FEATURES OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

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Patients who are suffering from different type of drugs have special individual and psychological problems. These changes are impotent for regulation and control their behaviour.

Purpose: to study the psychological characteristics and personal resources of the patients who are suffering from drug addiction.

Methods: 30 patients were studied, 19 (63.3%) men and 11 (36.7%) women and in the ages of 18-21 years. Following psychodiagnostic methods are used: Kettel's sixteen personality factor test, Leonhard-Shmishek's personality test, scale of reactive and personal anxiety Spielberger-Hanin.

Results: Amount those patients were suffering from different type of drugs: synthetic cannabinoids - 66.7%, 20% were dependent on synthetic cathinone and 13.3% were dependent on opiates (heroin). According to Leonhard-Shmishek's scales the most often of personality disorders were dysthymic type, hyperthymic type and explosive type. Individually-psychological features of patients with addiction is the development of abstract thinking, free thinking, impulsiveness, lack of confidence to the authorities, the high emotional tension, emotional instability and lack of responsibility, extraversion. According to Kettel's scale were indicated the leading individual psychological properties in more than half of the subjects is the development of abstract thinking, free thinking, impulsiveness, lack of confidence to the authorities, the high emotional tension, emotional instability and irresponsibility. An analysis of global factors indicative of the severity indices of extraversion. According to Spielberger-Hanin's scale 80% of patients with substance abuse had mild level of situational and personal anxiety, which can be identified as an important psychotherapeutic resource.

Conclusions: According to scales the most often of personality disorders were dysthymic type, hyperthymic type and explosive type. 80% of patients with substance abuse had mild level of situational and personal anxiety. This feature is main of predictor as an important psychotherapeutic resource.

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THE SOCIAL ADAPTATION FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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The examining of social adaptation factors in patients with schizophrenia indicates that there is a lack of skills in social and problem-solving behavior, which significantly reduces their ability to cope with stressful life situations effectively. It is also known that family support plays an important role for a better social adaptation of patients with schizophrenia.

The goal of the conducted research was to examine the social adaptation factors in patients with schizophrenia.

Subjects and methods: 36 male patients aged 18 to 60 years with a diagnosis of continuous paranoid schizophrenia, paranoid syndrome and 36 relatives of these patients were examined. All patients were divided equally into two age groups according to the World Health Organization classification. The group I consisted of young patients (18-44 years), the group II included middle-aged patients (45-59 years). The patients' relatives were also divided into two groups, respectively. The examination was performed before discharge from the hospital, in the absence of an acute psychotic state. The psychodiagnostic apparatus included the «Coping - behavior in stressful situations» (adapted by T.A. Kryukova); «Lazarus Copying Test»; «Assessment card of the knowledge about mental illness and the effectiveness of the psycho-educational program level» (for patients and relatives); a «Questionnaire of relatives' relationship to the therapy of patients with schizophrenia», developed by the author. The statistical processing of the results was carried out with the Microsoft Office Excel 2016.

Results: According to the results of the «Coping behavior in stressful situations» the «Problem-oriented copying» and «Copying oriented to avoidance» were highest in both groups. At the same time the level of these parameters in group I was significantly higher than in group II. The average value of «Problem-

oriented coping» in group I was 46.3%, «Coping oriented to avoidance» - 54.6%. In group II these indicators were 45.3% and 51.7%, respectively. The inverse correlation between the indicators «Avoidance-oriented» and patients' age was also found – the value decreased with growing up, while the value of «Copy-oriented avoidance» practically did not change. The results of the «Lazarus Copying Test» showed the highest scores of «Escape-avoidance», «Distance» and «Confrontational coping» in both groups. The values of these parameters in group I patients were significantly higher than in middle-aged patients. The average value of the «Flight-avoidance» in group I patients was 63.5%, «Distance» - 55.8%, «Confrontational copying» - 55.7%. In group II these indicators were 61.3%; 52.2% and 43.2% respectively. The maximum statistical significance was observed in the «Confrontational coping» (p=0.01). The «Assessment card of the knowledge about mental illness and the effectiveness of the psychoeducational program level» showed that the majority of patients in both study groups (50% each) demonstrated an average level of knowledge. At the same time the knowledge about mental illness level was higher in group II relatives and amounted to 38.8%, whereas in group I this level was not demonstrated among family members (0%) at all. According to the «Questionnaire of relatives' relationship to the therapy of patients with schizophrenia» the majority of group I relatives (44.4%) were worried about the patient's condition, but not interested in receiving additional information about the disease. While 50% of the relatives in group II demonstrated insufficient awareness of the mental disorder and an interest to obtaining additional information about the disease.

Conclusions: the results vary according to the patients' age. The level for coping scales is significantly higher in young patients. Relatives of different age groups patients react differently to the disease presence. At the same time the knowledge level about mental illness was higher among relatives of middle-aged patients. The obtained results can be used for the development of treatment algorithms.

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CLINICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF THERAPEUTIC REMISSION IN PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE

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The willingness of patients with alcoholism to visit the local narcologistis conditioned by the need to withdraw from the dispensary records after three-year period of confirmed sobriety, obtaining admission for employment, possession of arms, transport management.

There is a paradigm shift in the treatment of alcoholism from total abstinence to the concept of "controlled drinking" that contradicts the modern Russian system of dispensary registration which assumes the formation of long-term sobriety. The abolition of necessary abstinence from alcohol as a must increases the risk of relapses.

The purpose of the study was to determine the predictors of therapeutic remission (TP) in 185 patients with alcoholism who were on dispensary supervision in the drug dispensary №2 of Moscow in 2010 - 2017. The average age of patients was 46.3 years. The second stage of alcohol dependence was registered in 83.3% of cases, the third stage - in 16.7% of cases. The average duration of the disease was 16.6 years. The social status of the patients varied from unemployment (20%), handicapped with 2nd and 3rd disability group (6%) to downgraded qualification (74%). Patients were allocated to groups according to the terms of therapeutic remission. The first group of 65 patients was characterized by abstinence from alcohol within 11 months. The second group included patients with remission from 12 months to 1.5 years (63 patients). Third group consisted of patients with remission from 19 months up to 3 years (57 patients). Patients in the first and second groups relapsed during the observation period, whereas the patients in the third group were withdrawn from observation after three-year period of complete abstinence.

The following diagnostic methods has been used: Spielberger-Hanin's scale for situational and personal anxiety; suggestiveness assessment; tendency to psychological provocation testing; Beck depression inventory; Zeigarnik test battery; Schmieschek-Leonhard tests for personality accentuation and temperament diagnostics; Penn Alcohol Craving Scale (PACS). The statistical data processing was made with the use of IBM SPSS Statistics 22 program package.

As a result of comparing the groups of patients with different remission periods there have been set the major predictors influencing on alcoholic addict TR forming.

A. Social and psychological factors (high level of suggestiveness, internal locus of control, adaptive coiping-strategies, excluding from the social groups with drinking habits, family with children and friendly