



ABSTRACT BOOK



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ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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Introduction. Alzheimer Disease (AD) is a progressive, degenerative disorder that attacks the brain's neurons resulting in loss of memory, cognition, language skills & behavioral changes. Among the people of age seventies- 61% die of AD. A "Game Changer" drug named "ADUCANUMAB" has been recently discovered that acts on β -amyloid plaques & neurofibrillary tangles that cause synaptic dysfunction & neurodegeneration leading to AD.

Aducanumab is a human monoclonal antibody that enters the brain, bind parenchymal Amyloid- β , and reduce soluble and insoluble Amyloid- β in a dose-dependent manner.

Materials and methods. A Recent experimental study was presented in the "12th international Conference on Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease & Related Neurological Disorders", 2016; that aimed at the effects of Aducanumab. A current study was performed on 166 men and women in early stages of AD (having evidence of plaque building). They were divided into 4 different groups and given intravenous doses of Aducanumab i.e. Low dose of 3mg/kg, Moderate dose of 6mg/kg, High dose of 10mg/kg & placebo dose. The experiment was carried out for a year & at the end brain scans (CT scan, PET imaging & Radioactive tracing) were performed.

Results of research. Group of people that were given high dose treatment (10mg/kg) was presented with marked improvement in memory & cognition during various tests like "Mini Mental State Exam" & "Clinical Dementia Rating". Group of people with moderate & low dose showed negligible improvement whereas with placebo dose there was no effect at all. Common side effect included Headache & Brain swelling only in people with APOE-E4 gene but the minimal side effects of the drug were overlooked against the highly effective positive effects.

Conclusions. Aducanumab has a very effective dose dependent effect in treatment of AD. Also, on 1st June 2016 the drug got Prime Status in Europe in treatment of AD and on 1st September 2016, it received fast track designation for treatment of early stages of AD in USA.

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VALPROIC ACID DRUGS IN THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY

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Introduction. Epilepsy is a chronic, endogenous-organic brain disease characterized by generalized and partial seizures, typical changes in character and thinking, and the possible development of psychosis. According to WHO, about 40 million people worldwide suffer from this disease. Epilepsy has socially significant consequences in

terms of premature mortality, lost productivity and changes in the quality of life of patients. The treatment of epilepsy is simple and affordable and is based on a daily intake of inexpensive drugs. In addition, after several years of successful treatment and absence of seizures, drugs can be abolished in approximately 60% of patients without subsequent relapses.

The aim of our study is to determine the effectiveness of valproic acid drugs in the treatment of epilepsy.

Materials and methods. 20 patients with a generalized form of epilepsy of both sexes aged from 20 to 25 years were treated. Also, according to the Bek scale, which was 15-17 points, the patients were diagnosed with moderate signs of depression. In the structure of depression prevailed: sleep disturbance, pathologically altered mood, anxiety, irritability with elements of aggression, a sense of insolvency. For treatment, we used the sodium valproate (dosage 300 mg).

Results of research. As a result of the study, it was revealed that epileptic seizures stopped in 8 patients (40%), 10 patients (50%) had a seizure frequency decreased, and 2 patients (10%) had no effect. In 14 patients (70%), the intake of sodium valproate improved mood and reduced anxiety, in 4 patients (20%) normalized their sleep and decreased irritability, and in 2 (10%) did not affect the emotional state. Patients in their subjective sensations evaluated the effectiveness of the drug as good in 85% of cases, the remaining 15% were dissatisfied with the treatment. Also, 3 patients (15%) complained of the side effects of the treatment: nausea, tremor, drowsiness.

Conclusions. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that sodium valproate has a pronounced therapeutic effect, has a tranquilizing effect, is well tolerated by patients, in most cases does not cause side effects. Thus, the evaluation of the effectiveness of valproic acid drugs allows us to recommend them as first-line drugs for epilepsy.

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DYNAMIC PATTERN OF NOSOLOGIC UNITS' DEGREE OF MORBIDITY IN THE PRESENCE OF CIVILIAN POPULATION'S CHRONIC STRESS

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Introduction. Not so long ago many Ukrainian people knew about war only from movies, books and veterans' stories. Nowadays, civilians and people living in military anti-terrorist operation zone (ATO) have been living in a psychoinjuring situation for 3 year. They have to hear explosions, machine gun fire, hide in the basement, see the death of their relatives and friends. They have lack of stability and confidence in the future and other stressful things. Such kind of reality won't pass without touching physical and mental health of the population.

The main aim of this work is learning the impact of prolonged stress factors on the