**IQRO JURNALI / 2023**
GUVOHNOMA № 060680
E-ISSN : 2181-4341

VOL–2 ISSUE–1
https://wordlyknowledge.uz/

# CLINICAL FEATURES OF PHARMACORESISTANT DEPRESSIONS WITH COMORBID PERSONALITY DISORDERS

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**Abstract:** The relevance of studying depressive disorders today is due to their high prevalence and low quality of diagnosis, negative impact on the development, course, prognosis of many somatic diseases, indicators of working capacity and quality of life of patients, high socio-economic significance of depression associated with mystery. This study is of particular importance due to the fact that depressive disorders cause deterioration of the psycho-emotional state of the population in different age groups and social groups.

**Keywords:** Depressive disorder, psychoemotional state, quality of life.

**Introduction:** the relevance of the problem of studying depressive disorders today is associated with an increase in the number of depressive disorders from year to year in general [1-5]. In recent years, many studies have been conducted to study the comorbidity of depressive disorders. When studying the contingent of patients with depressive pathology in psychiatric hospitals, 11.8% of patients with endogenous depression found its combination with personality disorder [6-12]. Most of the studies conducted in recent years have focused not only on factors affecting the clinical manifestations of depression, but also on factors that provide information about the features of the further course of the disease and its nosological relationship [13-20].

Therefore, it is important to study the features of the constitutional factors that form depressive disorders and their dynamics [21-32]. At the same time, when studying this problem in the population of patients with depressive disorders, in some cases there is a tendency to limit attention only to the use of standardized psychodiagnostic and clinical methods, in others - only a clinical and psychopathological approach, confirmation of their data and statistical evaluation are difficult [33-41]. In this regard, a holistic analysis of the patient's personality is important, including a clinical and psychopathological approach and the use of various psychodiagnostic methods [42-55]. To date, there are several directions in assessing the relationship of personality traits with the formation of depressive pathology. According to foreign researchers, constitutional and genetic features play a crucial role in the formation of depressive disorders, they consider them to determine the further direction and manifestation of the disease [56-61]. In many literatures, personality disorder complicates the course and clinical picture of depression and is among the symptoms requiring psychotherapeutic treatment [62-70].

**The purpose of the study:** optimization of comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation support for patients with depressive disorders, taking into account constitutional and personal characteristics when choosing methods of psychocorrective influence.

**Materials and methods of the study:** the study included 54 women aged 25 to 40 years who are on inpatient treatment in the Samarkand Regional Psychiatric Hospital. The criteria for the selection of patients were the presence of depressive disorder and personality disorders at the time of hospitalization, as well as therapeutic resistance to prescribed psychotropic drugs observed for three weeks. Clinical-psychopathological and clinical-catamnestic methods were chosen as research methods. In the course of the study, the Hamilton Anxiety and Depression Scale (HDRS, HARS), the Spielberger-Hanin Anxiety Questionnaire were used to assess the severity of depression and anxiety, and the Minnesota Multidimensional Personality

Questionnaire (MMPI) was used to determine personality traits.

**The results of the study and their discussion:** these affective disorders were attributed to the most frequent severe depressive disorders (F 10) according to ICD-32.3 and were detected in 35% of patients. Severe periodic depressive disorder (F 33.2) - women 30%. Moderate depressive disorder (F 32.1) was observed in 20% of women. For adaptation disorder due to prolonged depressive reaction (F 43.21) - 10% of women and depressive disorder of moderate severity (F 33.1) - 5% of the surveyed. Affective disorders were characterized by anxiety and hypo-thymia, hypochondria, slowness of movement and thinking, pessimistic assessment of their future, only 9 patients had mixed anxiety-depressive disorder. 10 patients had congruent delirium (self-deprecation, self-blame, hypochondriac delirium). According to anamnestic data, 70% of the examined women had psychosomatic diseases (bronchial asthma, irritable bowel syndrome, neurodermatitis), the dynamics of these conditions had a clear periodicity, usually seasonal. These conditions had clinical symptoms close to disguised depressions.

Pathopsychological, psychodiagnostic and experimental psychological studies were conducted in order to study the possible relationship between the personality structure and the nosological affiliation of depressive disorder. Using MMPI, five main constitutional personality types characteristic of patients with depressive disorder were identified: schizoid personality disorder - in 20 patients (37%), emotionally unstable - in 16 (29.6%), hysterical - in 8 (14.8%); anxiety - in 5 (9.2%), ananastics - in 6 patients (11.1%).

According to the results of the study, severe depressive disorder was revealed in women with schizoid personality disorder, in which sensitivity, hypersensitivity, slight vulnerability and sensitivity were determined. Against the background of the influence of the provoking situation, severe and extremely severe depressive disorders on the Hamilton scale easily arose. Moderate depression was found in 37% of patients, the occurrence of which was associated with family conflicts. In patients with anxiety personality disorder on the Hamilton scale, severe depression was detected in 80% of cases, moderate and severe depressive disorders — in 20% of cases. They had such characteristic features as impressionability, vulnerability, a tendency to anxious fear behind exaggerated introspection.

Moderate depressive disorder on the Hamilton scale was detected in 6 patients with a hysterical personality type, who also had hysteria in the form of a tendency to fantasize, a need for recognition, external eccentricity, originality of interests and hobbies. by the presence of turnout. At the same time, the characteristics of reactive lability, mood swings, demonstrativeness, a tendency to manipulative behavior, a pronounced need to please others, egocentrism, brightness with superficiality of emotional manifestations, ambition and overestimation of one's own capabilities were determined.

With an emotionally unstable personality type, moderate depression on the Hamilton scale was more common (70%), and only 3 patients were diagnosed with severe depression. In the personality structure of these patients, there are distinct signs of emotional lability, impressionability, a tendency to self-destructive actions, sometimes deviations in the sphere of drives, obvious impulsivity and instability in the formation of object-interpersonal relationships.

An ananastic personality type was detected in 12% of patients and was characterized by the formation of obsessive-compulsive symptoms and the development of moderate depressive disorder. Clinically, along with depressive symptoms, doubts, obsessive fears, fixation on negative memories of the past were observed. This type of personality is characterized by the

following traits: shyness, a tendency to blame, indecision, uncertainty, shyness, doubt, low self-esteem, communication difficulties, dependence on order and authority. The patients made excessively high demands on their personality and the results of their activities, unrealistic, inflated goals, striving for perfection and a sense of guilt due to the impossibility of achieving it.

**Conclusion.** The formation of depression in all those who took part in the survey had a negative impact on work, self-esteem, attitude to family and adaptation in society. All women were characterized by a significant decrease in physical health indicators, during the study it was revealed that patients do not withstand normal physical exertion, increase the time spent on doing their work, difficulties in habitual activities.

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