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DER SAMMLUNG WISSENSCHAFTLICHER ARBEITEN

ZU DEN MATERIALIEN DER INTERNATIONALEN WISSENSCHAFTLICH-PRAKTISCHEN KONFERENZ

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Results: The following indicators on the scale of self-assessment of anxiety Ch.D. Spielberger - Yu.L. Hanina were obtained: significant- 11 (57.91%) men and 8 (29.17%) women, moderate in 5 (26.31%) men and 12 (50%) women, low in 3 (15.78%) men and 5 (20.83%) women. We also obtained the following indicators on the hospital scale of anxiety and depression: subclinical anxiety in 5 (26.31%) men and 9 (37.5%) women, clinical anxiety in 14 (73.69%) men and 15 (62.5%)) women, subclinical depression in 7 (36.84%) men and 13 (54.17%) women; clinical depression in 12 (63.16%) men and 11 (45.83%) women.

Conclusions. The incidence of anxiety and depressive symptoms is higher in male patients, which contradicts the data of other authors, so it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study in the gender aspect and pay more attention to psychotherapeutic effects on this fact.

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GENDER FEATURES OF THE PERCEPTION OF THE DISEASE BY THE FAMILY OF A PATIENT WITH DEMENTIA

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UKRAINE

Relevance: Dementia is a mental disorder that causes a deterioration in mental abilities, memory, ability to navigate in time and space, and later the ability to recognize objects and people. Such symptoms eventually lead to a decrease in the ability to perform daily activities and communicate with others. During this mental disorder, patients may have the following symptoms: anger, confusion, suspicion that can lead to outbreaks of aggression. In the studied patients, in addition to impaired mental functions, physical capabilities and personality traits are also reduced. All the above symptoms disrupt the life not only of the patient but also of his immediate environment [1, p. 219].

Objective: to study the gender characteristics of the perception of the disease by the family of a patient with dementia

Materials and methods: we examined 59 families: the study involved 59 patients with dementia and their families (39 women and 20 men). All patients were treated at the Regional Clinical Psychiatric Hospital №3, family members were interviewed during a consultation with a doctor on treatment and care of the patient. The following psychodiagnostic techniques were used in the study: questionnaire "Type of family attitude to psychotropic drug therapy", "Structured interview scale to determine the attitude of family members to the disease (psychiatric diagnosis) in a relative."

Results: according to the questionnaire "Type of family attitude to therapy with psychotropic drugs": hostile type was in 9 (15.25%) families (4 (10.26%) women and 5 (25%) men), excluded type - 21 (35.6%) families (9 (23.08%) women and 12 (60%) men), manipulative type - 17 (28.81%) families (17 (43.58%) women), supportive type - 12 (20.34%) families (9 (23.08%) women and 3 (15%) men). According to the results of the method "Scale of structured interview to determine the attitude of family members to the disease (psychiatric diagnosis) in a relative» We received 29 (49.15%) families (14 (35.90%) women and 15 (75%) men) with adequate treatment of the disease of a loved one, 11 (18.64%) family members (10 (25.64%) women and 1 (5%) men) with a dramatic attitude to the disease and 19 (32.21%) family members (15 (38.46%) women and 4 (20%) men) with negative (destructive) attitude to the disease.

Conclusions: The results suggest that not all families are able to properly perceive the disease of an elderly relative, among men there was often an adequate type of attitude to the disease, but the questionnaire "Type of family attitude to psychotropic drugs" most often found a detached type of attitude. For women, there was no significant difference in the questionnaire "type of attitude to the disease", but in relation to the data in the questionnaire "Type of family attitude to therapy with psychotropic drugs", the most was the manipulative type of attitude. Therefore, in the future we will develop a system of psychological support and correction of undesirable forms of attitudes to the disease and attitudes to treatment with psychotropic drugs, taking into account the data on gender differences.

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