

## SELF-AWARENESS, SELF, THE SOUL - ILLUSION OR ULTIMATE REALITY

Roman Nikolić

*Psychiatric Hospital for Children and Youth, Zagreb, Croatia*

Throughout history, question of the relationship between body and the soul, and the question of the nature of the soul, was the subject of interest of religion and philosophy, while with the emergence of psychological theories term soul is replaced with the self - term that includes conscious I. Self as part of the collective unconscious is described by C.G. Jung, while others used term self with reduced significance. There are two opposing views on the question of the nature of the soul-self: the Buddhist perspective, as well as the attitude of some scientists from neuropsychanalysis, and some psychoanalysts - that the self is an illusion, and the opposite, Judeo-Christian, Hindu perspective and understanding of C.G. Jung - that the self is real, that it is a phenomenon that has other than psychological, some characteristics of the ultimate reality that at the current stage of development of science is not yet comprehended, but which becomes somewhat more understandable if we take into account a point of view on the relationship of depth psychology and quantum physics, with as hift away from reductive-materialistic view of the world.

## SAMOSVIJEST, SELF, DUŠA - ILUZIJA ILI KRAJNJA REALNOST

Tijekom povijesti pitanje odnosa duše i tijela, te pitanje naravi duše, bilo je predmet interesa religije i filozofije, dok se s pojavom psiholoških teorija izraz duša često zamjenjuje sa sebstvom- pojmom koji u smislu potpunosti obuhvaća svjesno ja. Sebstvo je kao dio kolektivno nesvjesnog najviše opisivao C.G. Jung, dok su ga drugi koristili s reduciranim značenjem. Postoje dva suprotna gledišta o pitanju naravi duše-sebstva: budističko shvaćanje, kao i stav nekih znanstvenika koji se bave neuropsihoanalizom, te nekih psihoanalitičara-da je sebstvo iluzorno, i suprotno, židovsko-kršćansko, hinduističko i shvaćanje C.G. Junga-da je sebstvo realno, da je ono fenomen koji posjeduje osim psiholoških, i neke karakteristike krajnje realnosti koja na sadašnjem stupnju razvoja znanosti još nije pojmljiva, ali koja postaje nešto razumljivija ako se uzmu u obzir neka gledišta na odnos dubinske psihologije i kvantne fizike, uz odmak od redukcionističko-materijalističkog pogleda na svijet.

\* \* \* \* \*

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH IN THE CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT POPULATION IN THE SARATOV REGION IN 2000-2016

Julia Baryl'nik, Natalia Filippova, Yulia Abrosimova, Elena Kolesnichenko, Svetlana Pakhomova, Daria Samoilo'va, Anastasia Antonova, Egor Bachilo & Sergei Sizov

*Saratov State Medical University n.a. V.I. Razumovsky Saratov, Russia*

**Introduction:** In recent decades, the highest incidence rates in the Russian Federation have been observed in the child and adolescent population, ranging from 3.0 to 5.5% of the population of these age groups, which deserve special attention to the organization and development of mental health services for children and adolescents as at the federal and regional levels.

**Objectives:** The epidemiological study of total and primary incidence of mental disorders in the child and adolescent population of the Saratov Region in comparison with similar indicators for Russian Federation and the Volga Federal District for period from 2000 to 2016.

**Methods:** The analysis of statistical data of reporting forms № 30 «Information on the health care system» and № 36 «Information on the contingent of mentally ill patients» in the Saratov region for 2000 - 2016 was carried out. The main methods used were: epidemiological, demographic and mathematical-statistical.

**Results:** In the Saratov region in 2000-2016 the indicators of both general and primary morbidity in children and adolescents significantly exceed those of the adult population, which is consistent with statistical data for Russian Federation in general and for the Volga Federal District in particular. In the children's population of the region, during the study period, there was a slight decrease in the overall morbidity rate (growth rate -2.29%), which is slightly less than in Russia as a whole. However, among adolescents, an increase in the indicators of the general incidence of mental disorders by 2016 in comparison with 2000 (an increase rate of 18.06%) is registered.