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STUDY OF THE DOMINANT SIGNS OF A MANIFEST ATTACK OF SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH THE USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

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Abstract: Problems with differential diagnosis and prognosis of the disease have long occupied psychiatrists. According to scientists, nosologically "pure" cases of mental disorders, especially endogenous ones, are relatively rare. In this direction, it should be noted that the development of diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia is relevant in combination with the consumption of various psychoactive substances, since the prevalence of the consumption of such substances in patients with schizophrenia is very important. The combination of mental illness with addiction in modern conditions comorbid pathology, in fact, is considered as a form of bilateral diagnosis.
Key words: Schizophrenia, use of psychoactive substances, mental illness, addiction.

Introduction: Compliance. Since the 2020s, synthetic drugs have dominated the drug market in many countries and have a significant negative impact on the health of the population [1-5]. Ongoing clinical studies on the effects have been fragmented and few in number [6-10]. The relevance of the problem of research and differential diagnosis of psychotic disorders that occur in people who consume these drugs has not been limited to Narcology for a long time [11-18]. Despite the fact that the official statistics on psychosis related to drug use are very limited, clinicians continue to note this pathology [19-25].

The combination of several factors significantly complicates diagnostic search due to a mutual violation of the characteristics of the clinical picture, which requires separate approaches from the doctor to the treatment of such conditions [26-35]. Modern researchers in their scientific work conclude that the problem of the coexistence of psychopathology and the use of psychoactive substances is equally relevant for all countries of the world, regardless of their social, cultural or other characteristics [37-45]. The presence of a problem of combined pathology, high rates of the disease, the absence of a single approach to the development and treatment of the qualifications of such patients, as well as confirmation of the fact that the world scientific community has a great interest in this issue, of course. mark the relevance of the problem of combining mental pathology with the use of mentally active substances as extremely high [46-53]. Patients who are not addicted to drugs, but at the same time "experiment" with drugs, develop abortive or advanced schizophreniform symptoms, often acute, less prolonged, seek psychiatric help [54-61]. At all stages of providing specialized care (from ambulance to hospital day and night), there is a tendency to hide the facts of drug use by patients and their relatives, which significantly complicates the qualifications of observed psychotic disorders. it often leads to incorrect conclusions, as well as negative social consequences [62-73].

The purpose of the study: Identification of the dominant symptoms in the manifest attack of schizophrenia caused by the use of new potentially dangerous drugs and schizophreniform psychoses against the background of the consumption of psychoactive substances.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted in 2019-2022 on the basis of a psycho-neurological dispensary. We examined 32 male patients with paranoid schizophrenia with Narcological pathology, as well as individuals hospitalized with schizophreniform psychosis due to the use of psychoactive substances. The average age is 26±8 years, the duration of the disease is from 1 to 5 years. All studied patients were treated in a psychiatric hospital, the duration of which is from 21 to 75 days. Patients were divided into two groups: a core group with a

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diagnosis of schizophrenia triggered by PAS use (17 people) and a comparison group with a diagnosis of acute schizophreniform disease associated with PAS use (15 people). Clinical psychopathological methods have been used as the main research methods; clinical and anamnestic; clinical observation; positive and negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS); statistical; immunochromatographic and enzyme immunoassay of urine for drugs.

Diagnosis of" Paranoid schizophrenia"," addiction syndrome", determination of the type of withdrawal of the disease was carried out in accordance with the diagnostic criteria of ICD-10. In principle, the principle of unity of symptomatology and general trends of the schizophrenic process is taken. In the chemical-toxicological Department of the clinical diagnostic laboratory of the Narcological dispensary, a study was carried out on the amount of psychoactive substances from the urine analysis of all subjects. With the help of medical equipment, an immunochromatographic analysis method, enzyme immunoassay, was applied, approved by a specialized system based on chromatography and chromato-mass spectrometry.

Statistical processing of the data obtained "statistical package for Social Sciences" SPSS, v.20 program. Checking the normality of the distribution of signs was carried out using the Shapiro-Wilks test. A non-parametric Mann-Whitney level test was applied to assess the importance of statistical differences in the absence of a simple distribution.

Results and discussion. As a result of the use of new psychoactive substances, polymorphic psychotic disorders are increasingly occurring or can even lead to death. Psychotic disorders that arise after the ingestion of new potentially dangerous psychoactive substances are often persistent, and sometimes irreversible, causing serious medical and social problems.

In addition, among the consequences of the use of this medication, clearly provoked attacks of schizophrenia are identified. The danger is that it is enough to use the drug once to start the schizophrenia process. Most often, manifest psychoses, which originally appeared as an exogenous Type, later acquire an endoform color. During the clinical survey, it turned out that patients who consume “constructor” drugs do not know which substance and in what dosage they took, indicating only the method of taking a psychophaolic substance, its jargon name. And the structure of the substance received by the patient is reliably established by the method of immunochromatographic analysis of urine for drugs. Gallucinatory-delusional symptoms are expressed by a mass of psychosensory disorders. Symptoms of schizophrenia are manifested in the form of mental automatism, fragmentation of thinking, delusion of harassment and relationships, auditory hallucinations, depersonalization disorders, apatic diseases, dementia with pseudoparalytic syndrome. Often, paraphrenization of delusional ideas, bypassing the stages of Magnan's law, occurs with the addition of catatonic and gebefren-like excitation. The duration of prolonged psychosis is on average up to 2-3 months.

Such conditions require urgent therapeutic measures and hospitalization in a Neuropsychiatric Hospital, since it is very difficult to distinguish between the exacerbation of endogenous disease and the primary medical care stages of exogenous toxic psychosis, especially when the history of addiction is rejected. Therefore, often there are controversial issues between psychiatrists and narcologists about the origin of psychosis, as well as about the triage of patients.

According to the results of the study, a predominance of hallucinations and delusional symptoms was found, catatonic gebephrenic, affective, psychopathic symptoms did not manifest significantly.

In the core group, 17 out of 17 (100%) developed delusional disorder associated with the onset of the use of new potentially dangerous psychoactive substances ($p<0,01$); in the comparison group, such signs were detected in only 9 out of 16 (56,25%). According to these indicators, it can be considered that the use of "designer" drugs significantly activates the endogenous process with the manifestation of delusional symptoms and constant disruption of the thinking process. In turn, hallucination disorders are equally expressed in both groups and are not significant. The average experience of drug use in the main group is 6±6 years, in the comparison group - 10±9 years. It was found that not all studied patients who had previously consumed herbal

preparations had acute psychotic conditions that required urgent medical attention. It should also be noted that against the background of the use of drugs of the "new generation" in the comparison group, the development of schizophreniform psychotic seizures is recorded not immediately, but several years later. According to the data obtained, this period varies from 1 to 5 years (on average 2,5 years or 3±2 years).

Conclusion. Thus, according to the results of the study and analysis of the groups of patients examined, it can be reliably noted that the consumption of new potentially dangerous psychoactive substances is one of the triggers for the development of schizophrenia.

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