

European psychiatry. The journal of the European psychiatric association.

March, 2016, Vol. 33, p. 231-232

Korostiy V., Kozhyna H., Melamud K., Platyniuk O. Clinical features of neurotic disorders in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)/ *European psychiatry.*

The journal of the European psychiatric association. March, 2016, Vol. 33, p. 231-232

Introduction. According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, internally displaced persons are persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes, in particular as a result of extreme situations, and who have not crossed an state border.

As of May 21, 2015 UNHCR has information about 1,299,800 IDPs.

Aim: to study clinical features of neurotic disorders in IDPs.

Methods. We have a complex psychopathological and psychodiagnostic research 97 IDPs in volunteer center, located at the central train station in Kharkiv.

Results: 75.9% of IDPs observed have violations of adaptation: long-term depressive reaction (F 43.21) and predominant disturbance of other emotions (F 43.23). The men reactive alarm indicators (average - $37,7 \pm 3,0$), were higher than trait anxiety (average - $32,6 \pm 2,9$). On the contrary, women figures trait anxiety (average - $38,6 \pm 2,9$) were higher than reactive anxiety (average - $34,7 \pm 3,0$). Severity of depressive symptoms also slightly prevailed in women. The mean score on the Hamilton scale for men was $17,0 \pm 2,3$ points, women - $18,0 \pm 2,3$ points.

Test results on a scale of quality of life showed no significant differences between men and women.

We have developed a medical and psychological support system to correct the neurotic disorders in IDPs.

Conclusions. The majority of people who left the ATO zone have psychoemotional disorders of different severity and require a further correction in the specialized medical institutions.