

PHARMATHERAPEUTIC CORRECTION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

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A dramatic increase in deviant behavior occurs during radical reforms in all spheres of human life. Over the last decade some types of deviations have been replaced by others. Some of them that previously had latent nature were legalized and acquired the new forms. The significant changes occurred within certain types of deviations i.e. their structure, nature and quantitative indicators were changed the age limit of “deviant” was increased.

The deviant behavior is a way of an individual behavior that deviates from social norms, causing real damage to the society or the personality and accompanied by social exclusion. Thus, the individual must be examined as an external display of deviation in the form of actions that deviate from social norms. It is important to point out that public norms (rules, prohibitions, expectations) violation is an obligatory, but insufficient condition for establishment of deviant behavior.

The problem of deviant behavior is interdisciplinary. It is studied by a number of sciences. Deviant behavior is behavior which does not adhere to widely-accepted social or cultural norms. For example, murder is a form of extreme deviant behavior which violates the cultural norm which states that it is unacceptable to kill another human being. In speaking of deviance one must specify the system of reference. The same behavior may be both deviant and nondeviant, relative to different systems in which the individual is implicated.

The term “behavior” has age-old limitations and can be used when speaking about children not younger than 7-9. Only at this age (and in a number of cases and later) it is possible to talk about of the ability to understand and control one’s behavior. If behavior of a child under nine substantially deviates from age norms, then behavior is expedient to examine as one of displays of immaturity, neurotic reactions or violations of psychical development.

For correction of conduct disorder in the personality disorders (in the old terminology - psychopathy) and a variety of maidens, the following groups of psychotropic drugs: neuroleptics (antipsychotics), tranquilizers (anxiolytics), antidepressants, psychostimulants, nootropics (cerebroprotect), mood stabilizers (mood stabilizers). The basic principles for the use of psychotropic drugs - symptoms and nozotsentrizm. Each drug has its indications and contraindications, depending on the identified mental disorders related to different groups.