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MENTAL COMPLICATIONS AND PSYCHOGENIC DISORDERS IN COVID-19

Resume: The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in early 2020, combined all the signs of an emergency situation: the high speed and scale of the spread of the disease, high mortality and the presence of risks to the population due to serious damage to health. as well as serious material losses and violations of normal living conditions of people. Studies show that the emotional reactions of the population demonstrate typical stages of responding to natural disasters as the severity of mental disorders gradually increases.

This article provides information about the mental complications of the coronavirus pandemic and the clinical features of mental disorders associated with it.

Keywords: mental disorder, psychogeny, COVID-19, pandemic, mental complications.

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ПСИХИЧЕСКИЕ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЯ И ПСИХОГЕННЫЕ РАССТРОЙСТВА ПРИ COVID-19

Резюме: Пандемия COVID-19, начавшаяся в начале 2020 года, объединила в себе все признаки чрезвычайной ситуации: высокую скорость и масштабы распространения заболевания, высокую смертность и наличие рисков для населения из-за серьезного ущерба здоровью. а также

серьезные материальные потери и нарушения обычных условий жизни людей. Исследования показывают, что эмоциональные реакции населения демонстрируют типичные этапы реагирования на стихийные бедствия по мере постепенного увеличения тяжести психических расстройств.

В этой статье представлена информация о психических осложнениях пандемии коронавируса и клинических особенностях психических расстройств при ней.

Ключевые слова: психическое расстройство, психогения, COVID-19, пандемия, психические осложнения.

Relevance. Over the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic has reached such a level that the need for a response has become extremely important[2]. The World Health Organization (WHO) is taking all measures by specialists to find effective measures to combat this phenomenon and develop a prevention strategy. to discuss the coronavirus pandemic, experts were invited not only in the field of epidemiology, healthcare, but also applied statistics, data processing, the use of digital technologies and new methods, social and natural sciences, research in the field of media and journalism and other related scientific disciplines..As for the direct impact of COVID-19 on the mental well-being of the population, more than 3,000 articles on this topic have already been published [3,5].

At the present stage of its development, humanity is faced with a global problem in the form of a new coronavirus infection COVID-19. The scale and extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy, social sphere and human health are still unknown[6]. The unpredictable nature of mutations and the rate of spread of the virus cause uncertainty and panic in the world community.

The pandemic has changed priorities in society. The increase in the number of infected and fatal cases has forced many countries to take drastic measures, including complete social isolation, the closure of preschool institutions and

educational institutions of various levels, the suspension of labor interaction at a number of industrial enterprises and the introduction of new forms.[4].

Fear and anxiety in these diseases have led to stressful reactions to possible or real threats at times when faced with uncertainty and self-doubt [5]. Thus, it becomes clear that people will experience additional fears in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic[4].

The constant fear of contracting coronavirus and significant changes in our daily lives increase the negative impact on the human psyche[1,6]. All these factors can upset even a healthy person. And in people who are weak in high nervous activity, this condition is more aggressive and naturally leads to destabilization of the mental state [2,3].

The purpose of the study. The aim of the study is to assess mental complications and psychogenic disorders in different age groups of people in the conditions of the COVID-19 epidemic.

Materials and methods of research. The object of the study is 65 respondents aged 56 to 17 years, they are divided into 6 age groups, namely: 25 respondents (1 group) in the age group of 14-17 years; 10 — 26-35 years (2 groups); 13 — 36-45 years (3 groups); 12 years-46-55 years (4th group); 6-56-64 years old

Research results. Studies have shown that the development of the COVID-19 epidemic has significantly affected the psycho-emotional state of people of different ages. The preventive measures taken were the same in all the surveyed population groups. The data that the respondents received about the epidemic was also contained from the same sources. The analysis of respondents' responses revealed a direct relationship between the level of awareness of infection and the level of anxiety ($r = +0.55$), as well as the presence of chronic diseases and the level of reactive and personal anxiety ($r = +0.61$; $r = +0.59$).

The results obtained for anxiolytic diseases demonstrate characteristic features depending on the age category of respondents. Thus, the lowest level of RT is observed in the age groups of 36-45 years and over 65 years, but at the same time, the highest level of RT is observed in the same groups. and in these groups, low-level lt indicators came out with zero result. This adequately shows the differences in the mental and emotional state of this category of respondents.

Fear during the coronavirus pandemic, the growth of panic diseases is associated with the epidemic and the subsequent threat of the spread of infection. This is also facilitated by the forecast of the epidemiological situation, contradictory and alarming information from the main sources of information about the economic and social aspects of the respondents' lives.

It is safe to assume that prolonged anxiety, due to the absence of significant differences in anxiety disorders depending on gender, leads to an exacerbation of mental disorders of respondents between men and women.

During the development and spread of the COVID-19 epidemic, anxiety disorders of the mental state affect all age categories of people, but low and high anxiety disorders are characteristic of the age group of 36-45 years and over 65 years.

Conclusion. Thus, studies and observations have shown that cases of infection of the COVID-19 nervous system are rare, and neurological diseases can occur both at the beginning of infection and in the absence of characteristic symptoms of the disease. Neurological diseases associated with SOVID-19 had clinical manifestations of various structures of the nervous system — the central nervous system, peripheral nervous system and cranial nerves, as well as mental disorders.

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