ECNP

neuroscience applied

ECNP Seminar in Neuropsychopharmacology

20/04/2018 – 22/04/2018

Odessa, Ukraine

Local organizers:

Human Ecological Health, NGO

Association of Neurologists, Psychiatrists and Narcologists of Ukraine

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INTRODUCTION

ECNP is an independent, non-governmental, scientific association dedicated to the science and treatment of disorders of the brain. Founded in 1987, its goal is to bring together scientists and clinicians to facilitate information-sharing and spur new discoveries.
The objective of ECNP is to serve the public good by stimulating high-quality experimental and clinical research and education in applied and translational neuroscience. It seeks to do this by:

- Co-ordinating and promoting scientific activities and consistently high-quality standards between countries in Europe.
- Bringing together all those involved in or interested in the scientific study of applied and translational neuroscience by arranging scientific meetings, seminars, and study groups.
- Providing guidance and information to the public on matters relevant to the field.
- Providing a format for the co-ordination and for development of common standards in Europe.

To fulfil this aim ECNP organises, amongst others, yearly the ECNP Congress that comprises of 6 plenary lectures, 21 symposia, 7 educational update sessions and 7 alternative format sessions. The annual meeting attracts around 5,000 psychiatrists, neuroscientists, neurologists and psychologists from around the world and is considered to be the largest congress on applied and translational neuroscience.

ECNP organises seminars, as the one you have been invited to, in areas of Europe where there are less opportunities for psychiatrists to participate in international meetings. Interaction is the keyword at these meetings and they have proved very successful both for the participants and for the experts. During the seminar we discuss clinical and research issues that the local organisers feel are needed to be covered and using these topics as a model for teaching how to ask a research question and how to plan an effective study. Leading ECNP experts that are also talented speakers will facilitate mutual discussion in small groups allowing you to present your abstract and get feedback from your colleagues and local mentors.

So far, ECNP has organised ECNP Seminars in Poland, Estonia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Czech Republic, Moldova, Romania, Greece, Russia, Latvia and recently in Macedonia, Armenia, Georgia, Serbia and Lithuania. In some countries we have organised an ECNP Seminar more than once.

ECNP also supports on an annual basis participation of 100 junior scientists and researchers in an intensive three-day Workshop in Nice. Other educational activities of ECNP include the journal *European Neuropsychopharmacology* that promotes scientific knowledge along with publishing consensus statements. In addition, since 2009 ECNP organises a summer School of Neuropsychopharmacology in Oxford and since 2012 a School of Child and Adolescent Neuropsychopharmacology in Venice. Since 2015 a Workshop on Clinical Research Methods takes place yearly in Barcelona, Spain.

ECNP will also continue the successful ECNP Research Internships. A selected group of senior researchers will offer a short two week exploratory experience in their institutions. The hosting scientist is encouraged to establish a long term relationships with the applicant and teach a basic translational research method that the participant can use at home when he/she returns.

Please see the ECNP website (www.ecnp.eu) where you can find information about all the above initiatives and additional information and look for the activity that fits you.

I hope you have a fruitful and inspiring meeting in Odessa!

Gil Zalsman
Chair ECNP Educational Committee

the treatment. The results of complex inspection of 127 patients showed dynamics of symptoms and expression of extrapyramidal symptoms and patients quality of life during the treatment, the role of cognitive impairment in clinical picture structuring. The results obtained in the study provide an opportunity for the differentiated approach to the treatment, depending on the structure of cognitive impairment.

Anton Pavlenko
EPIGENETIC HYPOTHESIS OF DEVELOPMENT OF DEPRESSION
Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy, Poltava

More and more evidence has recently appeared in the support of hypothesis, that epigenetics is the key mechanism by which environmental factors affect the genetic constitution of an individual determining the risk of developing depression throughout life. The current theories of the onset of depression partially illuminate this problem. The aim of the work is to investigate the relationship between environmental factors, their effect on embryogenesis and manifestations of depression throughout the life according to scientific research. A promising direction in the diagnosis of depression is the study of epigenetic variability, which will allow the development of individual preventive measures and reduce the frequency of its occurrence.

Vladyslav Pliekhov
EXPERIENCE IN THE USE OF COMBINATION THERAPY METHOD (PHARMACOTHERAPY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY) FOR CORRECTION OF BEHAVIORAL DISTURBANCES IN PATIENTS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION
Zaporizhzhia State Medical University, Zaporizhzhia.

In order to determine the effectiveness of combined use of pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy for correction of behavioral disturbances and increase the level of social adaptation of patients with moderate mental retardation, 60 patients were examined. The contingent was divided into 3 homogeneous groups. It was revealed that among patients, that received only pharmacotherapy in accordance with therapeutic protocols, the decrease of behavioral disturbances was noted with the impairment of cognitive function and the preservation of a low level of adaptation; among patients, that received only psychotherapy, unstable decrease of behavioral disturbances while maintaining the level of cognitive functions and adaptation were found; among patients, that received combined therapy, the decrease of behavioral disturbances was noted with minimal impairment of cognitive function and increase the adaptation level.

Tetiana Radchenko
FEATURES OF OPIOID DEPENDENCE IN WOMEN
Lugansk State Medical University, Kharkiv

The research is devoted to opioid dependence in women with comorbid pathology of the thyroid gland. The presence of chronic autoimmune thyroiditis with hypothyroidism has been found to significantly increase the incidence of

withdrawal symptoms in women. Clinical signs of decompensated hypothyroidism drug-dependent women are regarded as the beginning of the withdrawal symptoms, which encourages them to relapse of the use of psychotropic drugs. The use of levothyroxine as a drug for hormone replacement therapy, in the complex treatment of women with opioid dependence and comorbid thyroid pathology, reduces the incidence of withdrawal symptoms by 2.1 times.

Elena Rozumenko

FORMATION OF COGNITIVE DEFICITS IN RATS AFTER MODELING OF ADCC: NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF INTRANASAL ADMINISTRATION OF IL-1B ANTAGONIST

Zaporizhzhia State Medical University, Zaporizhzhia.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of the intranasal drug form of the IL-1b antagonist (ARIL) (developed by Associate Burlak BS) on the formation of cognitive deficits in rats with experimental cerebrovascular disorders. **Materials and methods** There was studied the memory of white rats (170-190 g) after bilateral carotid occlusion (ADCC), using the radial labyrinth LE760 (AgnTho's, Sweden). Animals of the control group received intranasal saline solution. The animals of the experimental groups received intranasally ARIL (7.5 mg / kg) for 18 days. The training was conducted on the 18th day after the operation. There were evaluated the reference memory, as well as working memory and the number of errors in the working memory. The capture and recording of the image was carried out using a color video camera SSC-DC378P (Sony, Japan). The video file was analyzed using Smartv 3.0 software (HarvardApparatus, USA). **Results** The simulation of ONMK resulted in a significant decrease in the common activity of animals in the familiar environment of the labyrinth, a decrease in the distance of movement, indicating the suppression of animals` learning ability. Simulation of the ONMK also significantly increased the number of errors in the reference memory and errors in the working memory, which indicated significant cognitive impairment. The administration of intranasal ARIL made a decrease in the cognitive deficit. Thus, the total activity and distance of movement of animals in this group did not have considerable differences with the group of the intact, however, it was significantly higher than in the control group, the number of errors in the working and reference memory significantly decreased in the compare with the control group.

Roksana Rzaeva

INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SERVICEMEN

Military Medical Clinical Centre of the Northern Region of Ukraine, Kharkiv

Increasing a number of persons with non-standard for regular military personal characteristics in the Ukrainian army led to high incidence of neurotic register mental disorders among contract servicemen. I research personal characteristics, the level of emotional intelligence, coping strategies, the type of attitude to the disease, assessment life quality of servicemen and evaluate severity of neurotic symptoms in the study group. The results of examine 24 male servicemen were processed at the moment. Initial results of the study are present in the report.