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NEW DAY IN MEDICINE**

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## GENDER DIFFERENCES OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN PATIENTS WITH PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

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### ✓ *Resume*

*This article discusses the results of a study on impaired and preserved links of emotional intelligence, which be used for the optimal choice of psychocorrectional and rehabilitation technologies, as well as for a more accurate prediction of the expected effectiveness of psychotherapeutic interventions and the prospects for social adaptation of patients depending on their gender characteristics.*

*Key words: gender characteristics, psychosocial functioning; quality of life; schizophrenia; emotional intelligence; adaptation.*

## PARANOID SHIZOFRENIYA BILAN OG'RIGAN BEMORLARDA HISSIY INTELLEKTNING GENDER FARQLARI

Matveyeva A.A., Rogov A.V.

Toshkent pediatriya tibbiyot instituti

### ✓ *Resume*

*Ushbu maqolada psixokorreksiya va reabilitatsiya texnologiyalarini maqbul tanlash, shuningdek, psixoterapevtik aralashuvlarning kutilayotgan samaradorligini va bemorlarning jinsi xususiyatlariga qarab ijtimoiy moslashuv istiqbollarini aniqroq bashorat qilish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan hissiy intellektning buzilgan va saqlanib qolgan aloqalari bo'yicha tadqiqot natijalari ko'rib chiqilgan.*

*Kalit sozlar: gender farqlari, ruhiy va ijtimoiy faoliyat, hayot sifati, shizofreniya, hissiy intellekt, moslashish.*

## ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ПАРАНОИДНОЙ ШИЗОФРЕНИЕЙ

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### ✓ *Резюме*

*В данной статье рассматриваются результаты исследования о нарушенных и сохранных звеньях гендерных различий эмоционального интеллекта, которые могут быть использованы для оптимального выбора психокоррекционных и реабилитационных технологий, а также для более точного прогнозирования ожидаемой эффективности психотерапевтических интервенций и перспектив социальной адаптации пациентов.*

*Ключевые слова: гендерные различия, психосоциальное функционирование, качество жизни, шизофрения, эмоциональный интеллект, адаптация.*

### Relevance

The study of the influence of emotional intelligence on the processes of adaptation in society and the ability of psychosocial functioning of patients with paranoid schizophrenia is gaining leading importance due to the increase in the incidence of mental pathology [1,4,7,11]. According to scientific

research, emotional intelligence plays a crucial role in the formation of adaptive capabilities of the individual, in achieving success in the social and labor aspect. [2,5,8,12,14]. The ability of an individual to find opportunities for communicative communication in interpersonal relationships through the correct reading of facial expressions and pantomimic of others indicates a well-developed emotional and social intelligence [3,6,7,17]. The validity of the introduction of the term “emotional intelligence” and its impact on the quality of life were reflected by scientists [9,10]. Adaptation in modern society is conditioned by intellectual and behavioral skills, the ability to effectively psychosocial functioning [15,16].

**The purpose of the study** was to study the psychosocial functioning and quality of life of patients with paranoid schizophrenia, taking into account gender differences of emotional intelligence in order to optimize psychocorrective care.

### Material and methods

128 (56 males and 72 females) patients with paranoid schizophrenia aged 20-50 years who are on inpatient treatment in the City Clinical Psychiatric Hospital were examined. Inclusion criteria: diagnosis of schizophrenia, meeting the diagnostic criteria of ICD-10, absence of pronounced psychotic and negative symptoms, informed consent to participate in the study. The leading research methods were clinical-pathopsychological and anamnestic. From psychometric methods, the methods of the Scale of positive and negative symptoms “PANSS”, the questionnaire of the quality of life “WHO QL-CM”, the Scale of a brief assessment of cognitive functions in patients with schizophrenia “BACS”, the Hall emotional intelligence test were used.

### Results and discussion

All the examined patients were examined after coming out of an acute psychotic state using a Scale of positive and negative symptoms “PANSS”, the prevalence of negative experiences in patients in the form of feelings of loss of energy potential, pessimism, loss of previous interests, fatigue, irritability, hopelessness was established. The study was conducted in two groups, taking into account the division by gender (table 1).

**Table 1**

**Characteristics of the mental state of patients with paranoid schizophrenia, taking into account gender characteristics.**

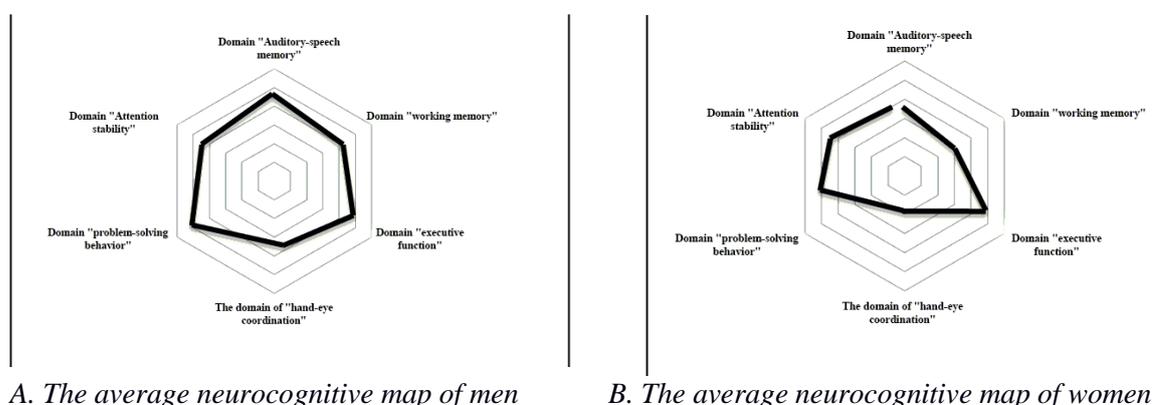
Indicator PANSS	$\mu \pm \sigma$ , predominance of the cv average*	
	Men n=56	Women n=72
P1 Delusional ideas	5,04±0,63	3,25±0,82
P2 Structural disorders of thinking	4,11±1,10	2,95±0,86
P3 Hallucinatory behavior	4,89±0,75	3,12±1,16
P4 Excitability	3,54±1,04	2,49±0,87
P5 Delirium of greatness	3,04±0,68	2,11±1,01
P6 Suspicion/delirium of persecution	2,88±1,05	2,19±0,69
P7 Hostility (aggressiveness)	2,11±0,90	1,68±0,79
<b>Severity of productive symptoms <math>\Sigma P</math></b>	<b>28,60±3,55</b>	<b>18,79±4,16</b>
H1 «Emotional stupidity»	3,26±0,74	4,85±0,94
H2 Emotional care	3,11±0,70	4,55±0,92
H3 Poverty of emotional connections	3,23±0,73	5,04±1,16
H4 Passive/apathetic social withdrawal into oneself	3,00±0,82	4,77±0,90
H5 Violation of abstract thinking	2,53±0,80	3,90±1,44
H6 Lack of spontaneity and free flow of conversation	1,19±0,58	2,29±1,04
H7 Stereotypical (rigid) thinking	1,02±0,13	1,08±0,28
<b>Severity of negative symptoms <math>\Sigma N</math></b>	<b>16,33±2,17</b>	<b>27,48±4,41</b>
<b>Composite index <math>\Sigma P \cdot \Sigma N</math></b>	<b>8,26±4,09</b>	<b>-8,69±6,76</b>

Thus, the results of a psychometric assessment of clinical manifestations using the PANSS scale showed us a shift in the vector of the symptom complex in patients with paranoid schizophrenia, taking into account gender characteristics, towards negative symptoms to a greater extent in women, while an increase in the severity of productive symptoms was recorded in males. In women, there is a tendency to clinical disorders of the symptoms of the affective and cognitive spectrum, namely emotional withdrawal, poverty of emotional connections, autism, violations of abstract thinking.

In the clinical picture of paranoid schizophrenia, patients experienced anxiety, anxiety, inability to relax, a feeling of fear of the outside world.

Using the scale of a brief assessment of cognitive functions in patients with paranoid schizophrenia, cognitive deficits were recorded on all scales of the BACS methodology, while the most difficult patients coped with the tasks of the “London Tower” subtest.

The obtained data on the existence of a specific neurocognitive profile in patients with paranoid schizophrenia, taking into account gender characteristics, allows us to conclude that cognitive impairments undergo changes depending on gender differences. Based on the data obtained, average neurocognitive maps were compiled for men and women (Fig. 1).



**Figure 1. Average neurocognitive maps taking into account gender differences**

In the course of our work, we analyzed the indicators of violations of the social functioning of patients, the subjective side of their experiences related to the state of mental health. We have identified violations in the areas of social and labor aspects, self-service, interpersonal interaction and maladaptive dangerous behavior, as well as subjective satisfaction of the patient with the following aspects: the ability to experience positive emotions, the state of their cognitive functions. The ability to perform daily and work duties was recorded, personal relationships with others, the quality of practical social support, the ability to use the satisfaction of recreation and entertainment, the ability to orient oneself, the surrounding reality, self-control and self-help were evaluated. We found that the prohibition on the expression of feelings leads to the alienation of internal experiences by patients, which caused discomfort, confusion due to the inability to accurately understand their own condition, and in severe cases, symptoms of depersonalization. The inability of emotional response – manifestations of feelings, does not allow to cope with them, process and react emotions, which leads to the effect of accumulation and significantly worsens the emotional state of patients. We have found the progression of emotional disorders and socio-psychological maladaptation of personality, as a result of which the ability to function in interpersonal relationships deteriorates and the adaptive potential of patients with paranoid schizophrenia changes in a rapidly changing society. This makes it possible to include disorders of emotional intelligence, emotional dullness of patients with paranoid schizophrenia, their flatness and progression of negative symptoms in the form of apathy, abulia and autism, negative thinking, lack of social skills in the system of personal factors of etiopathogenesis of schizophrenic spectrum disorders.

The results obtained indicate a sharp decrease in the ability of patients to determine the emotional state of a communication partner. The axial symptom of emotional intelligence disorder in patients with paranoid schizophrenia identified using objective methods of psycho-diagnostic and

experimental psychological research is a violation of its regulatory component - emotional regulation of cognitive activity and cognitive regulation of emotions. During the study of the features of emotional intelligence, it was found that dissonance in the interaction of emotional and cognitive regulation is due to the emergence of a common psychological mechanism. The study of the quality of life of patients with paranoid schizophrenia and the presence of disorders in the field of emotional intelligence determines a significant deterioration in the adaptive abilities of patients in the possibility of realizing themselves as individuals, in work, family, interpersonal relationships in a rapidly changing society.

### Conclusions

Thus, a decrease in the indicators of emotional intelligence in patients with paranoid schizophrenia, taking into account gender characteristics, indicates a predominance of the severity of negative symptoms in women, namely, impoverishment in the emotional sphere, emotional stupidity and an increase in apathy, autism and ambivalence. In males, an increase in the severity of productive symptoms was found. The data obtained in the work on the disturbed and preserved links of emotional intelligence can be used for the optimal choice of psychocorrection and rehabilitation technologies, as well as for more accurate prediction of the expected effectiveness of psychotherapeutic interventions and prospects for social adaptation of patients depending on gender differences. The use of individual psychocorrection training methods and family psychotherapy in order to improve their interpersonal relationships allows you to get certain advantages and optimize the treatment process.

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