

P02-131

THE ROLE OF THE CLINICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS IN AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR OF ADOLESCENTS

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Aim: The aim of investigation is the examination of the role of clinical and social factors in genesis of formation of adolescent aggression.

Materials and methods: During 2000-2006 years 977 adolescents were examined by the complex psychological-psychiatric expertise. A middle age of the patients compiled 16,7 (±1,05).

Results: Among the examined adolescents in 57,9% the organic disorder was principally diagnosed, 18,3% of them revealed the disorders of schizophrenic spectrum, 8,5% compiled the forming personal disorder, another nosological stations were qualified in 10,3% of adolescents. The analyses of the consummated acts showed that 61,2% of adolescents were accused in hard and very hard aggressive-violent acts against personality (murder, the infliction of leaden physical injuries with lethal exit and sexual delicts). 1/3 of adolescent delinquents were in the station of drunkenness during committing a crime. Nearly 50% were recognized irresponsible because of mental disorder. The study of microsocial factors elicited that more then 80% of adolescents were accomplished in conditions of parents deprivation, 65% of parents abused alcohol. 55% of the children had tendency to early forms of antisocial behaviour.

Conclusion: An essential role in formation of early aggression interpersonal relations perform, negative family influence is determinate and lead to social and psychological alienation of a child. Negative socialization of interpersonal relations comes out on the one hand through the open conflict with other people, contrariwise, trough transference of basis activity to such spheres as abuse of psychoactive substances that aggravate their exasperation and aggression.