P02-295 - MENTAL AND PSYCHOSOMATIC DISORDERS AT CHILDREN AND THE TEENAGERS WHO HAVE SUFFERED OWING TO CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

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Objective: 78 children and the teenagers. The first group - 6-11 years - 35 people (44,9%), the second group - 12-15 years - 43 people (55,1%).

Methods: kliniko-psychiatric, psychodiagnostic: «family Drawing», «the Nonexistent animal», a questionnaire «diagnostics presence of fears» by the Rostov medical university, EPI, a children's questionnaire of neurosises, uneasiness school.

Results: The raised weariness and uneasiness are revealed at the 51 ($65,4\pm5,4\%$) schoolchildren. Intensity and the emotional stress connected with school, were marked almost at the every second child with problems in study and at the every third in time pupil. These persons more often had psychosomatic diseases, school phobias, attention frustration, hyperactivity. 42 people ($53,8\pm5,6\%$) have been established the diagnosis of vegeto-vascular dystonia. It is children and the teenagers more often suffering allergic diseases, a squint, an enuresis, stutter. 12 ($15,4\pm4,1\%$) children and teenagers feel fear before to parents. The greatest quantity is necessary on "medical" fears - 22 people ($28,2\pm5,1\%$) among the fixed fears. Then the fears were distributed connected with causing of a physical damage - 16 people ($20,5\pm4,6\%$) and socially mediated fears - 11 people ($14,1\pm3,9\%$). Aggression has been fixed at 27 people ($34,6\pm5,4\%$) surveyed.

Conclusions: Psychological characteristics of children and the teenagers who have suffered owing to Chernobyl accident specify in high level neurotizen and family desadaptation, uneasiness, depressive, high degree neurotizen. The psychotherapy is the basic means of treatment and preventive maintenance in system of complex social-psychological rehabilitation: dezactual neurotic semiology; symptomatic psychocorrection; socially-psychological correction; individual and family correctional work.