

person entering the script." Given the high levels of response to stress with a marked prevalence of scores on the clinical manifestations of traumatic experiences, the issues of prognostic evaluation of disadaptive manifestations in pupils of socio-protective institutions are becoming topical. In this case, adolescents of the I group may be more prone to "entering the antisocial life scenario" with the prevalence of hostile forms of behavior.

Conclusion: The obtained results formed the basis for the development of practical recommendations and a differentiated program of socio-psychological training for pupils of socio-protective institutions aimed at reducing aggressive behavior and the formation of tolerant attitudes toward the world around them.

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CLINICAL, SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCE IN THE SOCIAL PROTECTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS

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Objective: To study the clinical and socio-psychological consequences of traumatic experiences among pupils of the socio-protective institution for the formation of a differentiated approach to the medical and psychological support of this contingent.

Methods: Semi-structured interview (PIVPSD), developed by AI Shchepina and AV Makarchuk (2004) to identify signs of post-traumatic stress in children; the improved Toronto Alexithymia Scale or TAS-20 Toronto scale for determining the quantitative assessment of alexithymia and private alexithymic manifestations; method of coping strategies of school age Nikolskaya and R.M. Granovskaya (2000); a technique for assessing nonspecific adaptive reactions of the body according to the indices of the morphological composition of white blood cells (Garkavi, Kvakina et al. 1996).

The adolescents of 11-18 years of age who were admitted to the social protection institution for the first time were examined. For a more accurate differentiated analysis of the markers of disadaptive manifestations, two groups are distinguished: group I - true and social orphans, group II - adolescents raised in blood families.

Results: Data from the comparative analysis of clinical and socio-psychological criteria of traumatic experiences made it possible to identify different stress response profiles in the A, B, C, D, F (DSM-IV) questionnaires of the PIDPSD questionnaire that determine the clinical picture of PTSD. A special adaptation profile in adolescents raised in families was revealed in comparison with the group of orphans. This is a repetitive picture of the presence of a negative correlation dependence: between the external type of thinking and the total score of alexithymia, between the general score of the TAS-20-R scale and nonspecific adaptive stress reactions (according to the leukocyte formula) in the adolescents of group II.

It can be assumed that the adolescents of group I have a more traumatic response for the body to nonspecific adaptive reactions of the organism when they collide with a new stressful situation (in this case, admission to a socioprotective establishment). However, the following scenarios of physiological and socio-psychological disadaptation are possible in adolescents of group II: 1) the greater the psychological trauma for a person, the higher the general level of alexithymia as a variant of psychological protection, but at the same time there are less frequent "stress" reactions on the part of nonspecific adaptation reactions of the body and vice versa; 2) the higher the overall level of alexithymia, the lower the level of expression of the external type of thinking, but the difficulties of identifying feelings are more pronounced. In other words, as the "traumatic experiences" fade, the difficulties in assessing the external situation begin to increase, and the ability to predict and solve problem situations decreases. Apparently, these circumstances can explain different styles of social functioning and different variants of coping strategies of behavior - "care" for orphans and predominantly affective-aggressive coping strategies in adolescents who are brought up in families in response to a new stressful The overall population makes the second group of teenagers more vulnerable.

The presence of stressful blood reactions, in the absence of severe psychopathological symptoms at the time of examination, can serve as a marker for a latent general syndrome of disability in conditions of chronic trauma, including pre-clinical forms of psychosomatic disorders. According to the obtained data, somatoform autonomic dysfunction F 45.31, characterized by disturbances from the upper part of the gastrointestinal tract, is significantly more frequent in adolescents of the I group.

Conclusion: It was concluded that there is a need for a differentiated approach in providing medical and psychological assistance to pupils of socio-protective institutions, taking into account belonging to the group.