

## FEATURES VISUAL AND AUDITORY GNOSIS OF YOUNGER SCHOOLCHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC DISORDERS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL SKILLS

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Gnosis traditionally refers to the fundamental mental processes that characterize cognitive activity, including its components such as mental performance, characteristics of fatigue and inter-hemispheric asymmetry, directly related to the stability and switchability of active attention. Specific impairments to the development of school skills in this work are understood primarily as dysdextria, dysgraphia, and dyscalculia, including their mixed forms.

The purpose of our study was to study the characteristics of the auditory and visual perception in children of primary school age with mental development disorders characterized by specific disorders of school skills.

The study involved 19 children without learning disabilities 8-10 years old and 26 children aged 8-10 years with psychological developmental disorders (F81, ICD10).

The indicators of visual attention (by the method of the Correction test, modified by the VM Bekhterev Scientific Research Institute), auditory attention (by the Dichotal test method), and attention asymmetry (M. Annette's questionnaire) were subjected to a comparative analysis.

Analysis of the data obtained showed. The indicators of attention asymmetry are not related to the presence of specific school skills disorders in primary school age children. The features of children with the presence of specific violations of school skills should include the lack of visual attention functions. Children of primary school age, regardless of the presence or absence of specific disorders of school skills, show signs of functional insufficiency of the structures of the right hemisphere, which dominates in the processes of visual-spatial perception in right-handers. The obtained indicators of the processes of auditory and visual perception make it possible to individualize the approach to each particular child in order to correct the difficulties arising in the process of learning. The data obtained indicate the relationship between the indicators of the asymmetry of perception of visual stimuli and the quality of this perception with the indicators of the asymmetry of the auditory perception.

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## COMPLEX CORRECTION OF DYSMORPHOPHOBIA IN PATIENTS WITH EATING DISORDERS

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**Introduction:** The main symptoms of eating disorders (ED) are the result of a passionate desire to achieve harmony and an irresistible fear of fullness, despite extreme exhaustion in the case of anorexia nervosa, and extreme measures to compensate for overeating in bulimia nervosa. Anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia nervosa (BN) occupy one of the first places of the threat of death among all mental disorders, are difficult to treat, tend to chronic course, lead to social maladjustment, disability and have a high suicide risk. Psychopathological basis of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa is a dysmorphic disorder or painful dissatisfaction with their own appearance, or a fear of excessive development, disfiguring the body, the completeness, that determines the strong desire of patients to correct their appearance and weight loss, up to cachexia. Dysmorphic experiences can have the character of anxiety and obsessive fears, dominant ideas, reaching the level of excess, when the desire for weight loss persists despite a significant decrease in body weight and the appearance of secondary somatoendocrine disorders, or delusional, with the addition of pathological ideas of attitude, of particular importance, when the conviction of excessive completeness cannot even partial logical correction. Most often, dysmorphic disorder is associated with the size or shape of the thighs, shins, buttocks, stomach and waist dissatisfaction, as well as the nature and degree of deposition of adipose tissue in these parts of the body. Dysmorphic experiences can affect the face - cheeks, nose, eye shape, skin quality, hair color and length, size and shape of the breast. In this case we talk about multiple dissatisfaction with their own appearance or polydysmorphophobia. Currently, there is a decrease in the age threshold of people's attention to their appearance and from 8-9 years in girls, and sometimes boys, there is concern about