

## HYPERKINETIC AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS AT AN EARLY AGE

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**Background:** The aim of the study was to identify the differences between hyperkinetic and behavioral activity in early childhood in patients with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and mixed specific developmental disorders (MSDD). The main group - 89 patients diagnosed with F 84 (according to ICD-10) -  $3.41 \pm 0.09$  years. The comparison group - 107 patients diagnosed with F 83 -  $3.12 \pm 0.155$  years.

**Methods:** Adapted Russian version of the technique "The Nisonger Child Behavior Rating Form (NCBRF)", "The Autism Treatment Evaluation Scale" (ATES), questionnaire "Analysis of family relationships" (AFR).

**Results:** It was found that in group 1, the mean values of the NCBRF scales - "Insecure /anxiety" ( $p=0.024$ ), "Self-Injury/Stereotypic" ( $p=0.009$ ), "Self-Isolated/Ritualistic" ( $p=0.001$ ) and below the scale "Problem behavior" ( $p=0.040$ ) and "Hyperactiv" ( $p=0.011$ ) were significantly higher. In group 1, a direct correlation was found between the scale of "Self-Isolated/Ritualistic" NCBRF and the scale of "Sensory/cognitive skills" ATES ( $p=0.512$  by Spearman); scale "Self-Injury/Stereotypic" NCBRF and "Health, physical development, behavior" ( $p=0.573$ ). In group 1 was significantly lower than the average value of the scale of AFR "Excessive prohibitions" ( $p=0.004$ ) and higher "Preference in the child of children's qualities" ( $p=0.018$ ) (compared with group 2). In group 1, a significantly smaller number of significant correlations between behavioral characteristics and parenting styles were revealed compared to group 2.

**Conclusions:** The profile of behavioral activity in patients with ASD differs from patients with MSDD predominance of anxiety, hypersensitive forms and specific autistic manifestations (stereotypes, rituals) and less pronounced hyperactive and oppositional forms; behavioral races are most correlated with sensory-cognitive and somatic manifestations of autism; in families of children with ASD is dominated by hyperprotection and a less pronounced tendency to prohibitions; probably, behavioral disorders in children with ASD are less dependent on the type of parental education.

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## SPECIFICITY OF THE VERBAL EXPRESSION OF MENTAL AUTOMATISM SYNDROME

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**Background:** Manifestations of mental automatism in schizophrenia and delusional disorders are similar in appearance. The study of patients' statements may reveal the speech mechanisms of the pathogenesis of psychopathology. It is a practical tool for clinical examination (Mikirtumov BE, Ilichev AB, 2007).

**Tasks:** Identification of common semantic attributes (CSA) and thematic series (TS) of vocabulary, detection of correlations of the semantics of statements with the clinical manifestations of mental automatism syndrome.

**Subjects and methods:** 60 patients with schizophrenia were examined, aged from 18 to 63, 38 women, 22 men, mean age 36 years. 59 patients had paranoid form (F20.0), one - simple form (F20.6). PANSS average score 85.8. Inclusion criteria: typical manifestations of mental automatism and their description in speech. 381 statements were analyzed. Psychopathological research, Component analysis of vocabulary, Spearman rank correlation and General linear models were used.

**Results:** Six specific CSA were found. They divided the vocabulary into six TR: CSA "Intrusion" - TS "Alien", CSA "Activity" - TS "Influence", CSA "Deprivation" - TS "Alienation", CSA "Imposing" - TS "Being made", CSA "Alteration" - TS "Substitution", CSA "Takeover" - TS "Submission". At the next stage of the analysis, these CSA merged into the one CSA "Violence", and their vocabulary united into the general TR "Capture".

Clinical correlations of CSA of vocabulary were found ( $p<0.05$ ). CSA "Intrusion" - thought broadcasting, verbal pseudohallucinations, echo of thoughts, thought insertion, delusion of possession. CSA "Activity" - delusion of influence. CSA "Deprivation" - withdrawal of thoughts, sperrung, depersonalization. CSA "Imposing" - "made" emotions, sensory automatism, visual pseudohallucinations. CSA "Alteration" - depersonalization. CSA "Takeover" - delusion of takeover, motor automatism.

**Conclusion:** Detected CSA are specific for the vocabulary of the mental automatism syndrome. They give the statements the pathological meaning of the violent capture of control of the person, deprivation of own will. Words acquire semantic identity and become signs of pathological change.