



ABSTRACT BOOK



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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

appearance and aggravation of diseases in the military and civilians of ATO zone.

Materials and methods. The neurologist, psychiatrist, cardiologist and three family doctors were interviewed. After that we analyzed this information.

Results of research. People begin apply to psychiatrist more often, then earlier. Only in 2014 were recorded over 150 complaints between military people. Doctors noticed rising complaints for insomnia, nightmares, asthenia, depression and decreased of earning capacity between civilians.

The situation with depression, suicide, aggression, hostility and folly behavior begins worse. Doctors noticed that before the conflict the main contingent of their patients were elderly people, but now is rapidly growing uptake among young and middle people who do not see the point in their lives, have lost faith in a happy future, who revealed a lot of somatic diseases. The number of myocardial infarction and stroke was also significantly increased. The problem of drug and alcohol abuse among the military has always been acute in our population, but under the influence of chronic stress, it increased to a critical level. The main cause of alcohol abuse is stress, but in this situation it is also important lack of motivation. Those men, who understand why they are in the combat zone, and for what reason they are there, as a rule, don't have problems with alcohol or drugs.

Conclusions.

Thus, the analysis of the identified data showed that in conditions of prolonged exposure to stressful factors increase mental and physical illnesses, drug and alcohol abuse, which proves the need of drug therapy and psycho-correction methods.

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EFFECTS OF HAPPINESS, SADNESS, ANGER AND ANXIETY ON REASONING

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Introduction. Dual-process theories posit two systems of reasoning. Type I often called "heuristic system" is automatic, fast and heuristic-based. This kind of reasoning often leads to correct response but could lead to bias and errors too. Type II, often called "analytic system" corresponds to a controlled, rule-based and slow process and requires a lot of computational capacity. According to this theory, Type II mostly overrides type I when response produced by the two systems do not match, even if a heuristic response could be produced sometimes. The choice of one of the systems can be influenced by the emotional state. The aim of this study is to explore the effects of four specific emotions (happiness, sadness, anger, and anxiety) on two systems of reasoning (heuristic and analytic systems) by highlighting which system is used according to the emotion through three reasoning tasks.

Materials and methods. 190 adolescents aged to 11-13 years old were segregated in one control group (30 participants) and study group (by 40 participants corresponding to each emotion studied). A sequence of a movie were proposed to five groups of