
PSYCHOSOMATIC RELATIONSHIPS IN PATIENTS WITH BRONCHOPULMONARY PATHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the psychosomatic relationships in patients with bronchopulmonary pathology. The study involved 68 patients of the pulmonology department of the city clinical hospital of the city of Bukhara. The technique for determining the level of neuroticism and psychopathization (LNP) was used.

KEYWORDS: psychosomatic relationships, bronchopulmonary pathology, pulmonology department, tense rhythm, quality of life, development of borderline forms, neuropsychic pathology.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of somatopsychic and psychosomatic relationships is becoming more and more urgent every year. A tense rhythm, a decrease in the quality of life of a modern person contribute to the development of borderline forms of neuropsychic pathology. All this determines the need for timely diagnosis of neurotic disorders and psychopathic decompensations.

Purpose of the study: to determine the typology of borderline neuropsychiatric disorders in patients with bronchopulmonary pathology.

Research objectives: 1) determination of the level of neuroticism and psychopathization of pulmonological patients; 2) analysis of diagnostic and gender features of borderline mental pathology in pulmonological patients. The study involved 68 patients of the pulmonology department of the city clinical hospital of the city of Bukhara. The technique for determining the level of neuroticism and psychopathization (LNP) was used.

CONCLUSION

Analyzing the obtained data, it was possible to draw the following conclusions:

- 1) the formation of neuroticism and psychopathization is evenly distributed in the group of sick men, while in women the state of neuroticism prevails.
- 2) women turned out to be more resistant to the formation of the state of psychopathization, while the state of neuroticism occurred in them twice as often as in men.

3) the level of mental adaptation in bronchopulmonary pathology is higher and more harmonious in women than in men.

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