

## FEATURES OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

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Patients who are suffering from different type of drugs have special individual and psychological problems. These changes are impotent for regulation and control their behaviour.

**Purpose:** to study the psychological characteristics and personal resources of the patients who are suffering from drug addiction.

**Methods:** 30 patients were studied, 19 (63.3%) men and 11 (36.7%) women and in the ages of 18-21 years. Following psychodiagnostic methods are used: Kettel's sixteen personality factor test, Leonhard-Shmishchek's personality test, scale of reactive and personal anxiety Spielberger-Hanin.

**Results:** Amount those patients were suffering from different type of drugs: synthetic cannabinoids - 66.7%, 20% were dependent on synthetic cathinone and 13.3% were dependent on opiates (heroin). According to Leonhard-Shmishchek's scales the most often of personality disorders were dysthymic type, hyperthymic type and explosive type. Individually-psychological features of patients with addiction is the development of abstract thinking, free thinking, impulsiveness, lack of confidence to the authorities, the high emotional tension, emotional instability and lack of responsibility, extraversion. According to Kettel's scale were indicated the leading individual psychological properties in more than half of the subjects is the development of abstract thinking, free thinking, impulsiveness, lack of confidence to the authorities, the high emotional tension, emotional instability and irresponsibility. An analysis of global factors indicative of the severity indices of extraversion. According to Spielberger-Hanin's scale 80% of patients with substance abuse had mild level of situational and personal anxiety, which can be identified as an important psychotherapeutic resource.

**Conclusions:** According to scales the most often of personality disorders were dysthymic type, hyperthymic type and explosive type. 80% of patients with substance abuse had mild level of situational and personal anxiety. This feature is main of predictor as an important psychotherapeutic resource.

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## THE SOCIAL ADAPTATION FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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The examining of social adaptation factors in patients with schizophrenia indicates that there is a lack of skills in social and problem-solving behavior, which significantly reduces their ability to cope with stressful life situations effectively. It is also known that family support plays an important role for a better social adaptation of patients with schizophrenia.

The goal of the conducted research was to examine the social adaptation factors in patients with schizophrenia.

**Subjects and methods:** 36 male patients aged 18 to 60 years with a diagnosis of continuous paranoid schizophrenia, paranoid syndrome and 36 relatives of these patients were examined. All patients were divided equally into two age groups according to the World Health Organization classification. The group I consisted of young patients (18-44 years), the group II included middle-aged patients (45-59 years). The patients' relatives were also divided into two groups, respectively. The examination was performed before discharge from the hospital, in the absence of an acute psychotic state. The psychodiagnostic apparatus included the «Coping - behavior in stressful situations» (adapted by T.A. Kryukova); «Lazarus Copying Test»; «Assessment card of the knowledge about mental illness and the effectiveness of the psycho-educational program level» (for patients and relatives); a «Questionnaire of relatives' relationship to the therapy of patients with schizophrenia», developed by the author. The statistical processing of the results was carried out with the Microsoft Office Excel 2016.

**Results:** According to the results of the «Coping behavior in stressful situations» the «Problem-oriented copying» and «Copying oriented to avoidance» were highest in both groups. At the same time the level of these parameters in group I was significantly higher than in group II. The average value of «Problem-