

R. Krishaber, student of C. Bernard, A.A. Mehrabyan noted that in case of the phenomena of depersonalization, sensory perception in general is deeply distorted, and ordinary impressions from the outside world are not enough. The data obtained can have a dimensionally-informative and differential-diagnostic significance.

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APPROACH AND CHALLENGE OF FIRST EPISODE SCHIZOPHRENIA TREATMENT IN ADOLESCENTS

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Treating first episode schizophrenia in adolescents is one the leading therapeutical challenges in psychiatry. The symptoms appear earlier and it is diagnosed earlier than ever before, which brings unique issues with treatment.

Developmental processes in adolescents often hide the symptoms of the illness, while they are also dealing with specific conflicts of growing up that are specific for this developmental period. Diagnosing the illness is not the only difficulty, as choosing an appropriate treatment is difficult due to the limited choices in this age group. It is important to approach every adolescent individually and administer treatment that follows their lifestyle, while also reacting to difficulties appropriately to achieve remission and prevent relapses.

IZAZOV I PRISTUP LIJEČENJU PRVE EPIZODE SHIZOFRENIJE U ADOLESCENATA

Danas je liječenje prvih epizoda shizofrenije u adolescenata jedan od vodećih terapijskih izazova u psihijatriji. Bolest nastupa kod sve mlađih osoba i sve se ranije dijagnosticira, što donosi specifičnu problematiku.

Razvojni procesi kod adolescenata često prikrivaju simptome bolesti, a oni i zbog posebnosti ovog razvojnog doba moraju riješiti specifične konflikte odrastanja. Prepoznavanje i postavljanje dijagnoze nije jedina poteškoća, već i odabir odgovarajuće terapije koja je u ovoj populaciji limitirana. Važno je pristupiti adolescentu individualno i odrediti terapiju koja prati životni stil mlade osobe te reagirate na poteškoće na vrijeme kako bi se postigla remisija i spriječili relapsi.

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ANALYSIS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE POLYMORPHIC LOCUS RS6280 OF THE DRD3 GENE WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Schizophrenia is a common mental disorder caused by synergic effects of multiple genetic and environmental factors. Heritability of up to 80% has been reported for schizophrenia; however, the precise etiology of this disease remains inconclusive. Several investigators have suggested that dysregulated dopaminergic neurotransmission has a role in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia.

Dopamine receptor D3 (DRD3) is a candidate gene for evaluating an association between dopaminergic neurotransmission and schizophrenia risk. Ser9Gly is a functional SNP that yields a protein with altered dopamine-binding affinity. The substitution of serine with glycine is thought to yield D3 autoreceptors with a higher affinity for dopamine and more robust intracellular signaling.

We studied functional polymorphic locus in 1 exon - rs6280 (c.25G> A, p.Gly9Ser) of the DRD3 in 258 paranoid schizophrenia (PSz) patients and in 350 controls from Bashkortostan region (belonged to Russian and Tatars ethnic groups), using PCR-RFLP.