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PECULIARITIES OF EXPRESSION INDICATORS AND ACCEUTAED PERSONALITY TRAITS IN MEN WITH PSORIASIS WITHOUT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT SOMATOTYPE AND IN REPRESENTATIVES OF MESO- AND ENDO-MESOMORPHIC SOMATOTYPES

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Annotation. Exacerbation and aggravation of psoriasis increases the chances of neurosis, depression, can significantly impair mental health through social stigma and leads to social isolation and maladaptation, a significant reduction in quality of life. Studying this problem from the standpoint of comparative assessment of the distribution of character accentuations in patients with different dermatoses can provide insight into how a certain level of adequacy of psychological adaptive response is associated with organic pathological process or genetically existing expression of certain traits. The aim of the study was to found the features of indicators of expression and features of accentuated personality traits in men with psoriasis without taking into account somatotype and in representatives of meso- and endo-mesomorphic somatotypes. Men aged 22 to 35 years, patients with psoriasis (n=100, including 32 with mild and 68 with severe course) at the Department of Skin and Venereal Diseases with a course of postgraduate education National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya and Military Medical Clinical Center of the Central Region, conducted an anthropometric survey by V. V. Bunak Estimation of the expression and features of accentuated personality traits made according to G. Shmishek The reliability of the difference between the values between the independent quantitative values was determined using the U-Mann-Whitney test. In healthy subjects, taking into account and without taking into account the somatotype, it is seen that the type of physique did not significantly affect the severity of individual traits and their combinations in this group of people. With the increase of the severity of the disease, the percentage of the combination of character accentuations changes, and the correlation between the values between the independent quantitative values was increased using the U-Mann-Whitney test.

Introduction

Human skin is the outer covering of the body, which is considered in modern medicine as an independent organ that has many vital functions, including thermoregulatory, protective, respiratory, receptor, metabolic and others. One of the systemic diseases that is clearly manifested on the skin is psoriasis - a chronic immune-mediated disease with a complex multifactorial nature, which in terms of pathophysiology is manifested by abnormally high proliferation of keratinocytes and infiltration of immune cells in the dermis and dermis. Scientists have identified more than 70 loci associated with nuclear factor-κB and interferon signaling and the IL-23-IL-23 receptor axis as the genetic basis of the disease [5].

It should be noted that psoriasis is often accompanied by various comorbidities. For example, people with psoriasis often have cardiovascular disease (including myocardial infarction), obesity, hypertension, diabetes, metabolic syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, nephropathy, psoriatic arthritis and various mental disorders [18].

Excluding the cost of hospitalization, scientists estimate that a Malaysian with psoriasis spends more than $ 300 a year to treat the disease. The prevalence of psoriasis in the world is quite high - about 2 % of the world’s population suffers from this disease [19].

In the United States, the prevalence of psoriasis is 3.1 %, or 7.7 million people over the age of 20. In particular, the heterogeneity of its distribution among different ethnic and racial groups within the studied sample, and different impact on everyday life depending on the severity of the disease [7].

Particular attention should be paid to the fact that patients with psoriasis are more at risk of various mental disorders. Analysis of the indicators of a large sample of patients with psoriasis and healthy individuals revealed that the risk is higher in the former (5.13 % vs. 4.07 %; p=0.0001; risk...
injuries can cause psoriatic plaques in the irritated area [13, 17].

Dermatosis increases the chances of developing neurosis, depression, can significantly impair mental health through social stigma and leads to social isolation and maladaptation. A significant decrease in the quality of life in exacerbations of psoriasis has been established [8, 14]. However, the literature does not provide sufficient data on the study of the dependence of the diversity of clinical symptoms on the degree of accentuation of character (i.e., strong expression of the main character traits) of patients.

To identify the relationship between the severity of clinical manifestations and the type of accentuation of the character of patients with psoriasis, all subjects underwent subjective and objective clinical examination, conducted a survey on the questionnaire Shmishek.

The percentage of people with no accentuation of character by the stuck type is significantly (p<0.05) lower in patients with severe psoriasis (39.71 %) compared with patients with mild dermatosis (62.50 %). The percentage of persons with a tendency to develop character accentuation by excitable type is significantly (p<0.05) higher in patients with severe psoriasis (55.88 %) compared with patients with mild dermatosis (34.38 %).

The percentage of people with a tendency to develop character accentuation by emotional type tends (p=0.093-0.094) to higher values in patients with mild psoriasis (50.00 %) compared with patients with severe psoriasis (32.35 %) and the control group (32.93 %).

The percentage of people with no accentuation of character by the pedantic type tends (p=0.069-0.094) to higher values in patients with mild psoriasis (75.00 %) and compared with patients with severe psoriasis (55.88 %) and the control group (57.32 %). The percentage of people with a tendency to develop accentuation by the pedantic type tends (p=0.083) to lower values in patients with mild psoriasis (21.88 %) compared with the control group (39.02 %).

The percentage of people with no accentuation of character by anxiety type was significantly (p<0.05) higher in patients with mild psoriasis (96.88 %) compared with patients with severe psoriasis (82.35 %) and the control group (76.83 %). The percentage of people with a tendency to develop accentuation by this type is significantly (p=0.05-0.001) higher in healthy subjects (21.95 %) compared with patients with mild psoriasis (3.13 %) and severe (1.47 %) course of psoriasis. The percentage of people with anxiety accentuation by anxiety type was significantly (p=0.05-0.01) higher in men with severe psoriasis (14.71 %) compared with patients with mild dermatosis (0 %) and healthy subjects (1.22 %).

The percentage of people with no accentuation of character by cyclothymic type was significantly (p=0.05-0.001) higher in patients with mild psoriasis (87.50 %) compared with patients with severe psoriasis (66.18 %) and the control group (53.66 %). The percentage of persons...
with a tendency to develop accentuation by this type is significantly (p<0.01) higher in patients with mild dermatosis (9.38 %) compared to healthy individuals (35.37 %) and tends (p=0.072) to higher values compared with patients with severe psoriasis (25.00 %).

The percentage of persons with no accentuation of character by excitabie type was significantly (p<0.05) higher in patients with mild psoriasis (78.13 %) compared with the control group (54.88 %). The percentage of people with a tendency to develop accentuation by this type is significantly (p<0.05) higher in healthy people (37.80 %) compared with patients with mild (15.63 %) and severe (22.06 %) course of psoriasis.

The percentage of persons with dysthymic type accentuation was significantly (p<0.05) higher in men with severe psoriasis (7.39 %) compared to healthy subjects (0 %).

The percentage of people with exalted character by exalted type was significantly (p<0.05) lower in men with mild psoriasis (0 %) compared to healthy subjects (14.63 %).

According to the indicator of accentuation of the character of hyperthymic and demonstrative, excitabie type, no significant differences and tendencies of differences were found between different groups of subjects.

The percentage of people with no accentuation of character by the stuck type tends (p=0.055) to higher values in male mesomorphs with mild psoriasis (60.71 %) compared to male mesomorphs with severe dermatosis (38.18 %). The percentage of people with a tendency to develop accentuation by this type tends (p=0.059) to lower values in male mesomorphs with mild psoriasis (35.71 %) compared to male mesomorphs with severe dermatosis (58.18 %).

The percentage of people without emotional accentuation tends (p=0.083) to lower values in male mesomorphs with severe psoriasis (58.18 %) compared to male endomorphs with similar disease course (88.89 %).

The percentage of people with a tendency to develop character accentuation by the pedantic type is significantly (p<0.05) higher in healthy mesomorphs (48.72 %) compared to healthy male endo-mesomorphic (15.38 %) and tends (p=0.054) to higher values compared to patients with a mild course of the same somatotype (25.00 %). The percentage of people with a tendency to develop accentuation by the pedantic type tends (p=0.086-0.056) to lower values in healthy mesomorphs (0 %) compared to healthy men endo-mesomorphic (7.69 %) and compared to patients with severe disease of the same somatotype (9.09 %).

The percentage of people without character accentuation by anxiety type was significantly (p<0.05) higher in mesomorphs with mild psoriasis (96.43 %) compared with mesomorphs with severe psoriasis (80.80 %) and healthy representatives of this somatotype (74.36 %). The percentage of people with a tendency to develop accentuation by this type is significantly (p<0.05) higher in healthy mesomorphs (25.64 %) compared to mesomorphs with mild (3.57 %) and severe (1.83 %) course of psoriasis. The percentage of people with anxiety type accentuation was significantly (p<0.05) higher in mesomorphs with severe psoriasis (16.36 %) compared to mesomorphs with mild disease course (0 %) and healthy mesomorphs (0 %).

The percentage of persons with no accentuation of character by cyclothymic type was significantly (p<0.05-0.01) higher in mesomorphs of patients with mild psoriasis (89.29 %) compared with patients with severe course (65.45 %) and the control group (56.41 %) of the same somatotype. The percentage of persons with a tendency to develop accentuation by this type is significantly (p<0.05) lower in patients with mild mesomorphs with mild dermatosis (7.14 %) compared to healthy persons with mesomorphs (33.33 %) and tends (p=0.069) to lower values compared to patients with severe psoriasis (23.64 %).

The percentage of persons with no accentuation of character by excitabie type was significantly (p<0.05) lower in male mesomorphs with mild psoriasis (78.57 %) compared with the control group of the same somatotype (51.28 %). The percentage of people with a tendency to develop accentuation by this type was significantly (p<0.05) higher in healthy people (43.59 %) compared with patients with mild (14.29 %) and severe (20.00 %) course of psoriasis of mesomorphic somatotype.

The percentage of people with accentuation of character by exalted type was significantly (p<0.05) lower in male mesomorphs with mild psoriasis (0 %) compared to healthy subjects of the same somatotype (10.26 %).

According to the indicator of the accentuation of the character of the hyperthymic, dysthymic and demonstrative types, no significant differences and tendencies of differences were found between the different groups of the studied.

From the following distribution of types of accentuations in healthy subjects, taking into account and without taking into account somatotype, it is seen that body type did not significantly affect the expression of individual traits and their combinations in this group of people.

In the control group of subjects without taken into account somatotype, the following percentage distribution of types of accentuation was found: hyperthymic - in 37.80 %; stuck - in 1.22 %; emotional - in 1.22 %; meticuluous - 3.66 %; alarming - in 1.22 %; cyclothymic - in 10.98 %; demonstrative - in 3.66 %; exciting - in 7.32 %; dysthymic - in 0 %; of the exalted type - in 14.63 %.

The following percentage distribution of accentuation types was revealed in the control group of the studied mesomorphic somatotype: hyperthymic - in 38.46 %; stuck - in 0 %; emotional - in 0 %; meticuluous - in 0 %; anxious - in 0 %; cyclothymic - in 10.26 %; demonstrative - in 5.13 %; exciting - in 5.13 %; dysthymic - in 0 %; exalted type - in 10.26 %.

The following percentage distribution of accentuation types was found in the control group of endo-mesomorphic...
The following percentage distribution of accentuation types was found in the subjects of endo-mesomorphic somatotype with severe psoriasis: hyperthymic - in 22.22%; stuck - in 11.11%; emotional - in 0%; meticulous - in 0%; anxious - in 0%; cyclothymic - in 0%; demonstrative - in 11.11%; exciting - in 11.11%; dysthymic - in 0%; exalted type - 0%.

Thus, with the increase in the severity course of psoriasis among the subjects without taken into account somatotype, there is a decrease in the percentage of persons with hyperthymic and demonstrative and increase - with emotional, meticulous, anxious, cyclothymic, excitable, dysthymic and exalted type of character accentuation; among mesomorphic patients there is a decrease in the percentage of people with stuck and demonstrative and an increase - with emotional, meticulous, anxious, cyclothymic, excitable, dysthymic and exalted type of character accentuation; among endo-mesomorphic patients there is a decrease in the percentage of people with hypertensive and an increase - with stuck, demonstrative and excitable type of character accentuation. All this maintains a pathologically high level of affective tension, which disrupts the autonomic balance in the body, can be a pathogenic factor in the development of psychosomatic illness and leads to ineffective treatment of psoriasis.

Conclusions and prospects for further development

1. With the increase of severity course of psoriasis there is an increase in the percentage of people with emotional, meticulous, anxious, cyclothymic, excitable, dysthymic and exalted type of character accentuation (studied without taking into account somatotype and mesomorphs) and people with stuck, demonstrative and exciting type of character accentuation (endo-mesomorphs).

2. The results indicate that the severity of clinical manifestations of dermatosis in subjects is closely related to their inherent type of character accentuation, which must be taken into account in a balanced approach to symptomatic therapy and addressing the activation of psychological rehabilitation at the stage of active drug therapy.

In further research, knowledge and consideration of the mechanisms of response to the disease can increase the effectiveness of the latter, help to choose the most precisely targeted methods of treatment.
Пeculiarities of expression indicators and accentuated personality traits in men with psoriasis without...