

INTERNAL PICTURE OF DISEASE

The Psychology studies aspects of influence of various diseases on the person and influence of the person features on somatic disease course that is two questions: 1. How does the person influence the disease? 2. How does the disease influence the person?

The influence of mental factors on the occurrence of disease was investigated by representatives of a psychosomatic direction. In their opinion, the person is responsible for occurrence of disease. Pirogov wrote, that (a spiritual excitement causes bleedings, cramps). Selier offered the theory of “stresses” in occurrence of various diseases. Various disputed situations at work and in the family, a situation of expectation, a long stain, and break of love affairs, relative’s death, and dissatisfaction of needs of needs can be psychogenic. In psychotraumatic situations the system of mutual relations of the person with an environment is broken, thus the unsoluble contradiction for the person, a situation of “failure” is framed. In case of stress physiological changes are observed: pulse and respiration, for example, become frequent, blood saturation by oxygen decreases. Peptic ulcers of stomach, bronchial asthma, and idiopathic hypertension, ect. Belong to psychosomatic disease. Among psychogenic diseases the most frequent are neuroses- functional frustration of the nervous system, which are the reaction of person psychotraumatic factors.

The most important mechanism of psychogenias is occurrence of diseases as are suggestion and self-suggestion. There is a concept about iatrogenic diseases and complications (греч. Iatros-the doctor, gennen-to generate). This are the disease which are the result of medical workers negative actions or statement. Medical workers are the most authoritative people for patients they charge them with their health. The doctors thoughtlessly told word can cause the patients depressions of mood, appetite, and disturbance of dreaming. Acquaintance of the patients with a case history is inadmissible as a patients absence of special knowledge generate various guesses, obsessional reflections according to his diagnosis and signs of disease. In psychology the concept of medical secret is important, that is the doctor has no right to disclose the data of the disease and diagnosis. The doctor should acquaint the patient with a regime of the department, briefly state a short of his illness, possible outcome of the disease, a prospect of the further treatment, to give the reference on a day regime and diet. The information should be dosed out, but it should dispel false representation and fears of the patient. During conversation

with patients it is necessary to adhere to equal quite tone. The doctor should inspire the hope for convalescence to the patient.

Internal picture of illness- the persons attitude to new circumstances of life (illness), and to him self in new circumstances (in a condition of illness).The experience of illness are those feelings, emotions, sensations, representation, psychogenic reactions which are the results of disease. There is pathological type of disease experience:

1. Depressive
2. Hysterical
3. Hypochiondrial

The patience attitude to the illness can be various: «struggle against illness», “illness shame”, «to obey illness», «to get use to it», «to excruciatingly experience it». The person’s reaction to illness depends on many factors: character of the disease, rate of development, patient representation of the disease, features of treatment, personal features of the patients

In 1982 M. BOUCHAL and R. KONECHNYI offer the type of classification of internal picture of illness:

1. Normal (correspond to an objective condition of the patient)
2. Scornful (underestimation of the gravity of the illness)
3. Denying (ignoring of the fact of illness)
4. Nozophobic (exaggerated fears concerning illness)
5. Hypochiondrial (immersing into illness)
6. Nozophilic (The patient is released from duties by means of illness)
7. Utilitarian (reserving of benefits from illness-material or moral)

Kvasenko and Zubarev (1980) consider that at a young and senile age divergences between subjective judgement of illness and its objective displays are the most expressed.

The complex of mental experience of the person bound to illness can be parted into four levels:

The first level - sensual, a level of sensation.

The second level-emotional, is bound to reaction to illness its signs and consequences.

The third level-intellectual is bound to the patient representation about the disease, to the reflections about the reasons and consequences

The fourth level-motivational is bound to certain patient attitude to the diseases, change of habitual way of life in conditions of illness, actualization of actions after the recovering.

Other diseases - somatogenias, result from complex influence of morbid corporal sensations and to a sensory level of reflection of the disease picture. Somatogenic harmfulness, influencing a brain, cause disturbances in physiological sphere.

The structure of somatogenias is various from neurosolike upto psychotic conditions.

Features of the person sick of various diseases.

Influence of cosmetic defects on IDP structure.

Atopic dermatitis and psoriasis are the most wide spread disease of the skin.

This diseases cause series of adverse situations for the patients, such as, chronic diseases with frequent exacerbations, a resistance to therapy, necessity of keeping of a diet, excruciating subjective experience of an each, feeling of shame, and discomfort at dialogue with people because of cosmetics defects. Frequently patients avoid contact to extraneous people. During the period of exacerbation people with dermal diseases have amplify irritability, hyperesthesia, there is a depressive mood, ideas of own inferiority, hypochondrial bracing on illness. During remission the above given signs disappear.

Patient with chronic somatopathies develop a negative social situation which is caused by an opportunity of serious operation, possible physical in ability and change of habitual way of life, impossibility of professional realization. Biological features of serious diseases are the long intoxication, disturbance of metabolic processes and attrition of an organism.

Clinical forms of a person changes are various: Disturbance of emotions (depression, euphoria), disturbance of motivational sphere (apathy, thoughtlessness), disturbance of criticism, disturbance of activity (aspontaneity).