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CLINICAL FEATURES OF FORMATION OF PTSD IN THE COMBATANTS WHO WERE INJURED

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Introduction: The study of post-traumatic stress disorder combatants who injured an important medical and social problem.

Aim: to study features of formation of PTSD in the combatants who were injured and to develop a model of treatment and prevention of these disorders. To address this goal we have with the principles of bioethics and ethics conducted a comprehensive survey of 100 combatants who were injured.

Material and methods: clinical, psychodiagnosical using a scale assessing the severity of the impact of traumatic events (Impact of Event Scale-Revised, IOES-R); Misisipies scale for assessing posttraumatic reactions in war. In 68% of patients found psychogenic disorders of varying degrees of severity (by IOES-R). Symptoms of PTSD (by Misisipies scale) observed in 12% of the wounded. Features of combat trauma in soldiers who have suffered physically in the fighting, defined by the following characteristics injury, degree of disability, disability, distorted appearance. Among the clinical variants of posttraumatic stress disorder in this category is dominated by combatants depression, hypochondria, addictive.

Conclusion: Based on the results in the course of the model of posttraumatic stress disorder diagnosis as combatants and psychotherapeutic component of comprehensive rehabilitation of this population. Optimization of complex treatment and psychosocial rehabilitation of combatants with injuries and PTSD in inpatient and outpatient practice is to use a multidisciplinary approach, medical and psychological support at all stages of treatment and rehabilitation.

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CLINICAL CASE OF COMPLICATED COURSE OF GENERALIZED MYASTHENIA GRAVIS WITH THYMOMA AFTER SURGICAL TREATMENT

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Material and methods: Patient K. 57 years old, was admitted to the Department of Thoracic Surgery, SI " V.T. Zaytsev Institute of General and Emergency Surgery of NAMS of Ukraine" with complaints of periodically weakness in the muscles of the shoulder, double vision, fatigue. These complaints were noted over the past year, increasing after physical activity and stressful situation. The patient was examined and treated by a neurologist on a residence, took metabolic therapy, which provided a temporary positive effect. When conducting electroneuromyographic (ENMG), information about violation of neuromuscular transmission has not been identified. After CT scan of mediastinum thymoma was found (dimensions 25 x 49 x 50 mm).

Results. Clinical neurological examination of the patient revealed a transient diplopia, diffuses decrease in the muscle tone, more pronounced in the upper extremities, and reduced muscle strength in the upper extremities to 3.5-4 points, in the lower extremities - to 4 points, corresponding to II functional class according to the classification