patients for post herpetic neuralgia and quality of life is improved. The side effects are minimum and patient satisfaction is achieved.

PP4

NOSOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF SKIN DISEASES IN PATIENTS IN A PSYCHONEUROLOGICAL ASYLUM

I.E. Danilin, Z. Niewozinska, I.M. Korsunskaia, M.S. Artemieva
Peoples Friendship University of Russia, Department of psychiatry and clinical psychology; Center for Theoretical Problems of Physico-Chemical Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Sciences; N.I. Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Moscow, Russia

Objective: to investigate the nosological structure of skin diseases in patients in a psychoneurological asylum of Moscow. Materials and methods. 1,060 patients in a psychoneurological asylum were examined simultaneously by dermatologists. Skin diseases were revealed in 108 patients suffering from oligophrenia (58.3%), schizophrenia (22.2%) and dementia (19.5%). Seborrhoeic dermatitis was registered as the leading positions. It was found in 36 patients (3.3% among all), that keeps within statistics in total. 18 (50% of these patients did not receive any psychopharmacological therapy, 6 patients were treated with haloperidol and aminazine, leponex, thoridazine and truxal were prescribed to 3 patients each. Skin pathologies such as eczema, skin cancer, dyshydrosis, rosacea, atopic dermatitis, mycosis, acne vulgaris were revealed with similar frequency (in 6 cases each – 5.5%) as in patients taking haloperidol and in those, who did not receive psychotropic agent. We discovered psoriasis in 9 patients (8.3%). All of them were taking neuroleptics (periciazine – 3 cases, trifluoroperazine – 3 cases and risperidon – 3 cases). The prevalence of skin pathology corresponded to occurrence of each type of mental disorder. In patients with oligophrenia we diagnosed seborrhoeic dermatitis (33.3%), atopic dermatitis and eczema (in 14.2% each), mycosis and acne vulgaris (in 9.5% each) and rosacea, pyoderma, psoriasis, skin itch (in 4.7% each). Seborrhoeic dermatitis was also the highest in patients with dementia (42.8%). Skin cancer came in second place in dementia patients. Rosacea and eczema amounted up to 14.2% each. In patients with schizophrenia eczema occupied 37.5%. Seborrhoeic dermatitis (25%) and psoriasis (25%). 12.5% of schizophrenia patients suffered of dyshydrosis. Conclusion: We plan to use this data for further investigation, which aims to reveal possible interdependence between skin pathology and factors such as type of mental disorder, use of psychopharmacological agents and presence of concomitant diseases.

PP5

ROLE OF THE ENZYMES OF DOPAMINE BIOSYNTHESIS IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF PANIC DISORDER AND PSORIASIS

E.A. Klimov, E.S. Gapanovich, J.E. Azimova, O.I. Rudko, Z.G. Kokaeva, L.R. Sakaniya, I.M. Korsunsksaya, I.E. Danilin, V.V. Sobolev
Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Biology; University Diagnostic Laboratory; Mechnikov’s Research Institute of Vaccines and Serums, RAMS; Center for Theoretical Problems of Physico-Chemical Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Sciences; PFUR, Moscow, Russia

Introduction: The comorbidity between psoriasis and depression, anxiety and other psychosocial disorders has been documented (Rieder, Tausk, 2012; Zeljko-Penavic et al., 2013). Previously, we have informed of the effect of polymorphisms of genes encoding catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) and dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH) on the pathogenesis of panic disorder. The aim of this work is to reveal the association of polymorphic variants of COMT gene (c.472G>A) and DBH gene (Ins/Del) with psoriasis. Materials and methods. We used DNA samples of patients diagnosed with psoriasis (n=88) and unscreened residents of Moscow as a control (n=363). Molecular genetic analysis was conducted by allele-specific PCR (DBH) and real-time PCR (COMT). Statistical processing was performed using chi-square test. The search for associated complex haplotypes was performed using AP Sampler 3.6.1 software. Results and discussion: Association with the disease detected only for COMT gene: genotype AG (chi-square=10.57, p=0, OR=3.54, CI (95%)=2.00–6.29). During the analysis of complex haplotypes a combination of alleles of the studied genes was revealed that contribute to the pathogenesis of the disease: COMT:G,A + DBH:Del (Fisher p=2.13e-06, OR=3.85, CI (95%)=2.18–6.80), Correction Bonferroni p=0.0012) and COMT:A + DBH:Del (Fisher p=0.00036, OR=2.71, CI (95%)=[1.54–4.79], Correction Bonferroni p=0.02). Both enzymes involved in biosynthesis of dopamine, using it as a substrate. DBH is synthesized norepinephrine from dopamine. A deletion in the 5’-region of the DBH gene linked to low level of its plasma activity. This leads to the accumulation of dopamine. Substitution in COMT gene (c.472G>A) causes an amino acid substitution p.Val158Met. The enzyme containing Met at position 158, showed 3–4 fold lower activity than wild-type Val. COMT methylate dopamine to form 3’-methoxytyramine. The decrease of COMT activity also leads to the accumulation of dopamine. The second complex haplotype COMT:A + DBH:Del, has less power, but indicates a role of decrease in enzymes activity in the pathogenesis of psoriasis. This suggests a role for dopamine excess in the pathogenesis of psoriasis. Conclusion: Thus, we show the effect on the pathogenesis of psoriasis polymorphisms of genes involved in the metabolism of dopamine and previously associated with panic disorder. This suggests the role of abnormalities in the functioning of neurotransmitter systems in the pathogenesis of psoriasis.

PP6

PRURITIC AND PAINFUL DERMATOSES CARRY THE HIGHEST PSYCHOLOGICAL BURDEN AMONG DERMATOVENEROLOGICAL PATIENTS

Iva Dediol, Maja Varnek Zivkovic, Marija Buljan, Vedrana Butut, Tomo Sognetic, Mirna Situm
University Hospital Center “Sestre milosrdnice” Department of Dermatovenerology, Zagreb, Croatia

Objectives: Skin diseases are mostly chronic and lifelong with recurrences. The special thing about skin diseases is their visibility. Most of them are public because face and hands is the most common site of many dermatoses. Pain is not common but it has its parallel pruritus. All of these facts influence patient’s life, social network and psychological status. In this study different dimensions of quality of life were being assessed and psychiatric comorbidities: depression and anxiety were evaluated. Methods: This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the University Center Hospital, Sestre milosrdnice”, in Zagreb, where the study was conducted. Two hundred and ninety male and female patients suffering from different dermatoses and venereological diseases participated in the study. All participants were treated as inpatient and outpatient at the Department of Dermatovenerology. Participants were divided into three groups. First group of patients were those with symptomatic