P01-403 - SYSTEMATIC OF BASIC PERSONALITY DISORDERS

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Classification of personality manifestations is impossible without considering theoretic-methodological problems of contemporary personology, first of all, its clinical branch. Its scientific development will help clarification of complex causal interrelationships, carrying out practical therapeutic-diagnostic work, heightening quality of social-correcting interventions. Base for this work may be theory and methodology of young science of valeopsychology and clinical psychology, elucidating type in nosological concepts (unit, variants etc.). Clinical-pathogenetic grouping of borderline states (Semke V. Ya., 1978, 1987, 1999) with subsequent extrapolation of obtained results onto zone of normal personology has allowed distinguishing four groups of borderline states - neurotic, pathocharacterological, neurosis-like, psychopath-like). Especially it is important to mention stage of pre-illness where question is about emergence of abnormal, non-differentiated in their content of personality reactions which clinical manifestations reflect early, "pre-nosological" period of disease development.

Scale of distinguished personality characteristics encompasses pathocharacterological reactions, states, developments and "residua" or type. With positive influence of microenvironment, contrary (in prognostic relation) variant of dynamic in the kind of smoothing and then complete removal of psychopathic aspect (process of "depsychopathization") is gradually achieved. One of the most important tools of subtle cognition of borders between healthy and ill personality is dynamic analysis of basic studied typologies. Idea of development triumphing in past century in psychology and natural science, allows assessing the most vulnerable "main" moments in evolutional considering normal and abnormal characters. "Dynamic" represents every change, be it a short-term (phase) deviation from initial status or more prolonged and stable, periodically emerging reform of previous clinical picture.