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Objective. To examine an effect of personality disorders on clinical features and disease course of cardiovascular diseases (CVD).

Materials and methods. We've examined 358 inpatients (220 female, 138 male; mean age $57,6 \pm 4,3$ years) with Arterial Hypertension (AH), Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) and Atrial Fibrillation (AF). Main methods were psychopathological, pathopsychological and clinico-instrumental.

Results. Two groups of patients were determined. In the first group (216 patients, 64,8% female, mean age $56,9 \pm 2,1$ years; mean CVD duration $9,2 \pm 3,1$ years) clinical course of CVD is subjected to personality disorder's dynamics. Synergistic type of CVD clinical course is characterized by reactive somatopsychic lability, CVD manifestation at the time of stressful situation, CVD symptoms redoubling by somatoform disorders. CVD exacerbations correlate with psychogenic depressive phases and/or climacterial period. In most cases (76,1%) further CVD dynamics is characterized by hypochondriacal personality development. In the second group (142 patients, 70,4% female, mean age $57,6 \pm 1,4$ years; mean CVD duration $9,2 \pm 2,2$ years) clinical course of CVD doesn't correlate with personality disorder's dynamics. Alternating type of clinical course of CVD is characterized by hereditary and somatogenic factors.

Conclusion. These data enable to explain ambiguous results about reciprocal influence of personality disorders and CVD received in many studies. Our findings are of great practical importance and show the necessity of differentiated approach in complex treatment of CVD.