

P02-322 - INTEGRATIVE APPROACHES IN THE THERAPY OF THE COMORBID CONDITIONS

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Objectives: Study of the clinical features in the group of somatoform and psychosomatic disorders.

Materials: The results of clinical and epidemiological study of 2181 patients (average age-54 ± 0.8) are presented.

Methods: inventory for clinical-anamnestic behavior sign of adaptation form of disease of patients with comorbid phenomenon and standard scales for value of anxiety and depressions were used.

Results: The homogeneous group of disorders in which somatic as well as psychical symptoms are equivalent 6,7 (P< 0,05). The phenomenon of comorbidity as the independent clinical adaptive mechanism was revealed 8,3 (P< 0,05). In the research group the positive response for the psychotropic therapy was registered 5,3 (P< 0,05).

Conclusion: The phenomenon of comorbidity in practice area reduces to new understanding of the coexistence of the psychic and somatic register, illustrates the possibility of the valuation of indicator of quality of manifestation of symptom and syndrome in context of social functioning. The social functioning is the indicator of quality and optimization of the diagnostic and therapeutic processes, which are demanding independent culturally dependent diagnostic directives from existing classifications (ICD-10, DSM-IV). The somatic symptom is the integral part of psychopathologic syndromes.