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Introduction. Taking into account epidemiological data about growing frequency of acute and chronic disorders of maxillofacial area evaluation of psychopathological disorders in this group of patients is of great importance.

The purpose was to diagnose symptoms of psychopathological disorders in maxillofacial surgeons' patients.

Method. The study used psychometric method. The validated scales used were SAS, SDS, Holmes and Rahe stress scale, HCL-32-R1. We included all patients who have applied to the clinic of Moscow State Medico-Stomatologic University from January 2010 to March 2013 and who gave Inform Consent.

Results. Study sample consists of 408 patients (206 men, 202 women), 18-71 years old. According to somatic status all patients were divided into three groups. First group (n=160) – patients with chronic somatic disease resulted in fixed deformity of maxillofacial area. 41,3% of patients had depressive symptoms, 31,3% had anxiety symptoms and 16,3% had hypomania symptoms. Second group (n=127) - patients with acute posttraumatic face tissue injury. 10,7% of patients had symptoms of depression, 20% of patients had symptoms of anxiety and 32,3% of patients had symptoms of hypomania.

Third group (n=121) – patients without evident somatic pathology wishing to perform surgical correction of appearance. 51,2% of patients had depressive symptoms, 40,5% of patients had anxiety symptoms and 35,7% of patients had hypomania symptoms.

Conclusion. Our data suggest that 10-55% of maxillofacial surgeons' patients have different symptoms of mental disorders (affective, anxiety). Further investigation needed to determine syndromal characteristics and nosological diagnosis and to elaborate psychopharmacotherapy and psychotherapy approaches.