determine the most appropriate methods of ED evaluation in psychiatric practice.
Methods: A literature review was conducted through main electronic databases, and papers published between January 2000 and August 2020 were included in the analysis.
Results: Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), Halstead-Reitan Neuropsychological Battery, Cambridge Neuropsychological Automated Battery (CANTAB), Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), and Controlled Oral Word Association Test (COWAT) have been the most frequently cited instruments for ED evaluation. The neuropsychiatric disorders in which ED was recommended in clinical trials were schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, neurocognitive disorders, bipolar disorders, and major depressive disorders. An integrated approach, that combines initial evaluation and periodic monitoring of symptoms severity, global functioning, quality of life, and ED severity should be considered standard-of-practice for neuropsychiatric disorders.
Conclusions: ED is an important dimension of clinical evaluation in many psychiatric disorders that is useful because the results may correlate to the patients prognosis, quality of life, and overall functional evolution.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP1143

Modern system approach to the diagnosis, therapy and rehabilitation of mental disorders

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Introduction: The current stage of research on mental disorders is associated with the use of system approaches to the development of the scientific foundations of psychiatric care.
Objectives: Approach to solving problems that arise in the diagnosis of psychopathological conditions, assessing their severity, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of psychosocial treatment and rehabilitation.
Methods: Clinical, psychometric, system analysis methods and algorithms of the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) [1] were used.
Results: When assessing a patient's condition and behavior, it is necessary to make decisions (diagnosis, development of treatment and rehabilitation plans) based on heterogeneous information (genetic, neuronal and environmental, involving individual characteristics, as well as family and social context). This information is hierarchically organized and includes quantitative and qualitative data. Exposure at each of these different levels can affect the onset and course of the disease, and therefore should be considered in primary prevention and subsequent psychosocial therapy and rehabilitation of patients. Analysis of the problems of assessing psychopathological states and related psychosocial problems shows that these problems can be presented in the form of appropriate hierarchies, the structure of which must be taken into account when processing the initial information. The main advantages of the AHP include the use of the relationship scale (fundamental scale) for processing heterogeneous data based on expert, clinical information.
Conclusions: The approach provides correct integration of heterogeneous characteristics when considering diagnostic procedures, psychosocial therapy and rehabilitation.1. Mitikhin V.G., Solokhina T.A. S.S. Korsakov Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 2019, 2: 49-54. doi:10.17116/jnevro201911902149

Keywords: mental; disorders; system analysis; analytic hierarchy process

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Objective risk assessment using a driving computer game

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