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**THE ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF TEENS
WITH PATHOLOGY OF SENSORY SYSTEM**

Introduction. Considering the significant proportion of children with disabilities with sensory impairments, there is now a need to conduct scientific research into the complex of medical and social rehabilitation problems for them. So, the determination of prenosological signs of mental health disorders with a further correction by primary psychoprophylaxis, is an extremely relevant area of modern psychohygiene.

Materials and methods. We check personality characteristics of senior pupils aged from 14 to 19 years old, who were studying in boarding schools for children with pathology of sensory system. Four groups were under study: deaf teenagers, hard of hearing teens, blind and visually impaired pupils.

It was applied test HSPQ by R.Cattell (adapted version) for studying their emotional-volitional and communicative features. For teenagers with vision problems we used special modification of the questionnaire involved the translation of the test material into an auditory modality.

Results. Essential number of pupils showed absence of accentuation: in group of blind teens at such factors as self-control (94,2 %), verification and realism (54,3 %). In group of deaf teens large value of this sign was founded for such characteristics as excitability (89,5%), realism (89,4 %) and self-control (73,6 %). For visually impaired pupils it was observed absence of accentuation mainly by emotionality (64,0 %), self-confidence (65,1 %) and boldness (70,5 %); for hard of hearing teens in top positions were boldness (76,7 %), leadership (80,0 %) and group dependence (93,3%).

However, there were detected some accentuations among pupils with pathology of sensory system by different personality characteristics: in group of blind teens third part of respondents recognized presence of accentuation like self-sufficiency, group dependence, egocentrism and reticence; majority of deaf pupils declared low credibility (84,2 %) and caution (52,6 %).

Conclusion. Thus, the majority of the surveyed students of the specialized schools for children with impairments of sensory system (from 54.3% to 94.2% by separate scales) belong to persons with normative psychological characteristics and absence of accentuation. This means that a typical student has a set of well-developed emotional-volitional and communicative properties, which includes such character traits as sociability, discretion, caution, high normative behavior and group dependence.

However, the presence of chronic pathology associated with limiting the perception of the environment, under the conditions of unfavorable factors of the learning environment, exacerbates such unfavorable accentuated features, such as excessive openness on the background of increased emotionality, and the opposite – egocentrism on the background of group dependence and low self-sufficiency.