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ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS` COMPETENCY IN THE PROBLEM OF EPILEPSY

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Actuality: The epilepsy is a brain disease that is characterized by persistent tendency to development of epileptic attacks and neurobiological, cognitive, psychological and social consequences of this condition. There are 40-50 million registered patients with epilepsy in the world, according to the WHO. In Ukraine, the number of registered patients with epilepsy at the end of 2013 was 0.25% of the total population.

The aim: To investigate the competency of students in the problem of epilepsy and to determine the feasibility of a round table discussion of this topic.

Materials and methods: The study was conducted by anonymous survey of students of the medical university by means of a questionnaire containing 20 questions divided into blocks.

Results: The survey involved 110 respondents - students of 1-6 courses of higher medical schools of Ukraine (Lviv National Medical University preferably), including 75 (68.18%) women and 35 (31.81%) men. The question "Did you ever observe or even provide medical care during an epileptic seizure?" respondents answered as follows: 74

persons (67.27%) - "No, I had never seen", 19 (17.27%) - "Yes, I saw it once", 7 (6.36%) - "Yes, I provided help once", 4 (3.64%) - "Yes, I saw it several times", 6 (5.45%) - "Yes, I provided help several times". The question "Can you provide the first aid for seizures?" 44 persons (40%) answered "Yes" and 66 persons (60%) - "Not sure". The question "In your opinion, is an epilepsy an incurable disease?" 48 (43.64%) responded "No" and 62 (56.36%) "Yes." To the question "Do you agree that the epilepsy is a mental illness?" 60 (54.55%) responded "No" and 50 (45.45%) - "Yes". The question "Is it true that persons suffering from epilepsy often die during seizures?" 58 (52.73%) responded "No" and 52 (47.27%) "Yes". 17 individuals (15.45%) answered all four questions about the rules of first aid correctly. 101 person (91.82%) answered the question "Do you want to learn more about epilepsy?" "Yes".

Conclusions: Two thirds of interviewed people have never seen seizure attack. About half of the respondents made mistakes, answering important questions about epilepsy. 40% of respondents claimed that they know how to help



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a person with seizures and only 15.45% were able to answer all questions concerning the rules for providing such help correctly. About 92% of respondents would like to learn more about epilepsy. Therefore, we consider it appropriate to organize the round

table devoted to the problem of epilepsy in the university, paying attention to the issue of first aid for seizures, to debunk some common myths concerning this disease and to demonstrate some videos which can illustrate different types of attacks.

Zahora O.

INFLUENCE OF CENTRALLY ACTING MUSCLE RELAXANTS TO THE MUSCLE SPASM IN POST-STROKE PERIOD

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Actuality: According to World Health Organization data, one of the main causes of disability is a stroke. Persistent motor dysfunction after the disease significantly reduces the quality of patients life, so the complex therapy initiated as early as possible helps for early recovery of patients.

The aim: to compare the effect of central muscle relaxants to the occurrence of undesirable muscle weakness.

Material and methods: the study included 8 patients aged 55-63 years who had a history of ischemic stroke: 3 patients - in the left cerebral artery pool, 5 - in the right cerebral artery pool. After 3 months of combined therapy in post-stroke period muscle the relaxant drug with the active substance tolperisone in

the initial dosage of 50 mg two times a day for reducing muscle tone was used for 4 patients. Another half of patients (4) as a muscle relaxant drug was assigned the preparation with the active ingredient tizanidine in a dosage of 2 mg three times a day. Both groups received drugs for 2 weeks.

Results: In all cases positive dynamics was noted as decrease of muscular spasticity. The group of patients who accepted pills with the active ingredient tolperisone also noted an expressed general muscle weakness, which significantly reduces the efficiency of restorative physiotherapy.

Conclusions: The research has shown that in order to reduce muscle spasticity after stroke it is preferable to use drugs of tinazidin as they have