

## Adaptation of Patients with Schizophrenia and Schizotypal Disorder with Hypochondriac Symptomatology

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**Introduction:** Hypochondriac symptomatology in structure of schizophrenic spectrum disorders is form of mental pathology which threatens with serious social consequences for personality. **Objective:** study of adaptive abilities and quality of life of patients suffering from schizophrenia and schizotypal disorder with hypochondriac symptomatology depending on clinical-dynamic features of course of the disease and constitution-morphologic characteristics. **Methods:** clinical-psychopathological, clinical-dynamic, clinical-follow-up, therapeutic, anthropometric and statistical methods. **Results:** Hypochondriac symptomatology affects clinical components of adaptation (at the moment of examination in basic group 50,0% of patients were disabled persons with mental disease, and in comparison group – 32,0%;  $p<0.05$ ) and social adaptation of patients (in the process of disease social status decreased in 53,3% of patients of basic group, in comparison group – in 36,0%;  $p<0.05$ ). In basic group more often than in comparison group there were persons with introvert type of adaptation (40,0% and 24,0%, respectively;  $p<0.05$ ) and with individual compensatory-adaptive defense like 'ecological niche" (30,0% and 8,0%, respectively;  $p<0.01$ ). During investigation of socially-oriented internal adaptive reactions it was revealed that basic group and comparison group had statistically significant differences regarding number of patients with plastic type (0% and 18,0%, respectively;  $p<0.001$ ), exaggerated type (68,3% and 46,0%, respectively;  $p<0.01$ ) and with ignoring type of reaction (5,0% and 16,0%, respectively;  $p<0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** Hypochondriac symptomatology affects clinical and social adaptation preventing from appearance of socially-oriented internal adaptive reactions and promoting more 'immature" compensatory-adaptive defenses and adverse types of adaptation in patients suffering from schizophrenia spectrum disorders.