



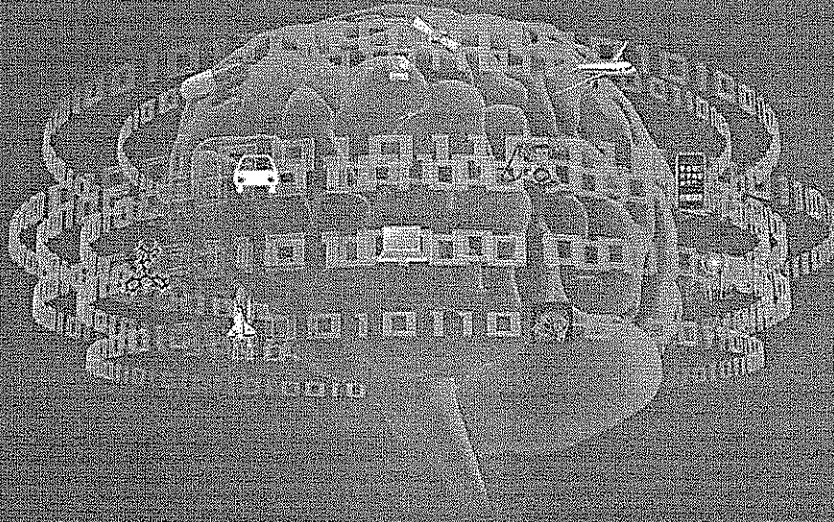
Turkish Association for Psychopharmacology

4th International Congress on Psychopharmacology

*"Innovations and continuity in psychiatry &
psychopharmacology: better care for better health"*

November 23-27, 2011

Antalya, Turkey



PROGRAM

www.psychopharmacology2011.org

[SO-01]
Bacopa monniera: Current trends and future directions

Ref. No: 93

Chris Neale¹, Andrew Scholey¹, Matthew Hughes¹, Patrick Johnston²¹Brain and Psychological Sciences Research Centre (BPsyC), Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia²Department of Psychology, University of York, York, England

E-mail: chrisneale@swin.edu.au

Objectives: Bacopa monniera (BM) is an Indian herb used for centuries as a memory tonic in Ayurvedic medicine. Preclinical research has shown that BM acts as an antioxidant, improves memory, and reduces amyloid plaque deposition in animal models of Alzheimer's disease. Human studies suggest that BM provides a fairly robust benefit to performance on certain attention, working memory, and learning tasks. This talk will present a review of BM research through animal models to human clinical trials and what research is currently being undertaken on BM.

Methods: Two studies will be discussed further to the review of BM:

(1) An acute dose-ranging study of healthy young adults where participants were required to complete a multi-tasking framework (MTF) and mood scales at baseline, 1^{hr} and 3^{hrs} post dose. The dosage was 300 or 600mg of BM or a matched placebo.

(2) The study utilized a double blind, placebo controlled crossover design where all participants completed a 90 day course of both Bacopa (300mg daily) and placebo during the study. The participants were aged between 40 and 65 years and in good health. The interventions were separated by a 120 day washout period. The scans were undertaken on a 3T Siemens TRIO magnet before and after each 90 day intervention where participants would complete two runs of the task per scan visit.

Results: (1) There was a significant, dose-dependent effect of treatment on ratings of alertness favouring the 600 mg treatment at both post-dose assessment times. There was a trend for dose-related effects on performance of the MTF, in particular for the Stroop task where there was an advantage for the 300 mg dose.

(2) The data collection is still ongoing. The baseline data show a bilateral increase in BOLD activation in the precentral gyrus and precuneus with activation extending to the left inferior frontal gyrus (n=7, p=.005) when compared with controls using a task greater than baseline mask.

Conclusions: The conclusions are speculative at this point for both studies, one being still in the data collection stage, one being underpowered. However, the methodologies and the future directions of these studies will be discussed.

Key words: Bacopa monniera, human cognition, fMRI, nutraceuticals

Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology 2011;21(Suppl. 2):S108

[SO-02]
Association of the DRD2 TaqIA, 5-HT1B A-161T, and CNR1 1359 G/A polymorphisms with alcohol dependence: A single center study in the Denizli Province of Turkey

Ref. No: 143

Ceyhan Balcı Şengül¹, Mehmet Emin Erdal³, Cem Şengül², Özlem İzci Ay³, Muharrem Efe², Mustafa Ertan Ay³, Hasan Herken²¹Psychiatry Clinic, Denizli State Hospital, Denizli, Turkey²Department of Psychiatry Pamukkale School of Medicine; Denizli, Turkey. ³ Department of Genetics Mersin School of Medicine, Mersin, Turkey

E-mail: acemsen@gmail.com

Background: Alcohol dependence is associated with genetic variants of alcohol-metabolizing enzymes and genes related to the dopaminergic, gamma-aminobutyric acidergic, glutamatergic, opioid, cholinergic, and serotonergic systems. Genetic variations in the endogenous cannabinoid system are also involved in alcohol dependence.

Objective: The present study was aimed at evaluating the association between three polymorphisms, DRD2 TaqIA, 5-HT1B A-161T and CNR1 1359 G/A (rs1049353), and alcohol dependence.

Methods: One hundred and twenty three patients, who were admitted to the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center of Denizli State Hospital and diagnosed with alcohol dependence according to the DSM-IV criteria, and 125 healthy volunteers were included in the study.

Results: Of the three polymorphisms investigated, 5-HT1B A-161T was the only one found to be associated with alcohol dependence.

Conclusion: The 5-HT1B receptor A-161T polymorphism might be a promising marker for alcohol dependence; however, future studies are needed to clarify these findings.

Key words: Alcohol dependence, DRD2 TaqIA, 5-HT1B A-161T, CNR1 1359 G/A, polymorphism

Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology 2011;21(Suppl. 2):S108