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ABSTRACT
BOOK





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showed motor and sensory responses. Muscle stretch and pathological reflexes we witnessed extensor posturing of the limbs and bilateral Babinski signs in 9% of the subjects. The rest were unresponsive upon noxious stimulation on the upper and lower limbs. In general, most patients' GCS was on average ≤ 8 , except 9% whose score improved (by 2 points in motor response) on the 3rd day during the 7-day clinical observation.

Conclusion. The incidence of coma after a haemorrhagic stroke is quite minimal. Coma that appears sub-acutely is usually related to a pre-existing medical or neurologic problem or, less often, to secondary brain swelling surrounding a mass such tumour or cerebral infarction. The diagnosis of coma due to cerebrovascular disease can be difficult. The most common diseases are (1) basal ganglia and thalamic haemorrhage; (2) pontine haemorrhage; (3) cerebellar haemorrhage; (4) basilar artery thrombosis; and (5) subarachnoid haemorrhage. In terms of prognosis, pupillary and eye responses have a predictive value whereas absence of corneal responses has a discriminative value.

Mynka N.A.

DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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Introduction. The adaptation to the new conditions is essentially in the further formation of the student as an individual, since it includes adaptation not only to the peculiarities of studying, the acquisition of knowledge, but also to the social environment, living conditions, as well as in general to an independent, adult life. Social-psychological adaptation is an active and purposeful assimilation of norms, rules, values, both society and more closest social environment. In this case it is a university group. The mechanism of adaptation, which was formed as a result of long evolution, ensures the possibility of an individual's existence in an ever-changing environment. Consequently, adaptation of young people, in a society of constant change, is a complicated process. In this context, the field of maladaptation is expanding. Prevention and overcoming of social and psychological maladaptation is an urgent problem in our time. Goal. To study the dynamics of socio-psychological adaptation of a group of students in the conditions of higher education.

Materials and methods. In the empirical study the method of diagnosis of socio-psychological adaptation of C. Rogers and R. Diamond was used to study the adaptation of the person. The sample of the study consisted of a group of students from 20 people (3rd year students of the Kharkiv National Medical University) aged 19 to 26 years.

Results. In most students - 55%, a high level of "adaptation opportunities" was revealed, 15% of the respondents had the average one, normal data demonstrated 6 students - 30%. The integral indicator



of "maladaptation" was normal in 45% of the respondents, 50% had low and only 5% had a high level of "maladaptation". The rate of "self-acceptance" was high in 85% of students, 10% persons were in norm range and only 5% had a low level of "self-acceptance". The low level of "self-denial" was found at 55% of students, the normal data was observed at 45%. For 45% of students the high level of "acceptance of others" was discovered, while the remaining 55% showed a low level of "acceptance of others." The rate of "non-acceptance of others" had 30% of responders, 65% had low and 5% high rates of this indicator. Such a characteristic as "emotional comfort" was observed in 20% of students, "low" – in only 5% and within the norm ranges – 75%. The high rate of "emotional discomfort" had 5% persons of sample group, in 55% it was low and the norm had 40% of the respondents. Within the norm rates of 25% of students there was an indicator of "internality". The high level of "internality" had 75% of the respondents. "Externality" covered 55% of students with normal ranges, 5% had increased levels of such data, 40% had a low one. The "dominance" indicator was normal in 45% of students, the high value of the indicator had 50%, and only 5% had a low value. Within the normal range, 55% of the respondents had the score "leadered", the low value had 30%, high - 15%. "Mendacity" was observed within the norm ranges in 25% of the respondents, 75% had a low rate. In 60% of respondents the escapism was within the norm, 15% students had raised and 25% had low levels.

Conclusion. Here are high integral indicators of this survey. No one of the 5 surveyed males is accepting oneself. Non-admitting ourselves in 3 young men (60% of all 5 interviewed male) was admitted. There is positive dynamics of emotional comfort that is observed in 11 out of 15 girls and in 4 out of 5 boys. The indicator of "integrity" also attracts attention, since only 4 girls out of 15 have their meanings within the norm and 1 boy. In general, we have a good picture of social and psychological adaptation, with some personal deviations from the norm. Processed data shows that in practice it is appropriate to apply special corrective programs aimed at overcoming difficult life situations.

Nagorny I.

ASSESSMENT OF ANXIETY IN STUDENTS OF THE 4 COURSES OF THE SECOND MEDICAL FACULTY OF KhNMU

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Introduction. Modern reality puts forward to the individual the requirement of free adaptation to realities of life. Anxiety for a young person, a future medical specialist, is a serious obstacle to obtaining knowledge, as well as their implementation in the future. C. Spielberg distinguished two