

## SOMATIFORMS DISORDERS AND PARASUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR

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**Objective:** Object of the study is self-destructive behaviour of young people in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) in the period 2001- 2010. g. The aim of the study is exploration of the forms of self-destructive behaviour of young people in relation to poverty, adaptability and adolescence. Special aim is the analysis of self-destructive personalities.

**Method:** Two adolescent groups from (B&H) were statistically processed. The test group consisted of n=125 subjects who had parasuicide before they were of legal age, and control group consisted of n=125 persons with somatic symptoms and parasuicidal behaviour. The design of the study is longitudinal. Statistical processing was done with: GDL, EPQ, HAMD, PIE, and the study is prospective, stratified by quality (number of attempts) of parasuicide.

**Results:** Parasuicide has a growing trend of seriousness of self-destruction in the first group and increased somatization of anxiety and depression in control group. Parasuicidal destruction is reflected in suicide (7.7%), mental disorders (15.5%), social segregation (12.5%) and cases of good maturation (65%). Somatiform disorders are proven on Hamilton's scale: body anxiety: t-test=0.78593, general body symptoms: t-test=0.73369, genital symptoms: t-test=0.8268, which are confirmed by Pluchic's test.

**Conclusions:** Demonstrations of parasuicidal behaviour are found in both groups of respondents. Strong manifestations of self-destruction are clear in the test group, and in the control group they are expressed as masked forms of self-destruction. Both kinds of expression of the parasuicide are results of poverty, adaptability (PTSD), and personal difficulties in adolescence.