INTERRELATION OF A LEVEL OF ANDROGENS AND THE PSIHOEMOTION STATUS AT PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS FORMS OF HYPERANDROGENYIA

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The purpose of the given research has consisten in studying features of an emotional condition of patients with hyperandrogenyia (HA) and in revealing communication of these conditions with a level of production of steroid hormones.

Materials and methods
In total 55 women in the age of from 17 till 42 years, suffering H? have been surveyed. Hormonal research included definition 17-hydroxyprohesterone (17OH), Testosterone (?), Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfatis (DHEAs) in serum of a blood. For an estimation of a level of personal and reactive uneasiness used a verbal technique: the psychological status of patients estimated with the help of experimental - psychological methods of an estimation of alarm and depression: a hospital scale of alarm and depression; a Bake's scale of depression.

The highest degree of emotional frustration was observed at patients with insignificantly increased levels of Testosterone (2,5±0,8 nmol/l), while women with high levels of Testosterone (3,2±0,5 nmol/l) were characterized by high emotional fastness and absence of a depressive symptomatology.

Level DHEAs directly correlated with a level of aggression. At patients with rising maintenance DHEAs such forms of aggression, as verbal aggression (expression of negative feelings to other persons in the verbal form), a touchiness (anger, discontent owing to envy and hatred to associates) and an autoaggression as feeling of fault (belief in own unseemly acts) amplify. As against DHEAs, 17-OH does not influence aggression, but raise emotional fastness. At patients with ovarian hyperandrogenyia the egestion 17-OH is connected by return proportional dependence to an emotional lability. As a whole it is possible to tell, that rising steroid functions of paranephroses at patients with hyperandrogenyia improves their state of health, but raises aggression.

Thus, at women with H? androgens render active action on psihoemotion condition. As a result of the lead research the following conclusions have been made:
1. The expressed rising a level of androgens at patients with adrenal form H? results in drop of an expressiveness of emotional frustration and rising of aggression.
2. At ovarian form of H? depression and emotional instability, suspiciousness that is confirmed with direct correlation with a level of androgens to these attributes is more expressed a mild degree.