

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LABORATORY AND CLINICAL INDICATORS IN DIAGNOSING AND TREATING OF BIPOLAR DISORDER

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A staging model of bipolar disorder is considered as an important tool intended to indicate where a patient lies on a continuum from 'at risk' asymptomatic state to 'end-stage' illness. Transitions from at risk to subsyndromal and then syndromal illness and between later stages should be studied and validated with not only relevant clinical indicators but also biomarkers. It has been shown recently that patients in a late stage are characterized by an increasing of tumor necrosis factor (TNF), glutathione S-transferase and relevant decreasing in brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) compared with people with early stage of bipolar disorder. On the other hand, some well-known medicines are influencing pro-oxidant pathology directly. For instance, lithium has a neurotrophic and neuroprotective action leading to an increase in serum BDNF where as excellent lithium responders have normal serum BDNF. The ultimate goal of implementing the staging model in clinical practice should be linking laboratory and clinical indicators with optimally tailored therapy, including possible using anti-oxidant drugs.

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STRUCTURAL AND SCENAR ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSIVE AND HOSTILE TRENDS AND ADOLESCENTS OF SOCIAL PROTECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

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Relevance: It seems relevant to study the specific features of the formation of aggressive and hostile tendencies as variants of destructive socialization among pupils of socially-protective institutions, depending on the nature of the traumatic experience that was transferred earlier.

Methods: A semi-structured interview was used to identify signs of post-traumatic stress in children (PIVPS), developed by AI Shchepina and AV Makarchuk; method of coping strategies of school age Nikolskaya and R.M. Granovskaya; a questionnaire on the aggressiveness of Bassa Darka; improved Toronto alexithymia scale TAS-20-R; method for assessing the types of parental education (ADOR). The study of cases of deviant behavior based on the analysis of individual cards of pupils of the socio-protective institution with the identification of three types of deviations: mercenary, aggressive and socially-passive.

The adolescents of 11-18 years of age who were admitted to the social protection institution for the first time were examined.

Results: The conducted study using the Bassa-Darka questionnaire in the second group of adolescents revealed the prevalence of physical, verbal and indirect aggressiveness, significantly more frequent irritability. In adolescents of orphans (group I), on the contrary, the predominance of negativism was detected, the suspicion more often encountered, the tendency to prevail of hostility.

The data obtained allow us to speak of two different reaction profiles in a collision with a new stressful situation in pupils of socio-protective institutions, depending on their belonging to the group. In one case, we are talking about the prevalence of the "aggressiveness index" (adolescents from families), and in the case of orphan hood, on the contrary, the prevalence of hostile tendencies attracts attention.

In the context of what has been said, the results of studying the types of parental upbringing in the surveyed contingent, taking into account belonging to the group, are interesting. Teenagers of the second group are more likely to characterize parental upbringing in terms of positive interest, directivity, autonomy and, at the same time, prevailing inconsistency. Teenagers of the I group, the parent type of education, characterize in most cases as "hostile", which is reflected in the results of the Bassa-Darka questionnaire.

In this regard, we must take into account two factors that have a causal relationship.

On the one hand, the transferred mental traumas in the conditions of deprivational experience led to the fact that the teenagers surveyed had a psychological readiness to respond to aggression in difficult life situations due to negative reactions of projection and transfer to the people around them, which in the end allowed them to justify their aggression. According to the received data, these manifestations were more pronounced in adolescents of group II.

On the other hand, it is appropriate to mention the concept of the "life scenario", which is an unconscious life plan borrowed from the parents, creating the illusion of control over the situation and life. In this case, especially important is the statement of Stan Wollams that "the more stress, the greater the likelihood of a