

symptoms gradually decreased. Subsequently, we resumed HBO. Combination therapy of TRH and HBO dramatically improved to his premorbid state, except for higher brain dysfunction. After discharge, he underwent rehabilitation at another hospital for approximately five years and returned to work. However, his symptoms of higher brain dysfunction and mood disturbance caused another suicide attempt by CO poisoning. Although he did not demonstrate any severe psychiatric symptoms, except for higher brain dysfunction, MRI and SPECT imaging revealed progressive atrophy and blood flow reduction of both frontal lobes in his brain. Finally, he was unable to return to the community. **Conclusion:** Administration of TRH may be useful for the interval form of CO poisoning, who is difficult to introduce HBO due to severe psychiatric symptom. Because the interval form of CO poisoning may cause a progressive clinical course with severe brain atrophy and dysfunction, continuing psychiatric care is necessary for the patient.

PT733

The effect of mindfulness based group art therapy on the depression, anxiety and quality of life in Korean patients with breast cancer

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Abstract

Objective: This is an exploratory, quasi-experimental study to investigate the effects of mindfulness based group art therapy on the depression, anxiety and quality of life in Korean patients with breast cancer.

Methods: 24 of 60 patients with breast cancer, aged 35 to 65 who underwent surgery at least 1 year after completed chemotherapy or radiotherapy were randomly assigned to either a control group or experimental group. The experimental group received 90 minutes of mindfulness based group art therapy in weekly sessions over a period of 3 months, while the control group had continued daily routines(no action). Personality Assessment Inventory(PAI) was used to assess the effect of therapy on depression and anxiety. Korean version of European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire-C30(EORTC-QoL-C30) was used to assess quality of life.

Results: Mindfulness based group art therapy had significant effects on the anxiety($F=22.86$, $p<.001$) and depression($F=42.73$, $p<.001$). Global quality of life ($F=34.10$, $p<.001$) and physical($F=31.57$, $p<.001$), cognitive($F=8.28$, $p<.01$), and social functions($F=14.93$, $p<.001$) of EORTC-QOL-30 were improved after Mindfulness based group therapy compared to the control group, but there was no significant effect on the role and social function. Fatigue($F=24.57$, $p<.001$), nausea and vomiting($F=8.08$, $p<.01$), pain($F=17.50$, $p<.01$), constipation($F=9.47$, $p<.01$), diarrhea($F=7.90$, $p<.05$) and sleep disturbance($F=8.03$, $p<.05$) of EORTC-QoL-C30 in the experimental group were significantly improved after Mindfulness based group art therapy compared to the control group.

Conclusion: Mindfulness based group art therapy may have beneficial effects on depression and anxiety, and improve quality of life and symptoms in Korean patients with breast cancer.

Key Words: Group therapy, Mindfulness, anxiety, depression, QoL, breast cancer

PT734

Evaluation of efficacy and safety of the novel drug hemantane in patients with Parkinson's disease

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Abstract

Novel antiparkinsonian drug Hemantane (N-2-adamantyl hexamethylenimine hydrochloride) (H) was synthesized and preclinically studied in Zakusov Institute of Pharmacology. Effects of H were proved in animal models of parkinsonism and in pilot clinical study in patients with early Parkinson's disease (PD). At present randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study efficacy and safety of H was evaluated in PD patients.

60 patients with initially diagnosed untreated PD were included. 20 were treated by H 25 mg daily for 16 weeks, 20 received H 25 mg during first 4 weeks and then the dose was increased to 50 mg (25 mg twice a day), 20 patient received placebo (1 or 2 tablets). Efficacy was assessed in Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) and several other scales. General state, blood pressure, electrocardiogram, blood and urine tests were controlled for safety evaluation.

H was more effective in patients which received 50 mg a day. The decrease of rigidity was more pronounced. In the group "H 50 mg" at the end of treatment index of rigidity was decreased by 41% to the baseline. In the group "H 50 mg" significant decrease in the score of UPDRS III "Motor examination" compared to "Placebo" group was revealed on 8, 12 and 16 weeks, the same as decrease of the total score of the scale. After 16 weeks of treatment significant difference in the total UPDRS score was registered also between "H 50 mg" and "H 25 mg" groups.

The safety of H was proved. Non serious adverse reactions were registered in 10 patients, only 6 were possibly connected with treatment, transient and did not require discontinuation of treatment.

The present study confirmed moderate efficacy of H 50 mg monotherapy in patients with early PD and safety of both daily doses. Clinical trial of H combination with dopamine agonists was recommended.

PT735

Multisensory integration of social interaction

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Abstract

Background: Recent studies have proposed that audio-visual integration has many important roles in everyday life. When both auditory and visual stimuli are perceived at the same time, the influence of these elements is more effective compared to perceived one side only. In reality, these multisensory integrations are always existed in our daily lives. Furthermore, these of sensory cues are directly related to cognition in many social