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ABSTRACT
BOOK





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women with nonpsychotic mental disorders than mental health women ($p < 0,01$). In the second step of our research, we use the art-therapy as the type of psychological support among pregnant woman. It was a group art therapy with a thematic approach. Art-therapy sessions were conducted in groups of 10-14 people. Each session was 60 minutes long and sessions were conducted twice a week. Art-therapy using the methods of drawing, sculpting, collaging, and elements of music therapy. As a result, of application of art therapy in the scheme of measures aimed at prevention of mental disorders among pregnant woman demonstrate significant declining prevalence of nonpsychotic mental disorders and improving indicators of the quality of life in pregnant women.

Conclusion. The use of art-therapy as the component of the psychological support pregnant women is effective in prevention nonpsychotic mental disorders. Art-therapy promotes to normalize the emotional and psychological state of women, improving their stress resistance, quality of life and it determines an effectiveness of preparing for successful delivery.

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THE FEATURES OF EATING DISORDERS IN YOUNG WOMEN

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Introduction. Nervous anorexia is a nutritional disorder characterized by limits in food in order to reduce weight and / or to prevent an overweight set. Often this disorder occurs in young girls. Anorexia is a dangerous disease that has become widespread in recent years, especially in European countries, where there are 4 new cases per 100,000 people. This is due to a change in the criteria for assessing women's beauty and body and the popularization of fragile physique. Mortality from this disease reaches 5 - 10%.

Materials and methods. 17 women aged 20.2 ± 2.1 years were interviewed. The study was conducted on the base of 11 psychiatric department for adults (the Department of Crisis and Boundary States) KhRCPH № 3. In the resource were used "Scale for Evaluating Eating Behavior"; "Questionnaire of the image of his own body", test "Attitude to eating" (EAT-26). Also, BMI (Body Mass Index) was calculated by Ketley.

Results. As a result of the study, the following data were obtained: according to the assessment of the dietary habits, the desire for cattle was detected in 88.2%, self-body dissatisfaction was 94.1%, perfixionism - 76.5%, distrust in interpersonal relationships - 64.7% . "The questionnaire of the image of his own body" illustraited dissatisfaction with own body was found in 88.2% of patients. In all patients on the scale of EAT-26 were found serious psychological problems with the attitude to eating.



Conclusion. According to the results of the study, we see a clear tendency towards unhealthy control of own weight and non-compliance with the rules of nutritional management, which in the long run may lead to serious health problems.

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EPILEPTIC SEIZURES AS A MANIFESTATION ARTERIOVENOUS MALFORMATIONS ON CLINICAL EXAMPLES

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Introduction. Nowadays, the topicality of the issues of modern clinical neurology is constantly growing. One of the most interesting topics is arteriovenous malformation of blood vessels, which in clinical practice is also called a "time bomb". Arteriovenous malformation is a disease that is based on abnormal vascular development, which is a ravel of interlaced arteries and veins, in which there are no capillaries. It consists of a feeding artery, a pathological vascular network, a draining vein and an intervenous tissue. The most particular, but not pathognomonic, symptoms of AVM are: in 50% - spontaneous hemorrhage; in 25% - epileptic seizures; in 20% - headaches, and also a neurological deficit.

Materials and methods. We carefully studied the medical documentation three men of young age (24, 29 and 32 years old) who entered to the neurological department with a newly developed epileptic seizure - two had a generalized tonic-clonic seizure, one had a seizure of motor Jackson epilepsy of the type " brush-shoulder-face "on the right. At all patients on SKTA AVM of different localization was revealed.

Results. All these patients underwent a successful surgical treatment - endovascular embolization of cerebral vessels, which consists in occluding the vessels with a special gluing agent, which is inserted into the femoral vein with the help of a catheter, from there it reaches the malformation. A few days after the procedure, there is a blockage of blood vessels and blood stops fall into pathologically convoluted vessels.

Conclusion. 1) our study proved that frequent clinical manifestation of AVM are epileptic seizures; 2) patients with newly developed epileptic seizures should be included in the complex examination, to timely detect AVM and conduct modern surgical treatment, which makes it possible to neutralize the "time bomb", and, thus, save the patient's life.