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CHAPTER 1

Procedural, scientific and organizational postulates of the forensic psychiatry

1.1. Subject of the forensic psychiatry. Scheme of the psychiatric aid organization. Definition and criteria of the “psychical health”

Before we will start overviewing the postulate of the forensic psychiatry activity, we have to present the main definitions, that are directly related to general psychiatry and the main subject of psychiatry' research, namely, to the human psychical activity.

Psychiatry – is a branch of the clinical medicine. The main aim of its research is finding out the origins of the psychical diseases, their psychical displays, treatment and prevention. The sphere of tasks of the psychiatry includes also leading the expertise: forensic psychiatry, military, labour ones according to the necessity of psychiatry patients; as well as providing sanitary, educational and psycho-hygienic events among citizens.

Social psychiatric support is provided in the following institutions: ambulatory, stationaries, as well as socially-rehabilitation' related ones.

In the aim of creation an objective possibility for law enforcements agents to provide or to ask for a help from appropriate institutions on time, according to the psychical condition of the suspect, witness or accused; it has to be presented the following main directions and activities of the psychiatric support institutions, that we had mentioned before.

Ambulatories: are dedicated to preventive disposing as well as to the next accounting of the patients with the psychiatric profile; providing the dynamic dispensary observation for patients; providing the ambulatory medical treatment and forwarding them to the medical treatment; providing the social-rehabilitation related, medical, pedagogical as well as legal support for patients; providing the preventing observations; providing an expert work; providing the consultancy' support in the institutions of the general somatic network; leading the sanity-educational work among the society.

In the *stationaries* it could be found out all types of the medical treatment, likewise: the stationary forensic-psychiatry expertise could be provided; recommendations for patients are prepared, namely, for patients who are going to be discharged and will live in their personal apartments or houses, as well on the territory, which is divided between patients and their relatives and/or guardians.

In the social-rehabilitation institution: social-rehabilitation measures towards psychically diseased people and invalids are provided, work efficiency is restored with providing the future employment, general educational as well as production education of people, who have mental retardation is taken place; anomalous behavior forms in case of the anomalous of the psychical development are corrected.

In the aim of complete understanding as well future diagnosis psychical disorders, there is a necessity to have a clear vision in the sphere of normal psychical human condition. The main component of this condition which is directly connected with the psychical sphere, is a "psychical health".

"Psychical health" – is a relatively stable condition of the organism and personality, which helps person to coordinate and provide consciously, according to his/her physical and psychical possibilities, his/her individual needs. The condition of the "psychical health" could not exclude appearing of psychical reactions with various in strength and displays psychological reactions under the condition of absence of the

psychical diseases and pathological changes in the human brain under the influence of the moral, ethical, as well as social and psychological factors. But, in the following case psychical displays do not need any medical treatment' use.

General psychical health criterions are the following ones:

1) Understanding and feeling of the continuity, stability and identity of the personal "myself". 2) Understanding and feeling of the continuity, stability and identity of the personal trials in the typical situations. 3) Critical attitudes to themselves as well as results of their personal activity. 4) Appropriateness of the psychical reactions to the strength and frequency of the environment influence, social circumstances and situations. 5) Ability to lead the behavior relatively to the social norms, general rule of the society and laws. 6) Ability to plan personal vital activity and realize plans. 7) Ability to change personal behavior relatively to vital circumstances and situations.

If we are taking into account criterions, that had been mentioned above, the person, who could be considered as psychically healthy, could treat his/her position in the society as well as his/her actions towards other people critically. This person also could be recognized as a possessor of the following features, as continuity and adequacy of reactions towards all possible irritants. It means, that despite of the obstacles' influence, the reaction of the psychically healthy person would not lead to the socially dangerous actions, directed against health and dignity of other person.

By taking into account criterions of the psychical health, it becomes understandable, that **main indications for hospitalization to the psychiatry stationary will be the following ones:** 1) absolute (if the behavior of the person is considered as dangerous for other people, as well as for this individual person); 2) medical (necessity of the instant therapy). The next type is related to such conditions, when the person, who is psychically diseased is not dangerous for other people, or for the medical personnel, but his/her somatic health is under the danger though (it is considered in case of patients with schizophrenia, maniac-

depressive psychosis and other diseases; when patient, because of the deep emotional agitations, refuses medical treatment at home or even at hospital or do not eat normally. In such cases, by his/her inaction as well as because of helplessness on the background of psychological disorders, patients could lead her/himself to negative consequences, including death.

1.2. The concept of the psychological diseases.

Factors, that lead to the psychological diseases development.

Main symptoms of the psychological diseases

Psychical disease – is a disease of the human brain, which is manifested by various disorders in the psychological activity, as well as by changes in the human personality.

We have to underline, that psychological diseases could be likewise internal (endogenous), and well as external (exogenous). Such division is conditioned by factor, that had abetted to the disease development. Thus, if the main reason of the disease development we could name reasons like infections, intoxications of different sorts, traumas of the human brain, tumor of the substance of the brain – so, this disease is normally related to external; if psychological disease was caused by the hereditary factors, constitutional features, or the age of the person, so, such diseases are used to be related to internal ones. Such division could be also explained in the following way: if the deep destruction or congenital lesion of the brain takes place, it will be related to the internal diseases. The cases, when clinical manifestation of the psychological diseased are caused by factors, that are not directly connected with substance of the brain, are related to the internal diseases.

Regarding the division of the psychological diseases, which was mentioned above, we could lean to the conclusion, that **factors, which could**

influence psychological diseases development could be various: cranio-cerebral injuries, chronic intoxications, agitations, psychological traumas, unfavorable heredity, age crises, immunological and reactive features, constitutional features, gender, age, diseases, that patient had been lived through, social factors.

We have to remember also, that all factors, that had been mentioned above, by being ones, that could influence psychological diseases development, are relative. It means, that in each individual case it is difficult to make clear, why psychological disease was arose. Medicals usually could name only factor among those, that had been mentioned before, relatively to the live of every individual patient. We have also pay attention to the fact, that psychological disease could develop in every age (here we are speaking about the fact, that if unfavorable heredity, trauma or another factor take place, we could not predict, when the negative influence of it will exactly take place. There are also such cases, when factors, that had been mentioned before, do not lead to development of the disease. And, what is more, there is no possibility to predict any consequences of the future human's condition).

In the aim of understanding the future behavior of patients with temporary psychological activity disorders of psychological diseases, we have to make clear, what the main symptoms and syndromes of the human's psychological activity deviation are. The main reason is that, law enforcement officers, during their official duties performance, have to have an ability to diagnose manifestations of the psychological disorders in a proper time. The necessity of this ability stipulated by a possible danger for other people, as well as for the law enforcement officers directly from the side of the person with psychological disorders.

Before we will provide an overview of the individual psychological disorders, there is a necessity to present main clinical manifestations of the psychological diseases (symptoms and syndromes).

Symptom – is a separate feature of the disease. However, we have to remember, that the same symptom could be observed in case of various

psychical disorders and diseases. It means, that according to one symptom exceptionally, there is no possibility to clarify a diagnosis. At the same time the presence of this only one symptom evidences an actual change in the human's psychical activity.

Among symptoms of the psychical diseases we could name: 1) disorders of perception, 2) disorders of memory, 3) disorders of thinking, 4) disorders of emotions, 5) disorders of the volitional activity.

Disorders of perception

Perception – is a complicated complex of feelings with an analysis, while accounting personal experience, memories and imaginations. There is one more definition of the perception, namely: it is such phenomenon of the psychical activity, which is appeared due to the fact, that the human brain reflects a complex of phenomena in their real unity, by what it could explain not only individual features of objects and phenomena, but also objects itself.

Sensations – is a simple brain's reaction, which reflects individual features of individual objects and phenomena (color, form, size).

Imagination – is a consequence of the previous feeling or perception.

Human's cognitive activity is related to feelings and perceptions – like to components of the objective truth. In the process of the cognitive activity person gets into the contact with numerous objects. Impressions, that appear after this contact remain in the brain, and will appear in memories or during the next contact with the same object. Every single object could be characterized by us as following: by its form, consistence, odor, density, color, extent etc. and, when we get into the contact with this object or phenomenon one more time, some of its characteristics could be felt by us even without touching it directly. We will provide couple examples of the normal perception below. If we would ask group of people to remember an apple, each of them would remember one, which he or she likes the most: green, yellow, red, sour or sweet, fresh or like a component of a compote. But, regardless the color and taste of these imagined apples, all of them would be apples, not pear, oranges

or mandarins. Likewise, a purpose of these objects would be the same – fruit, food.

Perception could be complete, incomplete and erroneous. It depends, first of all, on the fact, how complete our perception of the object is; how many parsers percept this objects as well as, whether the contact with this object had taken place before or not.

Disorders of the perception are: metamorphosis, illusion, hallucination.

Metamorphosis – is a wrong perception of the real object without disturbance of its sense, but, with a distortion of sizes and forms of this object at the same time. First of all, this definition is related to distortion of perception towards patient's body (for example, limbs become shorter, legs become crooked, arms become distorted and so on). To the kind distortion towards the scheme of patient's body we could sort depersonalization as well as derealization.

Depersonalization – is a feeling of change in psychical and/or physical, bodily “myself”. Such people feel their whole body or its part as a “strange”, “not their own”, when the psychical process – likewise thinking, behavior like those, that had been come from the external world or from other people. Patients feel like robot, they could not control their movements.

Derealization – is a feeling of change in the surroundings; namely, when subjects, that surround patients are percept like unusual condition, which is accompanied by unpleasant feelings and could be often connected with phenomena of depersonalization. However, in case of this distortion an orientation in the external surroundings is not broken.

Illusion – is a faulty perception of the real object. In the basis of them there is a real source. This source is percept in a crooked look though, like an inadequate towards the reality. Illusions could appear in case of healthy people in the condition of a fear, anxious waiting, in conditions of lower psychical activity, nebulosity of the object's image in the darkness; likewise, in case of people, who suffer from psychical diseases or temporary psychical disorders. **We have to remember, that the illusion**