



ABSTRACT BOOK



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MECHANISMS OF THE SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DEPRESSION

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Introduction. The progressive increase of cases of suicides in the world needs to be studied in terms of its pathogenesis as the most topical problem of scientific researches. A person suffering from depression is 35 times more likely to commit suicide than a healthy individual (from 45 to 60% of all suicides in the world make depressed patients).

Aim. The aim of our study was to investigate the basic mechanisms of formation of suicidal behavior in young patients with psychogenic depression.

Materials and methods. We have carried out a comprehensive survey of 96 patients of both sexes, aged 18 - 35 years with depressive disorders (F41.2, F43.21), with various forms of suicidal behavior. The control group consisted of 40 patients with similar forms of pathology at the age of 18 - 35 years without any signs of suicidal behavior. We used the following methods: clinical, psychopathological, clinical and anamnestic, psychodiagnostic, determination of serotonin and melatonin in the blood, the study of gene polymorphism and LRRTM4 and ACP1.

Results of research. Analyzing the metabolic abnormalities in the biogenic amine groups belonging to different nosological manifestations and varying the intensity of the depression we determined that both group of patients characterized by specific symptoms. Patients with suicidal behavior, which was caused by an acute reaction to stress, there was a decrease in the excretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline night period during the day. Enhancement of serotonin and melatonin decrease blood concentration in this group was less pronounced in comparison with others. In individuals with high result values on the Hamilton scale of depression and other depression scales to determine shown the greatest increase in the concentration of serotonin in the blood and the lowest levels of melatonin in the blood plasma.

Conclusions. Obtained data allowed us to develop a comprehensive system of pathogenetically substantiated correction of suicidal behavior within the acute stress response, including the combined use of pharmacological and psychotherapeutic influence, as well as psychoeducational programs.