

Interrelationship of microsocial conditions and peculiarities of development with specific character of psychic infantilism of patients with neurotic disorders

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Abstract

© Medwell Journals, 2015. The problem of premorbid peculiarities of personality and their influence on degree of psychic adaptation remains one of the most actual problem for medical psychology. One of the predisposing factors of neurotic disorders are infantile traits of personality and infantilism as psychopathologic syndrome. Insufficient level of psychological maturity of personality may have negative influence on the prognosis and course of neurotic disorders. In the capacity of causes of juvenilism the following disorders are considered: constitutional-genetic predisposition, slight cerebral affection, somatic (serious somatic diseases in childhood, frequent hospitalization, operative interventions) and psychosocial factors, the latter of which are less examined. The aim of this research is a study of correlation of microsocial conditions and psychophysiological peculiarities of development with specific character of juvenilism of the patients with neurotic disorders. Clinical-Psychopathological Method has been used as a main technique of studying of clinical peculiarities of psychic infantilism. The following characteristics of psychic infantilism have been studied: dependence, suggestibility, credulity, egocentrism, susceptibility to pathologic fantasy generation, prognostic competence, maximalism, impatience, fear of rejection, emotional instability, rigidity. The study deals with the specific character of the structure of juvenilism of patients with neurotic disorders (adaptation disorders, anxiety-phobic disorder and dissociation disorder). Correlations of characteristics of juvenilism by neurotic disorders with microsocial conditions and peculiarities of patients' developments have been presented. The results of investigation are: there are significant differences between microsocial data and peculiarities of the development in different groups of patients, the similar correlations between characteristics of juvenilism and microsocial data of the development in different groups of patients with anxiety-phobic and dissociative disorders have been revealed. The materials of the study may be useful for psychologists and psychotherapist by providing psychotherapy of the patients with neurotic disorders.

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Keywords

Microsocial conditions, Neurotic disorders, Pattern of education, Premorbid, Psychic infantilism juvenilism