

PSYCHOGENICAL ETIOLOGY INVOLVED IN THE DETERMINISM OF SOMATIC DISEASES

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Abstract:

Causal mental factors are important pathogens in the etiology of many somatic illnesses, and from case to case, their role may be the principal determinant, adjuvanted, favourable, **secondary**, etc. these qualifications marking, as far as possible, the intensity of their participation in the etiopathogenic of somatic diseases, and the time of their occurrence in the causal chain. **Nowadays**, there is opportunity to favourably influence the psychological factors in etiology **through pharmacotherapy**, psychotherapy, and not at least by sociotherapy. To prevent complications, relapse, to shorten the healing time and even for healing itself, the doctor role is to decelerate in the determinism of one of those somatic diseases the etiology of mental factors [1].

Keywords: mental factors, somatic illnesses, therapeutic role

For example, the treatment of patients with hypertension cannot lead to healing, if hypertension is caused by conflicts, by working excessively in stressful conditions, by emotional reactions caused by psychological trauma. Only pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy or the sociotherapy could lead to the elimination of these causal psychological factors and so, to the cure of hypertension patients.

A. Psychological factors that have an etiopathogenic role in the determinism of a somatic disease, may not be pathological, meaning that it cannot constitute a syndrome, a symptom or a psychiatric condition, or an abnormal temperament, so a psychopathic personality, but they may be elements of normal personality, which dominates the psychological structure of a certain person, that is a prevalent feeling, a prevalent affect in his personality.

Because many somatic illnesses are a result of our work, of our actions, as well as of our behavior, or of our guidance, it is understandable that personality, with its fundamental features, plays an important role in the occurrence of somatic illnesses. The literature mentions a number of situations in which, an individual acts and his behaviour, depends by his personality, by his cognitive, emotional and volitional processes, caused at their own by a number of factors, including and some biochemical constants.

For example, a car accident is caused by an action, a wrong maneuver, which in turn is subject to an attention disorder, given by the ego of the person that want to overcome the forward car, and by his aggressiveness. It has been determinate the psychological profile of those who have frequent car accidents, so called "prone accidents personalities", and also it has been demonstrated that many car accidents occurs when the driver is furious, frustrated, disappointed or eager to revenge. [3]

Another example is given by the occurrence conditions of the heart stroke, when the person is required in an extremely intense activity, directly linked to his ambition, or to his excessive pride. Be In other cases, bursts of anger and rage, motivated by jealousy, are psychological factors that contribute to the installation of hypertension, of biliary dyskinesia, or to digestion disorders by pancreatic deficiency, etc. [4]