

CLINICAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN PATIENTS WITH PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

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The relevance of the study. The pathological hobbies are often the first signs of the debut of schizophrenia in the structure of syndrome of overvalued entities, “metaphysical intoxication, “rise of schizoid” (Akiskal K.K., Savino M., Akiskal H.S., 2005; Evans C. E, Bowman C.H., Turnbull O.H., 2005; Grube M., 2002; Ivanez A., Blanco C., de Castro I.P., Fernandez - Piqueras J, 2003; Steinbauer M., Taucher J., 2001). Occurring gradation of the abnormal hobbies are mostly descriptive in nature. “Pathological hobbies require careful study of the clinical structure due to the weak development of pathological qualifications, the complexity of differentiation from other abnormal (Anderson S.W., Damasio H., Damasio A. R., 2005; Grant F., Kim S., Potenza M., 2003; Langle G., Siemssen G., Hornberger S., 2000; Moller P., Husby R., 2000; **The purpose is** the study of clinical aspects of social and cognitive functioning in patients with paranoid schizophrenia.

Key words: paranoid schizophrenia, psychopathological method, pathological hobbies, hereditary burden, an icon, dysfunctional inheritance, negative symptoms

Material and methods:

We study 42 patients with paranoid schizophrenia aged 18-45 years were examined by clinical and psychopathological method. All patients were examined using a specially designed scheme of the history of the disease, reflecting the specifics of the ongoing development. The assessment of premorbid personal characteristics was carried out on the basis of anamnestic data obtained from the words of the patient and his relatives. In addition to the clinical methods of examination, the results of the experimental psychological study were taken into account: the elimination of the fourth excess, the allocation of essential features, a test for classification, an icon, a personal questionnaire MMPI. The use of the PANSS scale made it possible to assess the severity of psychopathological, mainly negative symptoms.

Results.

During the study, we found that the age preferred for the onset of pathological hobbies in patients with paranoid schizophrenia belonged to the period up to 29 years (86.6%). Of these, at 11.0% of cases the development interests was in preschool, at 22.0% in primary school, 37.8% in adolescence and youth periods, and only 15.8% in adulthood. In the remaining 13.3% of observations pathological hobbies arose after 30 years. The obtained data correspond to the generally accepted opinion about the characteristic reference of hobby formation to the childhood and adolescence.

The prescription of occurrence of pathological hobbies was also analyzed. In half of the cases pathological hobbies had a prescription of occurrence from 5 years to 20 years which is testimony to their strong stability. In one third of the examined patients, the duration of abnormal hobbies ranged from 20 to 40 years, and in 9.8% of patients it was above 40 years. And only 7.3% of cases of abnormal interests lasted a less significant period, ranging from 1 to 4 years. The above confirms the significant stability of the studied pathological interests. In addition to the characteristics of the age of onset and duration of the studied pathological hobbies, their interaction with the dynamics of schizophrenic spectrum disorders was assessed separately. The distribution of patients depending on the ratio of the terms of occurrence of pathological hobbies and disorders of the schizophrenic circle showed that in half of the observations pathological hobbies arose in close connection with disorders of the schizophrenic circle: shortly before the onset of the underlying disease (21.9%), simultaneously (6.1%) or shortly after the schizophrenic debut (24.4%). In

37.8% of cases, abnormal hobbies were formed long before the manifestation of schizophrenic spectrum disorders. And only in 10% of patients abnormal interests appeared on the background of a long course of the underlying disease. These results confirm a generally accepted relationship between the formation of abnormal interest with the debut of schizophrenic disorders circle. The analysis of hereditary burden on mental diseases did not find the connection between the existing dysfunctional inheritance and the formation of abnormal interests. Burdened psychopathological inheritance to a greater extent affected the development of the underlying disease than abnormal hobbies. To clarify the conditions for the formation of abnormal hobbies, indicators were taken into account both generally favorable and immediately preceding their beginning. These included: premorbid personal characteristics, concomitant somatic and neurological deviations, features of social and family status, psychotraumatic events. The retrospective analysis allowed to distinguish three groups of factors contributing to the emergence of pathological hobbies: biological, characterological and psychosocial. Biological factors included the presence of residual organic insufficiency in half of the observations. 17.1% of patients with this pathology was mainly congenital in nature. In the anamnesis there was heavy during pregnancy prematurity post- term or time of birth, birth by section, with stimulation, forceps, umbilical cord entanglement, low Apgar score, asphyxia. In childhood, such patients are often observed in a neurologist due to developmental delay, hyperkinetic syndrome, headaches. In 21.9% of cases there was acquired organic brain damage caused by traumatic brain injuries, meningitis, vascular diseases, severe intoxication. In 9.8% of cases - a combination of congenital and acquired residual organic insufficiency. In the remaining 51.2% of cases organic insufficiency was absent. In all the above cases it was possible to speak only about organic insufficiency. In anamnesis patients were registered cerebro-asthenic complaints, fatigue, meteosensitivity, difficulty concentration, mild memory disorders.

Patients with current, gross organic diseases of the central nervous system were excluded from the study. Organic insufficiency acted as an additional factor that contributed to the emergence of such personal traits as rigidity, thoroughness, pedantry, a tendency to long, intense affective reactions, indirectly facilitating super valuable fixation on the object of interest. In 62.2% of patients from early childhood or later in the characterological warehouse appeared stuck radical. 15,9% of patients had chronic somatic diseases in the compensation stage (congenital hemolytic anemia, congenital heart disease, peptic ulcer, bronchial asthma, rheumatism, chronic bronchitis). It was difficult to assess the impact of somatic pathology on the occurrence of abnormal hobbies. Premorbid characteristics of patients are distributed in descending order as follows: schizoid (40,2%), epileptoid (20,7%), hyper-optimal (15,8%), hysterical (9,8%), mixed (6,1%), unstable (3,7%) and paranoid (3,7%). In all cases premorbid personality traits did not go beyond the accentuation of character. Patients of the most widespread group of a schizoid personal warehouse, mainly male, in the childhood gave preference to creative, gambling or simple game interests which quite often became a basis for the subsequent formation of abnormal hobbies.

The beginning of abnormal hobbies related to 12-15 years, long before the debut of schizophrenic spectrum disorders. In addition to abnormal hobby was typical and normal hobbies. Schizoids, characterized by a tendency to autism and fantasizing, originality, multidirectional volitional activity, his hobbies associated with the field of a kind of "art", scientific interests, "spiritual" development and collecting. It was for this group of patients was characterized by a close connection of developing pathological interest with metaphysical intoxication. Schizoid patients preferred to plunge into their unproductive, unusual up to pretentiousness hobbies in isolation, secretly from others. Despite the seemingly weak emotional intensity, indifference to the case of interest, they devoted most of their free time without long breaks for many years. The duration of pathological hobbies in schizoid patients averaged from 10 to 20 years. Patients-epileptoid also mostly men, as children were prone to creativity, collecting and self- improvement, which are then sometimes converted to the pathological hobby.

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Conclusions.

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