

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INNER SPEECH IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN MODERN AGE

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Background: According to the concept of LS Vygotsky (1960), the inner speech of an adult is being formed in childhood from external social speech through interiorization.

Studying schizotypal disorder, we found that some patients in the premorbid period had unformed predicativeness, soundlessness or monologue characteristic of inner speech.

Purpose: To study the formation of inner speech in children and adults in modern life.

Subjects and methods: Three groups of healthy adults were examined: 284 students of medical university (82.75% of women, 17.25% of men, the average age of 22.5 years). 112 students of technical college (82.14% women, 17.86% men, average age 16.5 years). 171 people with higher education over 35 years (63.16% of women, 36.84% of men, average age 49.5 years). Inclusion criteria: native Russian language, lack of evidence for mental disorder.

Questionnaire about expansion (non-predicativeness), vocalization and dialogue characteristics of the thinking process in childhood, everyday life and in stressful events. T-criterion for independent samples.

Results: On childhood: the college students are least often pointed to the expansion inner speech in childhood, the older group most often noted vocalization. About everyday life: the older group is less likely to indicate the expansion and vocalization, college students have increased dialogue. On situations of stressful events: all groups indicated a high frequency of expansion. The older group least likely to have noted vocalization.

Conclusion: The change in the type of information in modern life has made more often a characteristic of vocalized inner speech - graphic information prevails over text. College students have difficulty in using reflection - the lowest rates of expansion in childhood indicate that it was more difficult for them to acquire thinking ability through pronouncing conclusions to themselves. They also may have a less stable integrity of self - frequent activation of ontogenetically earlier, dialogical form of thinking in everyday life.

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PROSPECTS AND INTENDED GOALS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR ANXIOUS AND DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS IN PATIENTS AT DISTANT STAGES OF BRAIN INJURY

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Introduction/Objectives: Patients with exogenous organic pathology of the brain have an increased vulnerability to psychotrauma and exogenous hazards in combination with the asthenic syndrome. In the long-term trauma, neurological symptoms usually subside, and psychological problems come to the fore. Sensitization to psychotrauma and exogenous hazards increases, adaptation and compensatory possibilities weaken. In the long-term trauma, neurological symptoms usually subside, and psychological problems come to the fore. The development of secondary depression due to awareness of patient's own inability to perform their usual activities, awareness of reduced life opportunities is possible. The combination of anxiety-depressive disorders and manifestations of distant brain damage greatly complicates the interaction between the doctor and the patient, and reduces the effectiveness of the therapeutic process.

This requires a special approach in the treatment of such patients. It was intended to study the possibilities of using psychotherapy in complex therapy of neurotic disorders that developed at remote stages of exogenous organic pathology of the brain.

Subjects and methods: A. Beck's depression scale, A. Beck's anxiety scale, SCL-90-R psychopathology scale, Wayne vegetative disturbance questionnaire, the scale of self-evaluation "State of health. Activity. Mood" were used for diagnosis.

Two groups of patients were examined: a control group (65 people), in which only standard psychopharmacotherapy was performed, and the main group (49 people), in which standard therapy was combined with complex psychotherapy. A specially developed program of psychotherapeutic correction was based on methods of cognitive-behavioral therapy, relaxation techniques, and was conducted in a group format.

Results: Patients suffering from anxiety-depressive disorders that occur against a background of moderate neurological disorders are characterized by clinical-psychopathological features, which aggravate the course of the disease. Statistically, in the integrated processing of the obtained data, there were considered complex statistical characteristics that describe the significance and relationship of the psychometric indicators. They can be combined into groups of signs: "tension in interaction with the society", "negative subjective assessment of the state", "anxiety". These factors were used in determining the strategy and targets of group psychotherapy.

In the main group, 87.8% of patients showed a decrease in anxiety and vegetative disorders after treatment, in contrast to the control group. Also depressive symptoms and explosiveness reducing, subjectively assessed well-being improving, activity increasing were noted. When examining patients after 1.5 years, the stable effect of the proposed therapeutic model was noted in 52.4% of cases in the main group and only in 38.2% of cases in the control group.

Conclusions: The detection of organic neurological disorders allows us to correctly identify the optimal therapeutic tactics, and significantly improve the effectiveness of treatment of neurotic disorders that occur against its background. There is a need to work with the reaction of the intact part of the psyche. The proposed combination of psychopharmacotherapy and psychotherapy was effective for relieving anxiety, depressive symptoms and vegetative disorders in patients with exogenous organic pathology of the brain.

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COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF PROGESTERONE RECEPTORS DISTRIBUTION IN THE MOUSE BRAIN

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A growing body of evidence point that steroid hormone progesterone, in addition to its "canonical" reproductive functions, exerts different effects on the brain, such as neuroprotection and neuromodulation. Some of the progesterone effects that have recently attracted attention are anxiolytic and antidepressive effects, mitigating effect on euphoric response to psychostimulants as well as reduction of impulsive choice for opiates. These observations suggest that progesterone receptors, as a key mediators of progesterone action, could be involved in the pathogenesis of many psychiatric disorders. However, so far, the distribution of progesterone receptors in the brain has been poorly investigated and mostly limited to the hypothalamus and the limbic system.

In the present study we performed comprehensive analysis of the progesteron receptors distribution throughout the mouse brain parenchyma, using highly sensitive and specific Dako EnVision immunohistochemical system. We found abundant expression of progesteron receptors in neurons of frontal and parietal cortex, hippocampal CA1 region and dentate gyrus, thalamus and amygdala, which are all regions that can be dysfunctional in a variety of psychiatric entities. Our findings underline the need for further research on possible association between functional variants (polymorphisms) of progesterone receptors and psychiatric diseases.

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