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ABSTRACT
BOOK





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moderate intensity, with elements of motor aphasia and postnatal cognitive impairment. The age of the patients - from 63 to 73 years, including 5 women and 5 men. For all patients, in the context of complex neuro-rehabilitation, memantine hydrochloride was prescribed for 90 days in an initial dose of 5-10 mg / day with a gradual increase to 20 mg / day. The control group consisted of 8 patients undergoing therapy and neuro-rehabilitation with a gopanthenic acid. Gopanthenic acid was used at a dose of 750 mg /day. Neuropsychological testing data were also taken into account.

Results. In most patients, 3-4 weeks of taking the drugs Speech therapists recorded a qualitative change in speech defect. However, it was noted that the result of taking the drug is better on the background of active speech therapy classes. The treatment of all patients was well tolerated. In a neuropsychological study conducted in the dynamics after the course of treatment with memantine hydrochloride, marked improvement in the processes of remembering, preservation and reproduction of information. In the comparison group, the results were significantly worse. As a result of treatment marked regression of subjective disorders.

Conclusion. Thus, the results of the study indicate that memantine hydrochloride contributes to the improvement of the mnemonic functions and the ability to study, slowing the progression of the pathological process, indicating the neuroprotective properties of memantine hydrochloride. The results of this study confirm that the inclusion of memantine hydrochloride in the integrated therapy of postnatal speech disorders is justified. The inclusion of memantine hydrochloride in the integrated therapy of post-venous speech disorders along with speech therapy can help restore linguistic functions.

Silina M.

APATHY, ANXIETY AND LIFE SATISFACTION LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Introduction. Schizophrenia spectrum disorders – is a group of serious diseases, that can be characterized by productive symptoms and misbalance of emotional, volitional and intellectual functions. According to the WHO, the world's number of schizophrenic patients is more than 21 million people, 50% of whom do not even receive adequate medical care (mainly in the underdeveloped countries). In whole world, this disease is associated with a significant decline in ability to work and affects the quality of learning and professional activity. Nevertheless, schizophrenia is well tolerant in treatment, which is presented by a comprehensive approach: drugs and psychosocial support. The second includes work of psychiatric departments, social services and



people around the patient and means removing stigmatization from such people, creating the most comfortable conditions for treatment and rehabilitation these patients, return them to quality and comfortable life: at first self-care facilities and full work capacity after. To solve such difficult tasks, psychiatric specialist`s work should have a comprehensive approach, including feedback from the patient.

Materials and methods. Standardized questionnaire were chosen for work: the Sheehan Patient-Rated Anxiety Scale (1983), Jane Endicott's Satisfaction Scale (1990), and the Apathetic Degree Scale (1990).

10 women with diagnosis of schizophrenia (paranoid form, continuous type) were invited for the two-stagesurvey, which was performed on the basis of KRCPH#3. Respondents had to answer for the questionnaire at the beginning of therapy when they were admitted to the hospital and three weeks after the start of treatment. The purpose of the survey was to follow changes in the degree of apathy, anxiety and life satisfaction in progress.

Results. The results of the first stage of the research found that the average life satisfaction rate was 45%, with minimum 30% and maximum 62%. The value of apathy was 11 points, lowest was 6 and highest was 14. Average rating of the degree of anxiety among respondents was 17 points, minimum and maximum were 12 and 21. The second stage of the survey showed some other results individually in each patient. The average value of life satisfaction increased to 67%, the minimum was 43% and maximum was 81%. Apathy decreased to an average of 7 points, with a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 12 points. The average value of anxiety decreased to 10 points, the lowest result was 4 points and the highest 17.

Conclusion. Based on the results, it can be concluded that there is a clear improvement in the internal state of patients due to the received therapy. Also, we can talk about feasibility of using standardized questionnaire with patients, because they can provide a good opportunity to assess the quality of the patient's treatment.

Sinan Cobanoglu

THE ROLE OF SIDE EFFECTS OF MODERN ANTIPSYCHOTICS IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Introduction. Schizophrenia is a long-known disease. It is a chronic and harmful mental disorder that affects how a person thinks, behaves, and distorts sense of reality in daily life. Although this disorder is commonly known, but some symptoms are very complexive to understand. Especially the