

P02-54

## NEUROBIOLOGICAL AND SOMATIC PARTICULARITIES AT WOMEN WITH DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

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Background: Depressive disorder at women associated important neurobiological (cortical atrophy) and somatic vulnerabilities. (metabolic syndrome, hypertension, coronary heart disease and diabetes mellitus associated with weight gain).

Methods: Retrospective study on 100 women patient lot, 36-55 years, hospitalized in Psychiatry Clinic of Craiova from January 1st 2007 to December 31st 2009. The inclusion criteria are: depressive disorder (HDS score 20-24), without somatic disorders. The final assessment was realized for this items: remission level (full, partially remission, persistent depression), cognitive impairment (MMSE), weight gain (+7.5 kg from baseline), somatic disorders.

For patients with cognitive impairment, persistence depression and weight gain we effectuated the psychostress evaluation and brain computer tomography.

Results: Full remission - 40% of patients; partially remission - 37%; persistence depression: 23% (HAD >18).

Cognitive impairment - MMSE < 25 - all the patients with persistence depression and 5 patients with partially remission, 72 patients does not have cognitive impairment.

Weight gain: >7kg from baseline - 45 patients.

Somatic disorders: hypertension: 32 patients; coronary heart disease: 27 patients; diabetes mellitus: 21 patients.

At patients with persistence depression, cognitive impairment and weight gain (12 patients) the CT revealed cortical atrophy, calcification of choroid plexus and ventricular enlargement. All the patients had high scores on the Lloyd Stress Scale.

Conclusions: Weight gain and high scores for psychosocial stress can be in the future markers for the prediction of evolution risk in depression at women and is required the association of psychopharmacological treatment with psychokinetotherapeutic and psychotherapeutic methods for the decrease of psychostress.