

Poster

📅 2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 🏢 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 17

[P-17-04] PHARMACOTHERAPY OF CATATONIA WITH MODERN ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS: ETHNO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND COMORBID CHEMICAL ADDICTIONS IN THE NORTHWESTERN AND SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICTS OF RUSSIA.

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キーワード : General psychiatry、Catatonia、novel antipsychotics

Relevance: In Russia, the development of new methods of pharmacotherapy of catatonia with antipsychotics in patients with schizophrenia with and without comorbid chemical addictions is relevant, considering ethno-cultural diversity. **Objective.** To study the effectiveness of atypical antipsychotics in the treatment of catatonia in schizophrenia, considering the presence and absence of chemical addictions and ethno-cultural characteristics of patients. **Patients and methods:** The study included 188 patients, 18-45 years old, drug-independent (n=50), alcohol-dependent (n=44), psychostimulants (n=36), cannabinoids (n=32), opioids (n=26) (Northwestern and Siberian Federal Districts of Russia, 2022-2025). Patients (n=188) were divided into groups receiving antipsychotics: aripiprazole (A=29), brexpiprazole (B=27), cariprazine (K=38), lurasidone (L=34), olanzapine (O=32), risperidone (R=28). **Research methods:** clinical and psychopathological, psychometric, statistical (Python 3.11.0). The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the TNRMC RAS (protocol No. 172 of 04/15/2024, case No. 172/2.2024). **Results:** The leading position among patients was occupied by the following ethnic groups: Russians, Tatars; Uzbeks; Germans; Azerbaijanis and Armenians. Anxiolytics and rarely typical antipsychotics were added to the therapy for 14 days. Stages: I. assessment - 21 days, II. - Day 35. Δ change indices on the CGI (K=0.031; O=0.041; L=0.051; R=0.061; A=0.121; B=0.14) and PANSS (K=1.32; O=1.58; L=1.65; R=2.28; A=-3.12; B=-3.41) scales. **Conclusions:** In the temperate climate zones of Russia, Russians, Tatars and Uzbeks were in the lead. The following showed effective treatment: cariprazine (3 mg), olanzapine (15 mg), lurasidone (80 mg), risperidone (6 mg), aripiprazole (15 mg), brexpiprazole (4 mg). Cariprazine improved negative symptoms.