



# **ABSTRACT BOOK**



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*Artamonov R., Dubovyk V.*

**THE AIM OF THE STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE THE ROLE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL AND BIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF A PREDISPOSITION TO DRINKING ALCOHOL IN ADOLESCENTS**

Kharkiv National Medical University  
 (Department of Psychiatry, Narcology and Medical Psychology)  
 Research advisor: prof. Mozhovaya T.  
 Kharkiv, Ukraine

**Introduction.** This scientific work is devoted to a detailed study of the problem of child alcoholization and the identification of biological and psychosocial characteristics among children who regularly drink alcohol. The aim of the study was to determine the role of psychosocial and biological factors in the formation of a predisposition to drinking alcohol in adolescents.

**Materials and methods.** 70 adolescents of both sexes aged 13-17 years were examined. All adolescents were divided into 2 groups: the first group included 30 teenagers consuming alcoholic beverages; Control group comprised 40 adolescents. To study the psychosocial factor, an author's questionnaire was developed, in which such questions as the social status of the family, the frequency of alcohol consumption. The study of the biological factor was carried out using the questionnaire of Leonhard-Shmishek

**Results of research.** "Author's questionnaire" showed that 20.9% of the adolescents regularly consumed alcohol (at least once a week), 61.3% did not drink alcohol and 17.8% of adolescents occasionally (once a year) ) Who drink alcohol. All the parents surveyed took alcohol this year. When conducting studies on the technique of LS in adolescents, a large number of character accentuations were revealed. Absence of character accentuations was noted in 23.5% of adolescents in the comparison group. The emotional index was observed twice as often in adolescents in the comparison group. In adolescents who drink alcohol, incompatible accentuations of character have been identified.

**Conclusions.** The risk factors for alcohol use among adolescents are: the early age of first drinking, the use of alcohol in the circle of peers, the tolerant attitude of parents towards alcoholization of adolescents. For adolescents who drink alcohol, characteristic is the disharmony of personality traits and a combination of incompatible accentuations of character. Low emotiveness erases the prerequisites for the formation of moral and social attitudes.

*Asante G., Ashiq Parappil*

**DEMENTIA**

Kharkiv National Medical University  
 (Department of neurology №2)  
 Research advisor: Associated Professor Nekrasova N.  
 Kharkiv, Ukraine

**Introduction.** Dementia is a clinical syndrome characterised by a loss of previously acquired intellectual function in the absence of impairment of arousal, and affects 5%