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NEUROBIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR IN PATIENTS WITH DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS

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Introduction: Suicide is a major cause of disability and mortality.

Aims: Examine the role of neurobiological factors of suicidal behavior , includingneyrotransmitternyh and neurohormonal systems, which include the metabolism ofbiogenic amines.

Objectives: 55patients aged 17 - 35 years of both sexes (58 men and 97 women) who havecommitted suicide

Methods: Clinicalexamination, biochemical and immunogenetical methods.

Results: Found thattheir violation and imbalance, namely increased concentrations of serotonin inthe blood (2,39 ± 0,24mmol / l) reduction in plasma melatonin (0,71 ± 0,07 mmol / l) and decreasedexcretion rate adrenaline and noradrenaline at night (0,39 ± 0,06 and 1,21 ± 0,25 mmol / h) and daytime periods(1,66 ± 0,26and 4,56 ± 0,86 mmol/ h), creates neurohormonal background for the development of psychopathologicalconditions that lead to suicidal intentions and actions.

Conclusions:Patientswith specified neurobiological changes have been unable to get out of the longconflict through active variant of overcoming conflict and completed suicidalacts. According to the results of biomedical research , with to appropriatecorrection is differentiated use of natural biogenic stimulants herbalantidepressant that selectively affect the turnover of serotonin, melatonin, or drugs that stimulate the function of epiphysis.

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