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**Influence of the Gender Asymmetry On Process of Pathomorphosis Schizophorm Symptoms**

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**Introduction:** The gender asymmetry influence on process of pathomorphosis schizophorm symptoms.

**Objective:** To investigate the features of the gender role transformation on process of pathomorphosis schizophorm symptoms.

**Materials and methods:** 74 patients with paranoid schizophrenia. Retrospective analysis of medical records, PANSS, questionnaire S.Bem, standardized scale to asses anxiety and depression, questionnaire 'Auto- and hetero-aggression' E.P.Ilyin, correlation and factor analysis.

**Results:** The paranoid schizophrenia was accompanied by the gender-role transformation: 44% of men had dominated femininity, 31% of female - masculinity. Men with dominating masculinity prevail negative psychopathological symptoms, correlated with masculinity( $r=-0,827$ ), auto-aggression( $r=0,780$ ) and depression( $r=0,763$ ),  $p\leq 0,05$ . Men with dominating femininity had hallucinatory-delusional syndrome, correlated with femininity( $r=0,873$ ),  $p\leq 0,05$ . Feminine women had predominantly paranoid and anxiety-depressive symptoms, correlated with auto-aggression( $r=-0,870$ ), anxiety( $r=0,894$ ),  $p\leq 0,05$ . Masculine women had personality disorders symptoms, correlated with femininity( $r=0,994$ )  $p\leq 0,001$ .

**Conclusions:** In consequence of investigation the phenomenon of cross-gender accentuation in patients with paranoid schizophrenia was identified. Also, specific type of the gender-role accentuation influences on formation schizophorm complexes and contains affective component, which performs clinical psychological mechanism in definite structures. Men with masculine amplification demonstrated frequently negative psychopathological symptoms, correlated with high average of auto-aggression and depression and low average of masculinity. Men with feminine amplification had positive psychopathological symptoms such as delusion, hallucinations, Kandinsky-Clerambault's syndrome, correlated with feminine component. Women with feminine amplification had paranoid, anxiety-depressive and hypochondriac symptoms, were accompanied reduction of auto-aggression and increase of masculinity. Masculine women had predominantly personality disorders symptoms, correlated with femininity.