

DISEASES THAT OCCUR IN PSYCHOLOGY. THE ORIGIN OF NEUROSIS AND ITS VARIETY

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Neurosis is-not a disease, maybe the wrong way of life.

ANATOTION

The most common symptoms of neurasthenia include frequent irritability, irritability, sleep disturbances, headaches, dizziness, general weakness, heart rhythm disturbances, restlessness, decreased mental and physical work.

Анатотия К наиболее частым симптомам неврастении относятся частая раздражительность, раздражительность, нарушения сна, головные боли, головокружение, общая слабость, нарушения сердечного ритма, беспокойство, снижение умственной и физической работы.

Among human beings, many types of psychological disorders can now be found. Taking neurosis as an example of this, it is one of the important issues that have interested scientists for many years. The term "neurosis" was first introduced into science by the Scottish physician Kellen of 1776. In that period, neurosis was described as follows: in this disease, the body temperature of people does not rise, not a single organ is damaged, there are no injured areas in a person's body, but they came to the conclusion that the patient's nerves are in a disturbed state. So far, nerve diseases are divided into two, namely organic and functional diseases. Organic diseases are considered a process accompanied by morphological changes in nerve tissue. Functional disorders, on the other hand, are a process in which the function of the nervous system is caused by a disorder. In current medical practice, neurosis is a functional disease of the nervous system, a psychogenic disease that develops under the influence of external and internal factors that inflict mental trauma on a person. Although neurosis does not have a pronounced morphologic disorder, vegetative-trophic changes can be observed in some of its species.

Regardless of whether the symptoms of neurosis persist for a long or short period of time, patients can be treated with results. But this process takes a long time. There are three types of neurosis disorders: neurasthenia (literal neurosis), hysteria, psychoasthenia. Thoughts that do not leave the brain. Neurasthenia comes from the word Greek, which means weakness of the nerve. This disease is caused by excessive strain on the nerve, especially because people who are nervously narrow get this disease quickly. Imbalance in mental and physical labor, constant emotional tension, loss of a loved one, discord in family and work, constant fear and anxiety, hereditary factors among relatives, environment to young children, especially in situations such as quarrels between parents, physical injury during childhood. Isterical neurosis is derived from the Greek word and means uterus. In ancient times, this disease was associated with the function of the uterus, the cause of which is often a disease that occurs in women. Currently, this disease has been common among men, while even though, has retained its historical name. Neurasthenia can occur not only in angry people, but also in extremely anxious people. „ It is difficult to hold back the emotional arousal that appears

P.K.Anokhin (973-th year). Very common symptoms of neurasthenia are often accompanied by conditions such as irritability, irritability, sleep disorders, headaches, dizziness, general weakness, cardiac arrhythmias, parisioners, decreased mental and physical labor. Neurasthenia is a disease that is completely curable. It is necessary to identify the causes that led the treatment to the development of this disease and eliminate them. Sometimes patients may have enough of it and recover quickly. In some cases, it is lacking in itself. For this reason, a large number of drugs can be used, for example, various tranquilizers, sedative drugs, psychostimulants.

Isterical neurosis occurs mainly at a young age, most often among women. The main reasons for the origin of this: it is considered a isterical formulation of behavior from childhood. This disease is not only in neurosis again in psychopathies Ham can be observed. Symptoms of isterical neurosis in most cases are reminiscent of a symptom of a variety of diseases that the patient does not have, hence this disease, also known as 'big slyness". In them, all signs of somatic disease can be observed, but these diseases are not detected in them. Types of isterical neurosis include: entryexit of the es-consciousness, hysterical fugue, ganzer syndrome, isterical stupor, puerilism, isterical depression, seizures,

Isterical paralysis, hyperkinesis(involuntary movements), all of which can be seen after mental injuries, for example, appear immediately after quarrels and disappointments. The first to introduce the term psychoasthenia into science was the French scientist Pierre Jane, who said that its main sign is thoughts that do not go away from the brain. The main signs of psychoasthenia include: constant shubkha, fear, brain-tormenting imagination and ideas, various letteractions and aspirations. The patient tries to get rid of such thoughts, looks for remedies, but all their efforts are often in vain. The constancy, repeatability and difficulty in getting rid of thoughts that do not go away from the brain cause patients to be in critical condition. The patient, looking at this situation from a critical point of view, understands that they are unreasonable and unrealistic, tries to cope with them, but these thoughts do not arise depending on the patient's will. Patients, on the other hand, cannot get out of this state independently. To the clinical manifestations of psychoatenia are: fear (phobia) and various ideas (obsession) in the brain. Phobia is a fear that does not go away from imagination, and there are several types. For example, carcinophobia-fear of getting cancer, cardiophobia-fear of being injured by an incurable heart disease, lisophobia-fear of suffering from mental hastiness, claustrophobia-fear of closed and narrow places, agarophobia-fear of open and wide places. Vegetative symptoms are manifested when phobias appear. For example, the patient's face turns red or discolored, his mouth dries up, his heart beats more often, arterial pressure increases, sweat presses, conditions such as dilation of the pupils of the eyes are observed. Obsession is a shubhish fantasies that do not go away from the brain and continue to pour out in a row. They keep abreast of the patient in a state that does not depend on the will of the patient and torments the patient and does not like him. This is a situation when you cannot get out of it without the help of a doctor. Neurosis of thoughts that do not go away from the brain ends when it is treated in time. Sometimes it can last for months and even, up to several years. There are also delusions observed with remission, that is, the patient walks well for several months, and then fantasies that do not leave the brain appear again. Unlike neurasthenia and hysteria, psychoasthenia tends to be chronic. Some patients live waiting to see when the symptoms of this disease appear again, instead of being

happy after they have recovered completely. To prevent neurosis, it is essential to stay away from any negative emotions and stresses, be in the company of friends or people close to you, walk in the fresh

air, that is, the spiritual choir has great benefits in calming the nerves, and stay away from any alcohol and narcotic substances, the reason is that they increase anxiety and emotional agitation in you. If cases of psychological neurosis are observed, it is necessary to consult a psychoneurologist doctor.

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