

faculties in ambulation, increment of falls, and lack of hygiene and dietary transgression. Complementary explorations blood test: hemogram and biochemical unaltered, hypertriglyceridemia, syphilis, HIV serology negative. Diagnosis stable PSP, behavioral disorders are objectified within his personality disorder. Pharmacological approach. In case levodopa causes clinical symptoms of postural hypotension, stavevo is decreased and sinemet is removed. Slight improvement is noticed. Case review PSP is an uncommon brain disorder that affects movement, control of walking and balance, vision, cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric disorders. It is associated with the deposition of hyperphosphorylated, tau, in the pallidum, subthalamic nucleus, red nucleus, etc. Cognitive deficits and neuropsychiatric symptoms may precede the onset of Parkinsonism. Most changes are referred to personality, with presence of irritability, impulsivity. Psychotic symptoms may exist. There are no disease-modifying treatments. Management should focus on optimizing life quality.

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1034>

#### EV0705

### Psychosis and Schizencephaly – A case report and systematic review

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Psychotic symptoms have been reported in association with a wide array of brain abnormalities. Few published reports have examined the association between schizencephaly and psychiatric illness. Originally defined by Wilmarth and later by Yakolev and Wadsworth – Schizencephaly is an uncommon congenital disorder of cerebral cortical development, defined as a grey matter-lined cleft extending from the pial surface to the ventricle. The nosology is based on neuroradiologic findings and confirmed by neuropathology when available. The Clinical presentation and neurodevelopmental outcomes of the disorder vary and are usually related to the extent/areas of the brain involved. In this article we review the medical literature around Schizencephaly paying particular attention to the pathophysiology, etiology and diagnosis of such patients. We then present a case of Schizencephaly and first episode psychosis in a 16-year-old adolescent who was admitted to our inpatient psychiatric service. Lastly, we present the findings of a systematic review from PubMed whereby we summarize 10 cases of Schizencephaly with associated psychiatric symptoms.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1035>

#### EV0706

### Glutamatergic synaptic plasticity in the periaqueductal gray governs fear-induced depression-like behavior in rats

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**Introduction** Major depressive disorder affecting more than 110 million people worldwide every year is a heterogeneous illness

influenced by a variety of factors, including repeated stressful factors. Despite widely research during the past several decades, the pathophysiology and neurobiological mechanisms of depressive disorders remain unclear. Ventrolateral periaqueductal gray (vlPAG), a midbrain nucleus, has been considered as an important part of the circuitry that involves in stress-induced depression-like behaviors. Dysregulation of glutamatergic neurotransmission in depressed patients suggests that glutamate-mediated excitatory system is critical involved in the depressive disorders.

**Objectives** It is still unclear that whether vlPAG involves in fear condition-elicited depression-like behavior.

**Aims** We investigated the synaptic transmission in the vlPAG to examine whether vlPAG participates in fear-induced depression-like behavior in rats.

**Methods** Depression-like behaviors, in the rats, were induced by learned helplessness procedure. The synaptic transmission was conducted by whole-cell patch-clamp recording in the rat brain slices containing periaqueductal gray.

**Results** Rats receiving learned helplessness procedure displayed high failure rate in the escapable foot-shock test compared to control group. Both amplitude and frequency of miniature excitatory postsynaptic currents were significant reduced compared to control group, suggesting reduced presynaptic glutamate release and postsynaptic responses were involved in the learned helplessness procedure-induced depression behavior in rats.

**Conclusions** Reduced glutamatergic transmission in the vlPAG contributes to learned helplessness procedure-induced depression-like behavior in rats through pre- and post-synaptic mechanisms.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1036>

#### EV0707

### Inter-analyzer interaction (IAI) at clinical psychology: Possibilities and challenges

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**Introduction** White matter is an anatomical bases of brain integration realization, it provides the connection between different cortex zones inside one hemisphere as well as other hemisphere. Hemispheric interaction research is basic aspect of brain integration activity problem. Not less important is the aspect related with the processes of IAI.

**Aims** Evaluation of method by fixed set potential for neuropsychological research of inter-analyzer interaction.

**Methods** Russian neurophysiologists confirmed the presents of nervous processes irradiation and considered it as fundamental mechanisms of the higher functions realization. IAI is a particular case of the irradiation.

Uznadze's fixed set method allows one to model "section of behavior", which includes all general behavior mechanisms and provides a way to analyze complicated forms of activity. The central components of the set are related to different brain systems and analyzer's interactions. This is confirmed by the set irradiation experiments, performed by Uznadze's school and showed that the set forms in one sensory modality manifests in different.

**Results** Setting experiments by formation of fixed set are done at haptic sphere: two different in volume spheres are given into both respondents' palms. Critical experiments are done at visual