

P01-223 - A STUDY ON THE POLYMORPHISM OF DRD4EXONIII48BP VNTR AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION IN HAN CHINESE CHILDREN WITH TOURETTE'S SYNDROME

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Objective: The relationship of DRD4exonIII48bp VNTR and executive function were studied in 86 children with Tourette's Syndrome.

Methods: 86 Han Chinese children with GTS were tested using a set of neuropsychological test (Stroop test, trail making test, modified Wisconsin Card sorting test) and compared with 51 healthy control group to understand the relationship between executive deficits and genetics.

Results: Compared with normal children, The GTS group showed impairment on almost all psychological measures. In some stroop test, combined ADHD group differed from the GTS-alone group. No evidence show significantly difference among DRD4exonIII48bp VNTR and executive function.

Conclusion: GTS patient has executive function deficits, these deficits may have nothing to do with DRD4exonIII48bp VNTR. For comorbid, there is a certain influence in the executive function.