



time in 1-2 months. The age of the patients is 18-27 (19 males, 16 females). All patients got anticonvulsant therapy more than 5 years.

Results. In our research the psychodiagnostic test was used and as a result of which all patients got $21,7 \pm 2,8$ points before treatment in accordance to the MMSE scale (Minimal State Examination). Together with anticonvulsant therapy CH was included in treatment structure. CH has nootropic and anticonvulsant effect, raises brain persistence to hypoxia, stimulates processes of anabolism in neurons, reduces motor excitability. Patients were prescribed to get CH in a dose of 500mg 3 times a day after meal during 6 months. After the course of CH treatment all patients passed the MMSE-scale test. All patients have improved results to 23-27 points.

Conclusion. Based on result we can conclude that CH using is certainly required for patients with epilepsy for improvement of cognitive sphere. The prescription of CH need to be individual.

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THE MODERN ASPECTS OF STIGMATIZATION IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is ranked third among all disabling diseases (WHO, 2001). The rate of schizophrenia in the overall structure of disability mental illness is 36.5% and in the structure of primary disability is 26.1%. (Z. Kekelidze, J. Pasyukova and etc., 2009). The mere fact of presence of the disease is a powerful stigmatizing and maladaptive component for this category of patients, leading to increased introversion and development of depression. Based on this study the features of the stigmatization of patients with schizophrenia in medical university students determines the main directions in the process of rehabilitation, resocialization, psychoeducation and further adaptation of schizophrenic patients in a society, optimizing system of doctor-patient relationship.

Aim: Study the effect of the basic knowledge gained by medical students during the course of psychiatry to the questions of stigmatization of patients with schizophrenia.

Material and methods: Among the 50 students of the 4th year of studying in KhNMU (35 girls and 15 boys, mean age 21 ± 2 years), past or held at the moment of the survey cycle "Psychiatry", and 50 3rd year students (37 girls and 13 boys, mean age 20 ± 2 years) was conducted a survey, using a specially designed questionnaire. The questionnaire included questions allowing to estimate various aspects of the relationship with schizophrenic patients and understanding of this pathology by medical students.

Results: After analyzing the data it was revealed that 82% of students in the 4th year and only 32% of 3rd year students demonstrated an impartial and compassionate attitude to people with schizophrenia. In turn, 68% of 3rd year students showed the presence of a psychological barrier for mental patients (questions of friendship, marriage and other social interactions), the lack of professional knowledge in this pathology.

Conclusion: The above data define main guidelines for optimization the system of doctor-patient relationship and direction to destigmatize people with schizophrenia by medical university students.