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the posture, and regularly take breaks to rest and do physical

exercises.

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THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT AND ANXIETY OF MODERN STUDENTS IN DEPENDING ON LOCATION OF LEARNING

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Actuality: There is the highest risk of mental pathology manifestation in connection with a high level of load and stress in the student's age, which are important factors of emotional maladjustment.

The aim: To determine the level of students' mental health, to evaluate the level of anxiety and maladjustment, to compare the level of maladjustment in students of Kharkiv National Medical University (KhNMU) and Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University (KhNAHU).

Materials and methods: 120 healthy students of KhNMU (40 students from 1st, 3rd and 4th courses) and 80 students KhNAHU (40 students from 1st and 3rd courses); the questionnaires, which consisted of three questionnaires: general questions, the questionnaire "Evaluation of occupational maladjustment" and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. All students were divided into five groups: Group 1 – 1st year KhNMU, 2 – 3rd year, 3 – 4th year, 4 – 1st year KhNAHU, 5 – 3rd year.

Results: Only 10% of the students, which were surveyed, are practically healthy. The rest of students have chronic diseases. Only 8% of the students had a chronic pathology at the time of admission to the University. The level of anxiety is generally medium in all groups, what reflects the effects on different stress factors. During the session, and before STEP-1 the level of anxiety is sharply higher (3rd year of KhNMU). A high level of anxiety have 42% of students, that indicate the emotional and behavioral symptoms of chronic stress. For 56% of first-year students is typical a medium level of maladjustment, which requires the assistance of specialists in carrying out rehabilitation. During training for STEP-1 decreases the quantity of students with a satisfactory adaptation. We can observe it in a low professional adaptation of students (62,5%) of the 3rd year of KhNMU. For the 4th year students a low level of maladjustment (80%) is typical. It is also note worthy that in none group of students KhNMU do not decrease the level of anxiety



ISIC-2016 Abstract book

below 50%. In KhNAHU is the figure 32%.

The students whose parents are doctors, have significantly lower level of maladjustment and anxiety than the others.

So, the level of professional maladjustment of students of the 1,2 and 4 groups are fairly moderate, what requires the assistance of experts to conduct rehabilitation. The level of maladjustment of

students 3 and 5 groups is low, but it is advisable to make an advisory work of specialists.

Conclusions: We can conclude that students are very contemptuous of their mental health, because less than 20% can be called «healthy». While the level of anxiety, depression and maladjustment is in the range that can be corrected, students need to take care of their health and future.

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QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH NEUROSURGICAL DISEASES

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Actuality: The result of the treatment process can be estimated taking into account a number of indicators. These include: life expectancy, quality of life, total and postoperative mortality. Quality of life is an integral characteristic of the physical, mental, emotional and social functioning of a person.

The aim is to evaluate the quality of life in patients with neurosurgical pathology, after the treatment process.

Materials and methods: We conducted a comprehensive survey of 17 patients aged 28 to 60 years old of both sexes who are in neurosurgical hospital in the postoperative period. Quality of life assessment was performed using a

rating scale integrated indicator of quality of life (Mezzich I., Cohen N., Ruiperez M., Lin I., and Yoon G., 1999).

Results: Created 2 groups. The first (I) group consisted of 9 patients with severe restrictions on movement. This group included patients diagnosed with: Acute ischemic attack (7 persons); Meningioma (2 people). The second (II) group consisted of 8 patients with no traffic restrictions. In the II group included patients with diagnoses: Closed head injury (2 persons); Acute ischemic attack (3 persons); Osteochondrosis(3people).In the I group, the mean score of quality of life 5.6. According to obtained values