



PERSON ACCENTUATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANXIETY-PHOBIC SINDROM

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The thesis presents methods of detection and ways of correction of anxiety and phobic syndrome. These studies have shown that Intraverts are common type of person in morbidity with anxiety-phobic sindrom. Therefore, in addition to the basic therapy in patients with anxiety-phobic syndrome, psychoprophylactic psychotherapy was used, which led to early recovery, effective treatment, as well as lengthening the period of remission.

Keywords: anxiety-phobic syndrome, phobia, anxiety, psychological tests, Ayzenk, Spilber –Khanin.

The basis of study is to investigate deeper the increasing number of patients with anxiety-phobic sindrom by medical psychologists of this disease. It should be noted that mostly the youth, able-bodied citizens suffer with this disease. It has been done many researches in the origin of anxiety-phobic sindrom caused by personal features by several psychologists. Person is differed by his direction, ability, character, fature and the type (Z.R.Ibodullaev.2009). Pscogenetics was founded by G.B.Segalin that he has shown the relationship of possible changes of personal features with gene (T.M.Adizova. 2015). I.P.Pavlov has tried to prove the relationship of all personal features are related with central nervous system and signal system (E.D.Khomskaya. 2008). But Leongard suggested studying of person by dividing them into 10 types basen on their position in society and personal attitude. Later E.Krechmer suggested to study the



person by connection of his body structure, but Ayzenk separated the persons into 2 types in his observations (K.Solso.2012). Nowadays possible pathologic conditions, diseases i.e. anxiety-phobic syndrome are determined by dividing persons into three types with different origin and different clinical changes.

The aim of research: To study the patients with anxiety-phobic syndrome by neuropsychologic disorders with connection of personal types .

Materials and methods of research: 38 patients with neurosis were under the observation. Research was conducted in women and their average was $33,5 \pm 2,7$. In patients were performed: general therapeutic examinations –biochemical, ECG, EchoCG, psychological test by Ayzenk survey for determination of person, Spilber –Khanin for determination of anxiety.

Obtained results: 33.8% of the patients extrovert, 65.4% introvert, 0.8% neurotic patients were detected. The main neuropsychologic syndromes –anxiety, fear, ill-naturedness, alarm, changing in moods were detected in 78.8% of the patients. Reactive anxiety index in extroverts $22,4 \pm 1,8$, in introverts 46.2 ± 2.4 , neurotic persons 28.6 ± 1.6 . Personal anxiety – in extroverts 29.7 ± 1.6 , in introverts $59,5 \pm 3,4$, neurotic persons - 31.8 ± 2.4 . Introverts are common type of person in morbidity with anxiety-phobic syndrome, their personal reactive and especially personal anxiety are in higher level. We came to such conclusion that possible anxiety-phobic syndrome in neurotic persons is moderate level, in extroverts - less level. Patients neuropsychologic disorders (anxiety, fear, alarm, ill-naturedness, changing in moods) was connected with the types of person and his case history.

Conclusion: Because of morbidity with anxiety-phobic syndrome is common in introverts, it is necessary to perform in patients general therapeutic examinations, psychologic examinations by Ayzenk survey for determination of the type of



person. Nowadays to apply the methods of psychoprophylactics against anxiety-phobic syndrome and to perform suggestive therapy and autotraining detecting introvert persons among healthy population is one of the main tasks of neuropsychologists.