

P02-14 - ANXIETY AS A CORE SYMPTOM OF ACUTE STRESS REACTION IN DISASTER SUFFERED PERSONS

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Acute stress reaction (ASR) is remarkable for variability displays in which basis of main symptom of ASR -- anxiety.

Aim: Revealing of clinical features of anxiety in victims of disaster for definition of the treatment and forecast.

Methods: Clinical, psychological testing, statistical. Clinical features of anxiety are investigated at 471 victims of disaster -- were staying in hostages (women -- of 68,4%, men -- of 31,6%) in the age of 18-60 years. Diagnostics of ASR was carried out according to diagnostic criteria МКБ-10.

Results: Clinical variants of anxiety are allocated within the framework of ASR with: vegetative symptoms - 34,2%; asthenia - 52 (11,0%); emotional instability - 9,5%; somatoform symptoms - 8,7%; phobia - 11,3 %; depressive symptoms - 17,0 %; apathy - 3,1 %); the others - 8,1%. On behavioural features with: hyperknezia - 60,9%; hypoknezia - 22,7%; mixed condition -- 16,3%. On current: undulant - 59,9 %; constant - 30,8%; attack - 9,3%. After 1 year of dynamics of a mental condition has revealed formation of PTSD at 40,1% of injured, adjustment disorder at 24,2% anxiety disorder - at 18,7%, at 17,0% - recovery.

Conclusion: The least favorable forecast was marked at hostages with prevalence of somatoform symptoms ($p \leq 0,001$), emotional instability ($p \leq 0,001$) and apathy ($p \leq 0,05$). Favorable forecast -- at persons with vegetative ($p \leq 0,05$) and depressive symptoms ($p \leq 0,05$).