THE PATHOGENIC AND PATOPSYCHOLOGY FACTORS OF AGORAFOBIA AND PANIC DISORDER PERFORMING IN UKRAINIAN POPULATION

B. Mykhaylov

Psychotherapy, Kharkov Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Kharkov, Ukraine

The high dynamics of sociotechnocratic development of modern society, improvement of the information technologies, scientific and technical achievements along with the improvement of the quality of life bring about the elevation of psychological and emotional tension, complication of an individual's behavioral patterns, and put forward harsh requirements to the integrative activities of all mental processes as a whole.

The following system-creating factors require a basic revision of the role and function of psychotherapy in modern medicine:

1. Evolution of concepts of psychosomatic and somatopsychic correlates.
2. Changes in the morbidity structure.
3. Resocialization of patients as an ultimate aim of the treatment process.
4. "Internal" tendencies in development of psychotherapy itself.
5. Psychological causes of diseases and factors of neurotization.
6. Rigidity of professional doctrines and organizational ways of providing healthcare for the population.

Psychological and sociological factors of neurotization of Ukrainian population have a number of peculiarities:

- sociopolitical instability of society;
- economical and ideological instability of society;
- loss of old ideals by the people and the lack of new ones;
- looking up to religious, mystic, occult and para-scientific systems;
- increase in the number of technological and natural disasters.

The changes in morbidity structure testify that a considerable increase in psychologically caused, somatization, psychosomatic and neurosomatic diseases with chronic course, and in borderline states is seen in Ukraine over the last years, especially agoraphobia and panic disorder. These illnesses are characterized by a wide psychoemotional range of symptoms with appropriate neurological, vegetative and somatic correlates.