

P-370 - ATTENTION DISORDERS AFTER TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (TBI): A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF TREATMENT COMBINING STIMULANTS AND COGNITIVE REMEDIATION

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Introduction: TBI is a significant health problem which often affects young people with high life expectancy and it is associated with a high rate of psychological morbidity. Symptoms such lack of attention and apathy are responsible for a significant degree of discomfort that interferes negatively on the quality of life. Cognitive remediation and treatment with stimulants seem to be useful in these patients, however, few studies have been conducted about the most appropriate management of TBI patients.

Objective: Systematic review the existing evidence on the combined use of psychostimulants and cognitive remediation in the treatment of attention problems in patients with TBI.

Methods: Performs search in PUBMED and PsycINFO of randomized controlled trials in TBI patients with a psychostimulants and cognitive remediation groups. Analyses the effect of these interventions in a variety of measures attention.

Results: Randomized controlled trials have examined the combined effect of psychostimulants and cognitive rehabilitation. Preliminary results indicate that the mix of strategies is more effective than cognitive rehabilitation and the use of psychostimulants separately. It is described the effectiveness of the combination as well as psychostimulants used and the effect on other symptoms as apathy and slackness.

Conclusions: The effectiveness of both treatments warranted of protocols standardized in the early management of attention difficulties in patients with TBI.