



ABSTRACT BOOK



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severity of asthenic-depressive (26,7 %), hysterophorm (10,0 %) and asthenic-hypochondriac (10,0 %) syndromes increased. The number of patients with cognitive impairments (10,0 %) and anosognostical attitude to the disease (16,7 %) increased as well.

During the third stage the most frequent syndromes were asthenic-depressive (33,3 %), pain (30,0 %) syndromes, anosognostical attitude to the disease (23,3 %). Asthenic-anxiety (23,3 %) and phobic (13,3 %) syndromes were also frequently diagnosed in MI patients but their intensity decreased. The incidence of cognitive impairments (13,3 %) increased, especially in depressed patients.

During the fourth stage of our research the incidence and severity of psychopathological syndromes decreased after psychotherapeutic support. Thus, pain syndrome was observed in 23,3 % of cases, asthenic-depressive syndrome in 21,7 % of cases, asthenic-anxiety syndrome in 13,3 % of cases, phobic syndrome in 10,0 % of cases and attitude to the disease in 16,7 % of cases. The incidence of cognitive impairment (10,0 %), hysteroform (10,0 %) and asthenic-hypochondriac (6,7 %) syndromes remained on the same level.

Conclusions.

1. The main conclusion of our research is that among MI patients in acute period the pain syndrome is the main one, leads to severe psycho-emotional disorders. Against the background of cognitive function preservation phobic, anxiety and depressive symptoms prevail, their intensity depends on the severity of pain.

2. The proposed system demonstrated a significant improvement in 80 % of MI patients and 77 % of CS patients, a partial improvement in 10 % of MI patients and in 13 % of CS patients.

Olkhova A., Kotkov O.

PECULIARITIES OF PTSD IN THE PRESENCE AND ABSENCE OF ALCOHOL ADDICTION

Kharkiv National Medical University

(Department of Psychiatry, Narcology and Medical Psychology)

Research advisor: PhD. Zelenskaya Ekaterina

Kharkiv, Ukraine

Introduction. World statistics show that one of five veterans has mental disorders, more than half of them - adaptation disorders. Every day grows the number of Ukrainian soldiers that return from the area of anti-terrorist operation in the east with post-traumatic stress disorder. The clinical picture of this disease can vary under the influence of various factors that will affect the future treatment plan. Objective: To investigate features of PTSD with alcohol addiction.

Materials and methods. We explore patients of psychiatric department of the Military Medical Center of the North Region. 26 people with post traumatic stress disorder F43.1. Sixteen of them suffered from alcohol addiction, so we formed two groups: group A with alcohol addiction syndrome, group B without alcohol addiction syndrome. For this study we used the following methods: clinic-psychopathology, which included interviews and observations, clinical- anamnestic, psycho-diagnostic that included diagnostic method of socio-psychological adaptation of Rogers and Diamond, Mississippi scale of post-traumatic stress disorder, quality of life assessment

questionnaire SF- 36.

Results

of research. In group A 80% had psychological discomfort on a scale of quality of life, and 50% had physical discomfort. Mostly in the aspects of vitality and role functioning. Internal control reducing on scale of social and psychological adaptation was noted in 50% of probationers, emotional discomfort in 100%, reduced desire to dominate in 83%, escapism and self aversion in 17%. The group B increased psychological discomfort was observed in 60%, physical in 80%. The highest was the index of pain. Reducing adaptation was observed in 40% of cases, the self aversion in 60%, emotional discomfort in 20%, reduced desire to dominate 20%, rejection of the other 40%, escapism in 20%.

Conclusions.

Our results show that PTSD patients with low levels of psychological comfort, reduced vitality and role functioning often suffer from alcohol addiction. Also in this group is reduced desire for dominance and reduced internal control. It shows the necessity of comprehensive approach and selection of individual methods depending on the characteristics of the patient in PTSD treatment.

Olawole O.

TACKLING THE INCREASING INCIDENCE OF HAEMORRHAGIC STROKE

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

Introduction. Until recently awareness on issues of stroke, their etiological factors, and factors leading to death have surfaced. Research is increasing to study the pathology of stroke in the African population. For the purpose of this literature, highlights on increasing incidence of Haemorrhagic stroke in African countries most especially within the working population will be addressed, various risk factors of haemorrhagic stroke development, and issues with effective diagnosis and treatment will be addressed.

Materials and methods. In this study, the prevalence of hemorrhagic stroke in the African population was studied via past literature works and hospital studies across Africa. The changes in incidence and prevalence of hemorrhagic stroke in Africa over the decades were assessed, the risk factors and causes of increasing haemorrhagic stroke prevalence in Africa were accessed. and the issues concerning prevention, early and proper diagnosis and treatment were also reported

Results of research. It was seen that though over the decades world prevalence of haemorrhagic stroke had defined and plateaued, this has not been the case in Africa, instead a rise in stroke incidence has been detected. Several risk factors to increasing stroke prevalence in Africa include age, sex, diet rich in sodium, low in whole grains , fruits and vegetable, high systolic BP, air pollution due to solid fuel combustion,