



ABSTRACT BOOK



KHARKIV, UKRAINE
MAY 24th-26th, 2017

expressed in the protection connection of the victim with his aggressor, arising in a traumatic environment and in conditions of limited access to external stimuli. The social Stockholm syndrome arises as an attempt of the victim to protect his own mental integrity and restore the physiological and behavioral homeostasis. In an attempt to avoid and / or reduce the effect of violence, the victim identifies with the aggressor and justifies himself and others with all his actions.

Conclusions. In the case of gender-based violence, a woman uses the mechanisms of survival day after day for a long time and gradually they transform her personality and become a way of her existence. Therefore, it is not so much about adapting to the personality of the aggressor, it is about the loss of a victim's own identity. And this means not an adaptive mechanism, but a real process of destruction.

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FEATURES OF THE MANIFESTATION OF ANXIETY IN STUDENTS OF JUNIOR COURSES

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Introduction. The interest to the study of the features of adjustment disorders in students of medical universities is caused by the fact that education is accompanied with information and emotional stress, considerable mental and physical tension. Research objective: to investigate indicators of fear and anxiety in third-year medical students with the subsequent identification of the risk groups and performing prevention of disadaptation.

Materials

and methods. The survey among the third-year students of Kharkiv National Medical University was carried out. There were 20 women at the age of 19-22 years and 19 men at the age of 19-20 years. The following methods were used: determination of the level of anxiety using the personal questionnaire of Spilberger – Khanin; questionnaire “The hierarchical structure of the topical fears of personality” by Yu. Shcherbatykh and E. Ivleva.

Results of research.

Study data showed, that anxiety level, as well as integrated indices of fear, does not meet the standard. So, 73,68% of respondents by means of a questionnaire Spilbergera – Khanin, characterized by increased the level of anxiety. Furthermore, the dominating type is a personal type of anxiety which characterized by 50% of testees in which 60% of women and 40% of men. Intensity of fears in men was higher (integral index of fear 98,29 at the rate of 77,9+-4,7), at the same time women have a lower index (99,4 at the rate of 104,0+-2,5). The fear of disease of relatives was dominating, admit it 28,2% of all interviewed students.

Further study of structure of fears determined the increase of intensity of separate fears in comparison with indices in similar age group. So, the most expressed were the fears of responsibility, height, public speech, and also the fear before exams. Besides, the higher level of fear of war and poverty is typical for men, and the fear of the bosses - for women.

Conclusions. As the result, it is possible to make a conclusion that medical students doing their the third-year have the raised index of fear and anxiety and it is caused by the raised study load.

Consequently, we can recommend well-minded labour routine and rest, doing sports, and carrying out psychotherapeutic work to decrease an emotional susceptibility of students.

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CLINIC OF HALLUCINATORY-PARANOID SYNDROME

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Introduction. As known, all kinds of childhood mental pathology are expressed in the form of distorted development, dysontogenesis or accompanied by similar manifestations. In addition, mental disorders are characterized by rudimentary, low differentiated symptomatology due to immaturity of mental functions and all morphofunctional systems of the brain [Tsirkin S.Yu., 1999]. Early manifestation of childhood schizophrenia is accompanied by social disadaptation. Until now, the issues of treatment, psychocorrection, rehabilitation and adaptation of children in schizophrenia require development, that is possible on the basis of studying psychopathological and pathopsychological disorders. All this determines the priority of studying mental disorders with the specified forms of pathology in the age aspect. The aim of the research was to study the clinical manifestations of hallucinatory-paranoid syndrome of children with schizophrenia. Object of the study: mental and behavioral disorders in children's endogenous process. Research methods: clinical-psychopathological, methods of mathematical statistics.

Materials and methods. Materials and methods: The study included 26 children examined from 5 to 12 years of age with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, a children's type.

Results of research. Among them, 5 children (19.2%) had hallucinatory-paranoid syndrome that was dominant in the clinical picture. All examined had mental and behavioral disorders. The productive symptomatology of the hallucinatory-paranoid syndrome was represented by delusion fantasies of different contents, with a predominance of reincarnation, a variety of sensostatic sensations, the appearance of which patients associates with the influence of external factors, aural, visual, olfactory and visceral deceptions of perception. The subjects of this group were in motor excitation, attention was drawn for a short time, and was exhausted. Children talked colorfully about their experiences, and general questions were answered with absurd answers or did not answer at all. The emotional background dissociated with the facial expressions of the patients, the emotionally significant experiences for the child were accompanied by hypomyia and alienation in the conversation. The emotional background dissociated with the facial expressions of the patients, the emotionally significant experiences for the child were accompanied by hypomyia and alienation in the conversation.

Conclusions. In this way, as a result of clinical and psychopathological research, 19.2% of children diagnosed with schizophrenia, the hallucinatory-paranoid syndrome is the leading and require psychopharmacotherapeutic correction.