

REASONS FOR LIVING IN EPILEPSY PATIENTS WITH ANTIVITAL EXPERIENCES

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For many years, it has been accepted that suicide may be more common in people with epilepsy. Purpose. Explore the reasons for living among epilepsy patients. Materials and methods. 112 patients with epilepsy (men – 54, women – 58,  $33.21 \pm 12.25$  years) were examined. Patients are divided into 2 groups: 1 – with antivital experiences (N = 41,  $32.20 \pm 11.31$ ), 2 – without it (N = 71,  $33.79 \pm 12.80$ ). The reasons for living inventory (Linehan M., 1983) were used. Results. In 1 group three anti-suicidal motives are significant («motives associated with children»  $4.59 \pm 1.38$  points,  $p = 0.021$ ; «responsibility to the family»  $4.19 \pm 1.09$  points,  $p = 0.000$ ; «motives for survival and the ability to cope with the situation»  $4.07 \pm 0.95$  points,  $p = 0.000$ ). «Moral attitudes that contradict committing a suicidal attempt» ( $3.08 \pm 1.39$ ), «fears of social disapproval» ( $3.17 \pm 1.42$ ) are not significant for 1 group. The weakest motive against suicidal tendencies in both groups is «fear of committing suicide». It is also worth paying attention to the general level of severity of anti-suicidal motives, which in 2 group is more pronounced ( $4.27 \pm 0.82$  points) than in group 1 ( $3.59 \pm 0.90$  points),  $p \leq 0.001$ . Conclusions. A decrease in the severity of anti-suicidal motives increases the risk of the formation of suicidal behavior in patients with epilepsy. The most significant vital factors are family motives and confidence that the patient will be able to cope with a difficult life situation.

