

P02-389 - MENTAL DISORDERS IN DYSMENORRHEA

R. Nasyrova

Preventive Psychiatry Department, Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk, Russia

Among somatic diseases accompanied by mental disorders, gynecological pathology occupies important positions. Study involved 100 patients with dysmenorrhea, which were divided into two clinical groups: Group 1 - 50 people aged from 14 to 18 years (period of puberty by WHO) and Group 2 - 50 people aged 18 to 23 years (early reproductive period of WHO). In conducting syndrome evaluation of mental disorders we found that structure of neurotic disorders in patients with dysmenorrhea (group 1) was determined by anxiety (36%), and then followed by prevalence of depressive and asthenic (22% and 18%, respectively) expression. Dissociative, phobic and hypochondriac syndromes were identified in 14%, 10% and 6% of the examined, respectively. The combination of syndromes occurred in 32% of examined. When considering syndrome level of neurotic disorders in women with dysmenorrhea at young reproductive age we found that prevalent in the first place is depression (in 34% of cases), followed by anxiety and asthenia (28% and 22%, respectively). Representation of hypochondriac disorders of examined group 2 increased compared with female patients included in group 1, and reached 18%. Dissociative and phobic manifestations were diagnosed in 16% and 12% women, respectively. Co-morbidity of psychopathological syndromes was diagnosed in 42% of women with dysmenorrhea in early reproductive years. Findings substantiate the need for high therapeutic and preventive strategies used in these disorders in the psychiatric and gynecological practice.

This research was done under the RF President Grant for State Support of Young Russian Scientists (№ grant MK-3743.2008.7).