symptoms gradually decreased. Subsequently, we resumed HBO. Combination therapy of TRH and HBO dramatically improved to his premorbid state, except for higher brain dysfunction. After discharge, he underwent rehabilitation at another hospital for approximately five years and returned to work. However, his symptoms of higher brain dysfunction and mood disturbance caused another suicide attempt by CO poisoning. Although he did not demonstrate any severe psychiatric symptoms, except for higher brain dysfunction, MRI and SPECT imaging revealed progressive atrophy and blood flow reduction of both frontal lobes in his brain. Finally, he was unable to return to the community.

Conclusion: Administration of TRH may be useful for the interval form of CO poisoning, who is difficult to introduce HBO due to severe psychiatric symptom. Because the interval form of CO poisoning may cause a progressive clinical course with severe brain atrophy and dysfunction, continuing psychiatric care is necessary for the patient.

PT733
The effect of mindfulness based group art therapy on the depression, anxiety and quality of life in Korean patients with breast cancer
Min-Cheol Park¹, M.D., Ph.D., Kuy-Hang Lee², M.D., Ph.D., Sang-Yeol Lee³, M.D., Ph.D.,
¹ Department of Psychiatry, Neu World Hospital, Kimje, South Korea
² Department of Psychiatry, Wonkwang University School of Medicine and Hospital, Iksan, South Korea
³ Wonkwang Brain, Behavior and Mental Health Institute

Abstract
Objective: This is an exploratory, quasi-experimental study to investigate the effects of mindfulness based group art therapy on the depression, anxiety and quality of life in Korean patients with breast cancer.

Methods: 24 of 60 patients with breast cancer, aged 35 to 65 who underwent surgery at least 1 year after completed chemotherapy or radiotherapy were randomly assigned to either a control group or experimental group. The experimental group received 90 minutes of mindfulness based group art therapy in weekly sessions over a period of 3 months, while the control group had continued daily routines (no action). Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) was used to assess the effect of therapy on depression and anxiety. Korean version of European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire-C30 (EORTC-QoL-C30) was used to assess quality of life.

Results: Mindfulness based group art therapy had significant effects on the anxiety (F=22.86, p<.001) and depression (F=42.73, p<.001). Global quality of life (F=34.10, p<.001) and physical (F=31.57, p<.001), cognitive (F=8.28, p<.01), and social functions (F=14.93, p<.001) of EORTC-QOL-30 were improved after Mindfulness based group art therapy compared to the control group, but there was no significant effect on the role and social function. Fatigue (F=24.57, p<.001), nausea and vomiting (F=8.08, p<.01), pain (F=17.50, p<.01), constipation (F=9.47, p<.01), diarrhea (F=7.90, p<.05) and sleep disturbance (F=8.03, p<.05) of EORTC-QOL-C30 in the experimental group were significantly improved after Mindfulness based group art therapy compared to the control group.

Conclusion: Mindfulness based group art therapy may have beneficial effects on depression and anxiety, and improve quality of life and symptoms in Korean patients with breast cancer.

Key Words: Group therapy, Mindfulness, anxiety, depression, QoL, breast cancer

PT734
Evaluation of efficacy and safety of the novel drug hemantane in patients with Parkinson’s disease
¹ Elena Valdman, ² Sergey Seredenin, ³ Gagik Avakian, ⁴ Elena Katunina, ⁵ Oleg Levin, ⁶ Elena Vasenina
¹ Zakusov Institute of Pharmacology, Moscow, Russia
² Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Moscow, Russia
³ Russian Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Moscow, Russia

Abstract
Novel antiparkinsonian drug Hemantane (N-2-adamantyl hexamethylenimine hydrochloride) (H) was synthesized and preclinically studied in Zakusov Institute of Pharmacology. Effects of H were proved in animal models of parkinsonism and in pilot clinical study in patients with early Parkinson’s disease (PD). PT735
Multisensory integration of social interaction
Dahye Bae¹ and Jun Soo Kwon¹,²,³
¹ Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, College of Natural Sciences, Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea
² Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea
³ Institute of Human Behavioral Medicine, SNU-MRC, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Abstract
Background: Recent studies have proposed that audio-visual integration has many important roles in everyday life. When both auditory and visual stimuli are perceived at the same time, the influence of these elements is more effective compared to perceived one side only. In reality, these multisensory integrations are always existed in our daily lives. Furthermore, these of sensory cues are directly related to cognition in many social...