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MACROSOCIAL FACTORS OF AFFECTIVE SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: INTEGRATIVE STUDY BASED ON ORIGINAL MULTIFACTORIAL MODEL

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609 high school students and 270 college students were tested with M. Kovack Child Depression Inventory. 20% of adolescents and 15% of college students demonstrated increased scores in CDI. Desintegration of families, high prevalence of alcoholism and extreme growth of social orphanhood are among the major factors of depressive and anxiety disorders in population. About 50% of observed social orphans were at high risk for depression. Stratification of Russian society is another macrosocial factor of emotional disorders. Two opposing tendencies might be observed. From one side, significant part of population is on the impoverishment and degradation. From another side, well-to-do families are growing in numbers with special quest for elitist educational institutions with perfectionistic standards. Success and achievement orientation along with intensive training loads also generate threat to emotional health of children. 60% of observed students of these elitist schools were at high risk for depression. Parents of students with increased scores in CDI exhibited higher indices of perfectionism compared with parents of emotionally healthy students. Significant correlations between parental perfectionism and depression/anxiety symptoms in offspring have been registered.