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DYNAMICS ASPECTS IN EX-COMBATANTS EXPERIENCED PTSD

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Introduction: Growing stress and extreme situations create serious psychological problems, for solving which a person must get adopted to new situations different from stress- formed conditions , “suppressing “ herewith spontaneous aggression and anxiety that quite often leads to both forming anti- and asocial behavior and the development of somatoform disorders.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to examine the development of several PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder) symptoms actual in PTSD dynamics.

Aim: To determine how growing of actual parameters impacts on development of PTSD.

Methods: In this study material of observation, testing and diagnoses of 30 male Karabagh war volunteers at the age of 35-61 (48±8) were used. The psychiatric disorders (among the examined patients) corresponded to ICD-10 diagnostic criteria for PTSD. The observation period included 15 -18 years. The clinical self- report scale SCL-90-R was used to assess several psychological features.

Results: All the actual SCL-90 properties exceed the pathological level (≥ 2). In particular, somatisation level was 2, 2±0, 5 in 2009 vs. 1, 97 ±0,10 in 1996. It is caused, on the one hand, by the presence of unconscious suppressed anxiety, on the other hand, by the evident deterioration of the patients' somatoneurological status. Besides, growing aggression is revealed (SCL- hostility) (2,4±0,8 in 2009 vs. 2, 24 ± 0,16 in 1996), that indicates gradual forming of organic cerebral changes.

Conclusion: The comparison of 1996 -2009 features enables to hypothesize, that development of actual parameters is essential in PTSD dynamics at the stage of distant results.