P03-266

STEROID AND THYREOID HORMONES AND NEUROTIC, STRESS-RELATED AND SOMATOFORM DISORDERS

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Objective: Study concentrations of steroid and thyreoid hormones in patients with neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders.

Methods: 35 patients with dissociative (conversion) disorders (ISD-10, F44), 29 patients with adjustment disorders (ISD-10, F43.2) and mentally healthy persons (27 persons) were investigated. Immunofermantal analysis for definition of concentration of steroid and thyreoid hormones were carried out.

Results: We have observed statistically significant increased level of cortizol (p< 0,05) in patients with adjustment disorders (635,04±48,69 nmol/l) in comparison with control and patients with dissociative (conversion) disorders (444,97±24,53 nmol/l and 443,13±23,00 nmol/l accordingly). The statistically significant the lowered maintenance of dehydroepiandrosteronum is characteristic for patients with adjustment disorders in comparison with control and patients of another group (3,9±0,26; 6,35±0,62 and 6,69±0,50 mkmol/l accordingly, p< 0,05). For patients with dissociative (conversion) disorders is characteristic the statistically significant increased level of triiodthyronin (1,71±0,12 nmol/l), in patients with adjustment disorders and mentally healthy persons this metric composed 1,26±0,02 nmol/l and 1,34±0,04 nmol/l accordingly. The level of thyroxin for the persons with dissociative (conversion) disorders differ from values of control and patients with adjustment disorders (23,68±2,07 pkmol/l; 17,64±1,43 pkmol/l and 14,69±0,53 pkmol/l accordingly, p< 0,05).

Conclusion: For patients with adjustment disorders is characteristic the statistically significant increased level of cortizol and the lowered maintenance of dehydroepiandrosteronum. Dissociative (conversion) disorders are formed in conditions of the raised maintenance thyreoid hormones and the physiological maintenance of steroid hormones. The investigation supported by project of RHSF №06-06-00691a, №07-06-95673и/M and №08-06-00284a.