benzodiazepine like effects on HPA axis activity have been observed as well. Moreover, first investigations in patients with PD showed an improvement of panic and anxiety with both compounds.

Conclusion: Therefore, targeting the GABA binding site of the GABAA -receptor complex by selective enhancement of GABAergic neurotransmission represents an interesting novel approach for the future development of anxiolytic compounds.

S-25-04

Current state of the art in the pharmacotherapy of anxiety disorders

S. Kasper, M. Stamenkovic. *Medizinische Universität Allgem. Psychiatrie, Wien, Austria*

Objective: In the recent 20 years, a large number of randomized controlled trials has been performed for different indications of anxiety disorders, specifically for panic disorder (PD), generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), social phobia (SAnD), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Whereas in former years it was believed that anxiety disorders can only be treated with benzodiazepines, it soon emerged that the group of selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRI) as well as serotonin and norepinephrine re-uptake inhibitors (SNRI) have a favorable profile in this condition, specifically for the necessary long-term treatment. Not all of the compound studied have been performed in acute as well as long-term treatment paradigms. There is a need for studying the newer SSRI and SNRI also in a comparative design amongst the others since the majority of data are only obtained with the newer medication compared to older compounds, e.g., clomipramine compared to placebo. Recent data indicate that the group of atypical antipsychotics might also be beneficial fort he indication of GAD. Recently, pregabaline represents a new class of anxiolytic with no activity at GABAA, GABAB or benzodiazepine receptors. By modulation of the release of exultatory neurotransmitters, including glutamate and Substance P, the mechanism of action can be understood. Since there is a large comorbidity between depression and anxiety disorders it would be helpful if studies are undertaken in the future also on this comorbidity.

S-25-05

Adult ADHD and substance abuse

M. Casas, R.-Q. Josep A, B. Rosa, E. Gemma, M. Xavier. *Unitat de Psychiatria Hospital, Barcelona, Spain*

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the most prevalent childhood psychiatric disorder (3-7%). There are few prevalence studies concerning ADHD in adults, however ADHD affects up to 4% of adults. Comorbidity across life span in ADHD is not the exception but the rule. Approximately 70% of those diagnosed with ADHD in adulthood have a second disorder. One of the most common comorbidities in adult ADHD is a substance use disorder (SUD). There is a bidirectional relationship between ADHD and SUD. Prevalence studies of SUD patients have shown that between 15% to 25% may have ADHD. On the other hand, ADHD is a risk factor for subsequent development of a SUD. Several authors have found a lifetime rate of a SUD of 50% in adults with ADHD. It is very SUDs are key in the clinical expression of ADHD, differential diagnosis and in the therapeutic approach. ADHD patients show earlier onset, higher addiction severity and poorer treatment outcomes than non dually diagnosed drug users. The presence of ADHD can jeopardise SUD treatment. There are some clinical trials that evaluate the efficacy and safety of psychostimulants in adult ADHD with SUD.

Monday, April 4, 2005

S-28. Symposium: Psychopathological consequences of the 11 M terrorists attacks

Chairperson(s): Laura Ferrando (Madrid, Spain)
08.30 - 10.00, Holiday Inn - Room 8

S-28-01

Comparison dates among New York 11S and Madrid 11M

S. Galea. *Ceter for Urban Epidemiologic Studies, New York Academy, New York, USA*

S-28-02

Methodology of the study psychopathological consequences of the 11 M terrorist attacks

R. Gabriel. *Research Department Hospital La Paz, Madrid, Spain*

S-28-03

Results of the study psychopathological consequences of the 11 M terrorist attacks - 1a

L. Ferrando. *Universidad de Alcala, Madrid, Spain*

Monday, April 4, 2005

S-32. Symposium: Biological background and psychopathological targets of therapeutic approaches to eating disorders

Chairperson(s): Francesca Brambilla (Naples, Italy), Palmiero Monteleone (Naples, Italy)
14.15 - 15.45, Gasteig - Room 0.131

S-32-01

Genetic predictivity of the clinical and psychological effects of ssri treatments in disorders of eating behavior

P. Monteleone, A. Tortorella, M. Fabrazzo, E. Castaldo, A. Fuschino, C. Di Filippo, M. Maj. *University of Naples SUN Psychiatry, Naples, Italy*

Objective: Although selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are currently recommended as the first-line pharmacological treatment of bulimia nervosa (BN), a portion of patients do not respond to SSRIs. Since the 5HT transporter (5HTT) represents the prime target of SSRIs, the gene coding for this protein is an attractive candidate gene for pharmacogenetic SSRI studies. A long (L) and a short (S) variant of the promoter region of the 5-HTT gene, with different transcriptional efficiencies, have been identified. Therefore, we investigated whether 5-HTTLPR was associated to SSRI response in patients with BN.

https://doi.org/10.1016/S0924-9338(05)80092-6 Published online by Cambridge University Press