experimental groups (N=11 each) receiving acute or subchronic doses of GHB (5-100 mg/kg, ip). Individually housed mice were exposed to anosmic "standard opponents" 30 min after drug administration. Ten min of diadic interactions were staged between a singly housed and an anosmic mouse in a neutral area. The encounters were videotaped and the accumulated time allocated by subjects to the broad behavioural categories was estimated using an ethologically based analysis. The names of categories were as follows: 1. Body care; 2. Digging; 3. Non social exploration; 4. Exploration from a distance; 5. Social investigation; 6. Threat; 7. Attack; 8. Avoidance/flee; 9. Defensive/submissive; 10. Immobility. As statistical analysis, nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U-tests were used. As compared with the control group, acute treatment with GHB (25, 50 and 100 mg/kg) provoked a significant reduction of offensive behaviours (threat and attack) without affecting immobility, whereas with the lowest dose used (5 mg/kg) a significant increase of these behaviors was observed (p<0.05). This behavioral profile was maintained when GHB (25-100 mg/kg) was administered during 15 consecutive days, suggesting an absence of tolerance to the initial antiaggressive action of the drug. However, the subchronic treatment with 5 mg/kg of GHB produced an opposite effect to that observed after single treatment, suggesting a possible desensitization of postsynaptic dopaminergic receptors. In conclusion, it is proposed that low doses of GHB (5 mg/kg) could exert their effects by binding to high affinity receptors, thus provoking an increase in dopamine releasing, responsible for the increased offensive behaviours of mice. On the other hand, higher doses of GHB (25-100 mg/kg) could produce a reduction of dopamine releasing and, consequently, a decrement of aggression. In fact, it has been proposed that GHB exhibits an antidopaminergic and neurolite-like activity in agonistic encounters between male mice (2).

References

P.6. Other topics

P.0.008 An ethopharmacological assessment of the effects of SKF 10047, a sigma-1 selective agonist, on social interactions between male mice

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Although the sigma binding site was initially described as a subtype of opiate receptor, subsequent studies led to reclassification of these binding sites as unique entities. The sigma-1 receptor, localized intracellularly within neurons, is a 223-aminoacid protein, cloned in several animal species and humans. Its regional distribution indicates moderate to intense staining in most of the dopaminergic structures. From a behavioural point of view, sigma-1 receptors have been implicated in cocaine’s rewarding effects and the motivational actions of ethanol. Furthermore, sigma receptor ligands exhibit anxiolytic (anti-stress), anti-amnesic, antidepressant and neuroprotective effects. Sigma receptors are high affinity binding sites for many drugs with psychotropic activity. Thus, both sigma-1 and sigma-2 receptors exhibit high to moderate affinity for typical neuroleptics, such as haloperidol (1). Most typical neuroleptics agents are effective antiaggressive agents (2, 3). However, to date, there is no information with respect to the possible effects of sigma-1 ligands on aggressive behaviour in laboratory animals. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the effects of acute treatment with SKF 10047 (0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 mg/kg, ip), a classical sigma-1 selective agonist, or saline, on isolation-induced aggression in male mice, using an ethopharmacological approach. This procedure permits to evaluate reliably whether the antiaggressive action of a given drug is specific or non-specific. Individually housed mice were exposed to anosmic “standard opponents” 30 min after drug administration. Ten min of diadic interactions were staged between a singly housed and an anosmic mouse in a neutral area. The encounters were videotaped and the accumulated time allocated by subjects to ten broad behavioural categories was estimated using an ethologically based analysis. The names of categories were as follows: 1. Body care; 2. Digging; 3. Non social exploration; 4. Exploration from a distance; 5. Social investigation; 6. Threat; 7. Attack; 8. Avoidance/flee; 9. Defensive/submissive; 10. Immobility. As statistical analysis, nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U-tests were used. As compared with the control group (p<0.05). No significant differences were found between experimental and control groups in the rest of the behavioural categories analyzed. Further studies are needed to confirm the possible implication of sigma receptors in aggressive behaviour.

References

P.0.009 Possible psychosocial factors for sexual dysfunctions of Turkish males: A descriptive study

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This paper describes the demographic characteristics, related factors, and clinical symptomatology of 40 male patients with various sexual dysfunctions attending the psychiatric outpatient clinic of Cukurova University, in Turkey.

Method: The first forty consecutive male subjects in whom the main problem was a sexual dysfunction or a psychiatric illness with accompanying sexual dysfunction, were included in this study. Cases which proved secondary to an organic cause were excluded from the study.

Results: The mean ages is 37.7±10.5 years. All the samples were Muslims. None of the participants stated that they had homosexual experience or interest. 97.5 % (n=39) of all cases were regularly masturbating in adolescence. 16% (n=18) stated that there is a sense of guilt because of masturbation. 17.5 % (n=7) had stated that premarital sex or masturbation, would be a religious sin. 67.5 % (n=27) stated that they had their first sexual intercourse in a brothel. 65% (n=26) learned the facts of life from a friend 25% (n=10) from books and 10% (n=4) from movies. The onset of the dysfunction ranged between 13 and 57 years with an average of 31.33 years. The average duration between