

P02-305 - CLINICAL FEATURES OF THE PHENOMENON OF THE SOMATIZATION

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The frequency of organ somatization in multimedical network was the object of study.

Materials: The results of clinical and epidemiological study of 2181 patients (average age-54 ± 0.8) are presented.

Methods: Inventory for clinical-anamnestic behavior sign of adaptation form of disease of patients with comorbid phenomenon and standard scales for value of anxiety and depressions were used.

Results: Patients with somatoform pain more complicated in pharmacologic treatment, have complex diagnostic procedures, sometimes surgical interventions, were are often cases of analgesic dependence 5,8 (P< 0,05). The patient with idiopathic pain (antidepressant therapy's reply 4,2 (P< 0,05) and cognitive therapy's 2,8(P< 0,05)) and organ somatizations (analgesic dependence 3,5 (P< 0,05), antidepressant therapy's effect 4,3 (P< 0,05) and the cognitive therapy's reply 3,4(P< 0,05)) almost never has decided the idea about the mental nature of agonizing somatic sensations, seldom collaborate with psychiatrists.

Conclusion: The phenomenon of somatization is a group of disorders in the base of which mechanisms of the psychical adaptation and behavior are. The admission of axial somatization's symptoms as mechanisms of the psychical adaptation and behavior and additional, forming by the purposeful interview of the patient, is appearing to be reasons, that is making actual questions of the effective competent communication for the optimization of therapeutic interventions. Thereby, the phenomenon of the somatization as mechanisms of the psychical adaptation and behavior is axial symptoms and cultural dependent features forming in the structure of the purposeful interview and the doctor's clinical estimation of the patient - are additional.