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women and 7.9% men), poor physical health, the presence of disabling disease (11.3% of women and 6.3% of men).

Conclusions: The next stressful situations that lead to suicidal behavior were identified: the frustration of basic needs, narrowing

of the cognitive content and dominance of mental trauma in the mind, the loss of life meaning. Determining of a trigger mechanism of autoaggressive behavior is one of the main components in predicting the risk of suicide.

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THE COMPONENTS OF THE DYNAMICS OF BODY WEIGHT IN PATIENTS WITH PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA.

Schizophrenia - one of the most severe mental illnesses. Significant advances in the treatment of this disease appeared with the discovery of neuroleptics (antipsychotic drugs). Initially, the practice of first-generation drugs have been introduced. But they not only showed its activity towards the symptoms. Antipsychotics caused significant complications - neuroleptic syndrome.

Pre-emptive use of atypical antipsychotics based on their impact on the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia, it is extremely rare appearance of neuroleptic syndrome. At the same time, in recent years there are many works devoted to another type of side-effects - neuroendocrine effects.

In our research we followed the impact of various second generation antipsychotics on weight gain of women with paranoid schizophrenia with complex treatment.

The study showed that in the first year of therapy, the highest weight gain was while taking amisulpride. Risperidone caused an average increase in weight in the first year, but it progressively increased throughout the time of therapy and reached a level of obesity. Quetiapine drugs cause weight gain a few kilograms per year, with a mass of stabilization in the second year of therapy.

Change one antipsychotic drug to another is not always result in weight loss. When changing risperidone to quetiapine, weight loss noted only in patients treated with antipsychotic in combination with psychorehabilitation program.

Thus, we think that an increase in body weight in patients with paranoid schizophrenia is associated with prolonged use of second-generation antipsychotics. But the development of abdominal obesity depends on a complex of factors, including the level of physical and social activity, the



severity of the negative psychic symptoms (primary and secondary),

the possibility of self-realization and the availability of support.

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INFLUENCE OF ART THERAPY IN COMPLEX TREATMENT ON THE QUALITY OF REMISSION IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

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Introduction. According to studies done in recent years regarding the treatment of patients with recurrent depressive disorder, a shift of interest from studies evaluating the effectiveness of therapy to the study of remission is seen. According to the literature, complete remission occurs in only 40-50% of patients, in other cases there is residual symptoms.

Aim. Evaluating the effectiveness of art therapy in treatment in patients with recurrent depressive disorder on the quality of remission.

Methods: The study involved 135 patients – 60 –male and 75 female patients aged from 18 to 30 years old. The main group of patients apart the combined treatment also participated in group art therapy with the use of drawing techniques, while the control group – statutory standard therapy.

We used clinical, psychopathological, psychodiagnostic and statistical methods.

Results. The results of the effectiveness of art therapy in complex treatment in patients with recurrent depressive disorder is detected primarily in reducing of the level of anxiety at the early stages of treatment, as well as in reducing of the severity of anhedonia and improving the quality of life in remission period.

Conclusion. These results support the use of art therapy in treatment in patients with recurrent depressive disorder during period of active treatment, and after achieving clinical remission contributes to achieving and maintaining high-quality and stable remission with full restoration of quality of life and social functioning.