

## **P-1311 - NEUROCOGNITIVE DEFICIT CORRECTION IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA**

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Neurocognitive deficits in patients with schizophrenia is a major health and social problem of modern psychiatry.

**Objective:** To study the influence of neurocognitive training as well as long-term use of psychopharmacological drugs with serotonergic mechanism of action (serdolect, fluvoxamine) .

**Material and methods:** 4 groups of patients diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia were formed with stable therapeutic remission. The first group of patients received serdolect as monotherapy in middle doses, the second group received fluvoxamine in combination with conventional antipsychotics as the treatment of cover in middle doses, the third - took place at the complex of neurocognitive training in combination with conventional antipsychotics as the treatment of cover in middle doses, the comparison group received only conventional antipsychotics.

Study design: Initial evaluation of patients was carried out at the first call, prior to the neurocognitive training. Follow-up study was conducted one month after completion of training programs and the final examination, after a year.

**Results:** According to the survey indicated an increase in all indicators (the difference with the control group ranged from 3% to 26%), the maximum improvement falls on visual memory, and minimal attention to the function.

**Conclusion:** The neurocognitive training showed itself as an effective method of correcting neurocognitive deficits.. Using drugs with serotonergic mechanism showed significant improvement in neurocognitive profile of schizophrenia patients.