

Psychophysiological and Ethnogenetic Peculiarities of Patients with Neurotic Disorders

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Objectives: Individual ethnogenetic and psychophysiological characteristics influence on peculiarities of risk, incidence, diagnosis, and course of a number of diseases.

Methods: An investigation of ethnogenetic characteristics (on phenotypic variants (PhV)) was performed in comparison with psychophysiological parameters (temper structure, personality anxiety, and parameters of strength, stability and mobility of the nervous system (NS)) of 123 patients with neurotic disorders and 105 persons without them.

Results: Patients with neurasthenia represented more often Alpine PhV (30.56%); patients with anxious disorders represented more often Dinaric (18.64%), Armenoid (11.86%), and Paleo-European (11.86%) PhVs; patients with somatoform disorder more often represented Alpine (28.57%), Atlanto-Baltic (21.43%), and Uralic (10.71%) PhVs. Among patients with neurotic disorders presence of PhVs, which were non-typical for the general population (Atlanto-Baltic and Armenoid PhVs), was also determined. Patients of Alpine PhV demonstrated a high rigidity (91.66%), personality anxiety (80.00%), reaction pace (83.33%), a moderate NS stability (46.34%), and a low NS mobility (48.00%), which were a prerequisite for neurasthenia formation. Patients of Atlanto-Baltic, Uralic, and Alpine PhVs predominantly showed a high rigidity (94.11%), a moderate extraversion (52.94%) and reaction pace (64.70%), a low NS activeness (76.74%) and stability (47.05%), which were associated with somatoform disorders. Patients of Dinaric, Armenoid, and Uralic PhVs demonstrated a high personality anxiety (78.75%), emotional excitability (84.61%), extraversion (69.23%), passivity (76.47%) and inertness (42.85%) of nervous processes, and a moderate NS stability (54.17%), which were factors of anxious disorders formation.

Conclusions: These data should be taking into account in diagnosis and treatment of neurotic disorders.