

0.402, $p < 0.008$), pathological guilt ($\beta = 0.603$, $p < 0.001$), self-depreciation ($\beta = 0.513$, $p < 0.01$) and motor retardation ($\beta = 0.369$, $p < 0.01$) predicted the patients' suicidality.

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APINARCOTHERAPY – NEW PROGRESSIVE METHOD OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT

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Alcohol addiction treatment is one of the biggest and most serious problem of narcology. So far if the patient had problems with alcohol usage, only one variant was possible – the total refusal and all the existing treatment was turned to this not the best and suitable way for patient because we are living in society where everything is connected with alcohol and the man that doesn't use alcohol has always to be against the society, he doesn't feel well any more and all that leads to other serious problems: hypertonia, insult, infarct, depression, psychopathy, loss of interest in life. Besides, common quantities of alcohol can have positive effect over the whole organism: removal of stress, profilaxis of heart diseases and so on. That's why all narcologists have to concentrate themselves on a possibility of usage' normalization, and the total refusal should be considered as a forced temporary stage for 1–2 years, because a long term by itself is a powerful psychological pressure. Five years ago we have developed program of dosed usage of alcohol that allows to use any kind of alcohol in any situation but in certain quantities. The program is administered for 3 months. All this time the patient uses alcohol according to our specially developed program. Bee venom fractions make it possible to influence the alcoholdehydrogenase metabolism. They also normalize the metabolism in liver and pancreas, promote the production of opioid peptides in the brain, imitate alcohol effect and decrease the alcohol demand of the body, at the same time they influence mental dependence, intensify sensitivity of brain cells and active reception of psychotherapy. For 5 year 2450 people have been treated at the Center, from whom 1550 for a dosed alcohol use, 850 have got positive effect, that means working out the control during alcohol usage, forming the breaking effect, calm attitude to other who drinks and satisfaction from small quantity.

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AMANTADINE IN PATIENTS WITH OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER AND BORNA DISEASE VIRUS-INFECTION

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Borna disease virus (BDV) is known as pathogenic in certain animal species. Since BDV-antibodies were detected in humans, psychiatric diseases were considered to be potentially associated to BDV-infections. Further support for this hypothesis were taken from the fact that human strains of BDV were isolated from patients with recurrent mood disorders and a patient with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). In this study, the use of amantadine in the treatment of BDV-infected patients with OCD was investigated. Amantadine is known to influence different neurotransmitter-systems, and to be effective against human BDV. It was further shown to reduce symptoms in BDV-infected depressive patients, thus pointing to a possible clinical efficacy in OCD. Under controlled conditions 6 OCD-patients, who were found to be BDV-infected, were treated for 12 weeks with amantadine sulfate. Amantadine significantly reduced obsessions, compulsions and secondary

depression in at least 5/6 patients. In addition, BDV activity was reduced in these 5 patients and tended to correspond with the change of OCD-symptoms. This pilot study suggests amantadine to be a promising treatment of OCD patients with BDV infection, which should be validated by double-blind and placebo-controlled studies.

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ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF IMPAIRED COMPONENTS OF WORD RECOGNITION IN DEPRESSION

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Depressive patients show deficits in memory functions. However, most underlying mechanisms await clarification. Impairment could be related to changes of working memory capacity or other processes facilitating certain steps of the memory processing. Thus, stimulus-related factors like their semantic or emotional content, as well as the extent of abstraction or imageability related to the stimuli, may influence memory performance. The aim of this study was to investigate recognition memory with a special emphasis on the influence of imageability of words on recognition in non-medicated depressive patients ($n = 11$; HAMD-score: 17–24) compared to normal controls ($n = 11$) with event-related brain potentials (ERPs). In a continuous word recognition paradigm brain responses to repeated items are characterized by more positive waveforms of ERPs. This recognition-effect ("old/new effect") and has been shown to be sensitive to parameters relevant for memory processing. For the purpose of this ERP-experiment visually presented words were classified into two different categories of imageability ("high", e.g. rose; "low", e.g. future). The ERPs for the correctly detected "old" (repeated) words showed an increased positivity beginning approximately 250 ms poststimulus in the controls. In contrast, the depressive patients performed poorly, and showed no significant old/new effect. However, ERP-correlates of the different imageability (with low imageability words producing more positive ERPs between 250–600 ms) appeared not to be impaired in the depressives. These findings support the hypothesis that depressive patients are impaired in central aspects of working memory processes, but deficits regarding correlates of words' imageability were not found.

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INPATIENT VS. DAY TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLICS. PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A CONTROLLED, RANDOMIZED STUDY

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(a) Background: Inpatient rehabilitation has traditionally been the main-stay of addiction-related health services in Germany. However, not a single european randomized study is known to the authors that compares inpatient vs. day clinic detoxification/motivational enhancement therapy. Such studies are necessary for at least two reasons: 1. A change in the available treatments for alcoholics should depend on empirical evidence. 2. Results of anglo-american studies should not transferred uncritically to european contexts with different and varied health care systems.

(b) Design, Variables: All patients receive inpatient treatment until somatic detoxification is completed. Participating patients are randomly assigned either to further inpatient treatment ($n \approx 50$), or