

P-234 - AN EFFECT OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS ON CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES' COURSES

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Objective: To investigate an effect of personality disorders dynamics on manifestation, clinical presentation and disease course of cardiovascular diseases (CVD). Materials and methods. 307 inpatients (192 female, 115 male; mean age $58,3 \pm 4,2$ years) with Arterial Hypertension (AH), Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) and Atrial Fibrillation (AF) were examined. Main methods were clinico-psychopathological (including catamnesis data), pathopsychological and clinico-instrumental.

Results: Two groups of patients were defined. In the first group (191 patients, 66,5% female, mean age $57,4 \pm 2,1$ years; mean CVD duration $9,4 \pm 3,1$ years) clinical course of CVD is subjected to the dynamics of personality disorder.

Psychosomatic (synergistic) type of clinical course of CVD is characterized by reactive somatopsychic lability, CVD manifestation at the time of stressful situation, CVD symptoms redoubling carried out by somatoform disorders. CVD exacerbations correlate with psychogenic depressive phases and/or climacterial period with involuntional hysteria. In most cases (73,8%) further CVD dynamics is characterized by hypochondriacal personality development. In the second group (116 patients, 69% female, mean age $58,4 \pm 1,5$ years; mean CVD duration $9,1 \pm 2,3$ years) clinical course of CVD doesn't correlate with dynamics of personality disorder. Alternating type of clinical course of CVD is characterized by hereditary and somatogenic factors.

Conclusion: Our findings allow to explain contradictory results received in studies of reciprocal influence of personality disorders and CVD. Obtained data is of great practical importance and show the necessity of differentiated approach in complex (somato- and psychotropic) treatment of CVD.