

EPP0762

Euthanasia in Mental Health. About a case.

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Introduction: Reflection on the impact of this law on people with a Mental health disorder is required. It is a complex issue, in which it must be considered that these disorders are very prevalent, can greatly affect the quality of life and are often resistant to treatment.

Objectives: Explore the first request of this type and review aspects to consider in patients with mental health disorders.

Methods: Collection of data from the first patient who requests it and review related aspects.

Results: This is a patient with a personality disorder who presents significant suffering, in a chronic context, but at the same time makes the request in a moment of crisis as an impulsive gesture.

Conclusions: Pending evolution, we consider that it is difficult to assess compliance with the requirements of the law in patients of this type and we recommend caution.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental disorder; Euthanasia

Psychoneuroimmunology / Addictive Disorders 03

EPP0760

Inflammation and autoimmune indicators in the differential diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders in children.

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) is one of the most urgent problems of psychiatry because of their high prevalence, diagnostic difficulties as well as insufficient knowledge of the pathogenetic mechanisms.

Objectives: To determine the number of inflammation markers in patients with various forms of ASD in links with features of a clinical condition for creating diagnostic criteria for differential diagnosis and improve reliability.

Methods: The clinical examination of patients (135 children with various ASD forms) was carried out by using psychometric scales (CARS, BFCRS, CGI-S). The activity of inflammation markers (LE and $\alpha 1$ -PI) and the level of autoantibodies to S-100b and MBP were measured in plasma. Complex evaluation of immune system activation was also conducted, taking into consideration interactions of innate and adaptive immunity.

Results: Non-psychotic ASD forms (Asperger's syndrome and Kanner's syndrome) were not accompanied by a change of the immunological indices in comparison with control. In psychotic

ASD forms, a significant increase of the studied indices was revealed ($p < 0.05$). Correlation between the complex evaluation of the immune system activation and the stage of the disease ($r = 0.49$, $p < 0.05$) was demonstrated. Also the significant correlations between the severity of autistic disorders according to CARS ($r = 0.48$, $p < 0.05$), catatonic disorders by BFCRS ($r = 0.42$, $p < 0.05$), and the assessment by CGI ($r = 0.61$, $p < 0.05$) were observed.

Conclusions: The immune markers as well as their complex evaluation may be used as additional diagnostic criteria in the clinical examination for differential ASD diagnostics and assessment of the quality of remission, and also monitoring of the patient condition.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorders; differential diagnosis; inflammation and autoimmune markers

EPP0761

Risk of Alzheimer's disease in patients with the syndrome of mild cognitive impairment, amnesic type (cluster analysis).

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Introduction: The creation of mathematical models for determining the risk of Alzheimer's disease in patients with mild cognitive impairment based on immune markers of blood is important for differential diagnosis of AD, assessment of the clinical state of patients at different stages of the disease, and optimization of therapy.

Objectives: To assess the risk of AD in patients with amnesic type of mild cognitive impairment (aMCI) with the use of such markers of inflammation as enzymatic activity of leukocyte elastase (LE) and the functional activity of $\alpha 1$ -proteinase inhibitor ($\alpha 1$ -PI).

Methods: The object of mathematical analysis on the basis of cluster analysis and logistic regression was the database, including the results of the above immunological parameters (enzyme activity of LE and functional activity of $\alpha 1$ -PI.) in plasma of 78 patients with aMCI receiving outpatient treatment in the clinic of FSBSI "Mental Health Research Centre". Among the examined patients there were 25 men and 53 women aged 44 to 89 years (69.1 ± 9.95).

Results: Clustering by k-means and classification by logistic regression indicate the risk of developing AD in patients with aMCI depending on the activity of LE and $\alpha 1$ -PI in blood plasma. The total coincidence of objects included in the clusters and in the AD risk group was 94%.

Conclusions: The high coincidence of the two different methods of grouping confirms the previously stated position on the possibility of identifying patients with a high risk of AD among patients with aMCI in the activity of LE and $\alpha 1$ -PI in the blood of patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease; aMCI; inflammation markers; cluster analysis