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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGAN SOMATIZATION IN MULTIMEDICAL NETWORK

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Objectivities: The frequency of organ somatization in multimедical network was the object of study.

Materials and methods: Study of 2181 patients (average age-54 ± 0.8) are presented. Inventory for clinical-anamnestic behavior sign of adaptation form of disease of patients with comorbid phenomenon and standard scales for value of anxiety and depressions were used.

Results: The organ somatization have been often among patients with highly education, higher job-qualification and more favorable indexes of job-performance: scientific workers (5,6% over 2,6% in the general selection, $p < 0,05$), leading workers (9,3% over 3,8% in the general selection, $p < 0,05$), employers (14,5% over 9,9% in the general selection, $p < 0,5$). At the same time, the workers with lower qualified job and manual labour (3,6% over 5,9% in general selection, $p < 0,05$) and also without working activity by any reason (6,0% over 42,8% in general selection, $p < 0,0001$).

Conclusion: The analyze of receive clinical characteristics, that reflected the structure of comorbid organ somatization with psychic pathology disorders has been following regularities: The patients with functional disorders of intestinal organs have been the wide specter of psychopathological disorders, such as personality, anxiety-phobic, obsessive-compulsive and affective disorders, and also continuous sluggish schizophrenia. Pathology among all psychical diseases by patients with organ somatization for certain ($p < 0,05$) exceed analogical activities in general disorders.