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THERAPEUTIC AND PSYCHOPREVENTIVE APPROACHES IN REHABILITATION OF WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER

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Objective of investigation: To study structure of borderline neuro-mental disorders in women with breast cancer with subsequent development of therapeutic and psychopreventive activities.

Material and methods: We examined 102 women. At the first stage we have analyzed the role of constitutional-biological, social and psychogenic factors in formation and subsequent clinical dynamic of borderline neuro-mental disorders. Classification of psychiatric diagnosis was conducted according to ICD-10. During diagnosis we used the following diagnostic categories: for neurotic disorders (F41-48) and for personality disorders (F60).

Results: Women with neurotic disorders reliably predominated, and namely - mixed anxiety and depressive reaction (F43.22). At stage I and II patients with pre-nosological disorder predominated (asthenic variant with predominance of mental fatigue) (22,73% and 24,14%, respectively), and at stage III - with dysthymic variant of pre-nosological disorder (18,18%). At stage II of breast cancer we have diagnosed mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (F41.2) (3,45%)

Conclusion: Medico-biological block included early diagnosis of revealed psychopathological disorders at pre-hospital stage; identification of profile of the personality and level of mental health during stay in hospital. Psychopharmacotherapeutic block consisted of individual therapeutic programs for women with various level of mental health. Social block based on organization of system of rehabilitation, including work with patients in the hospital, joint observation with cancer therapist for a half of the year, participation of patients in an open psychotherapeutic group.