

iSIC
2018

Kharkiv
Ukraine

ABSTRACT
BOOK





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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



etiopathogenetic mechanisms of development are not elaborately understood. Moreover, the dopamine theory has been recognized for a long time. This theory mainly responds the emergence of positive psychosymptomatics. However in recent years, the serotonin theory of schizophrenia, explaining the emergence of deficiency symptoms has been begun to investigated by more and more views. The combination of these hypotheses answers many questions related to schizophrenia.

Materials and methods. In this respect, we have drawn attention to the features of the course of paranoid schizophrenia in patients taking antipsychotics, affecting to dopamine and serotonin receptors. Methodologically, we used quantitative technic in this study. We determined 23 women as a sample group, who participated in our study. The women whose ages are between 18 and 40, are patients, who have been taking second-generation antipsychotics for more than 1 year due to paranoid schizophrenia. We also used clinico-psychopathological, clinical-anamnestic and psychodiagnostic methods.

Results. The entire contingent of the study was in a state of remission. But active positive symptom was not found on patients in this process (P=15 points by PANSS). Symptoms of the disorder are thought disorder, flattening affect, decreased volitional motives (N = 22 points by PANSS) and general symptoms (G=31 points by PANSS). In this case, all contingent has been reducing quality of life (SF-36), mainly due to the presence of neuroendocrine side effects, especially galactorrhea.

Conclusion. Finally, it can be said that the use of atypical antipsychotics leads not only the reduction of positive and deficient psychosymptomatics, but also significant causes of neuroendocrinal disorders, reduced quality of life.

Symkina V.

VITAMIN D LEVEL IN THE BLOOD SERUM OF CHILDREN WITH DISORDERS OF THE AUTISTIC SPECTRUM

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Introduction. very year in Ukraine, the number of children suffering from autism spectrum disorders (ASD) increases. Perhaps this is due to the fact that more pediatricians and pediatric neurologists have access to up-to-date information on early diagnosis of these disorders and methods for their correction. Many authors indicate that the pronounced imbalance of vitamins and minerals plays a role in the pathogenesis of ASD. Most often there is a lack of vitamin D and B vitamins (B1, B2, B5, B6).

Materials and methods. The study was conducted on the basis of the rehabilitation center of the Regional Children's Home No. 3 in Kharkov and included an in-depth somatic and neurological examination, psychological testing to detect signs of ASD and determination of the level of 25-