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Diagnosis: Deficiency anemia mixed form (iron, folic, vitamin B12 and protein deficiency), severe. Include Asthenic, Anemic, Sideropenic syndromes, Anorexia Nervosa and Secondary amenorrhea.

Results: Patients was hospitalized and treated. Erythrocyte mass transfusion was made, Iron IV, then PO, vitamins B12 IM, Folic acid PO, enteral nutrition were prescribed. The patient kept on diet: fractional meals, food is rich for iron, vitamins, carbohydrate and protein. Also she had a course of psychotherapy.

Conclusions: Anemia is a very serious disease. With severe or long-lasting anemia, the lack of oxygen in the blood can damage the heart, brain, and other organs of the human body. Very severe anemia can even cause death. Anemia can be caused by bad diet, so we need to control nutrition of the children, make blood tests regularly and treat anemia immediately. The peculiarity of this clinical case is that it developed against the background of a bad emotional state due to the unsatisfactory family and social situation as a base of neuropsychiatric disorders and, as a result, anorexia leading to exhaustion and anemia.

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SOME FEATURES IN PREGNANCY WITH EARLY ABORTION

Introduction: Miscarriage, also known as spontaneous abortion and pregnancy loss, is the natural death of an embryo or fetus before it is able to survive independently. Some use the cutoff of 20 weeks of gestation, after which fetal death is known as a stillbirth. About 80% of miscarriages occur in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy (the first trimester). Among women who know they are pregnant, the miscarriage rate is roughly 10% to 20%, while rate among all fertilization is around 30% to 50%. In those under the age of 35 the risk is about 10% while it is about 45% in those over the age of 40. Risk begins to increase around the age of 30. About 5% of women have two miscarriages in a row. Game changing research has come in front as an experiment was conducted.

Aim: To study the effect of progesterone preparations in reducing increasing risk of miscarriage

Material & Method: One group of around 50 pregnant women (Age- 21-35) were given progesterone preparations, while another group of the same number were given a placebo, or dummy pill. All the women had experienced bleeding in early pregnancy.

Result: Among those women, there was a 15% increase in the live birth rate - with 48 out of 50 women going on to have a baby, compared with 28 out of 50 in the placebo group.

Conclusion: Although the study showed that not all women with early bleeding could be helped by taking the hormone, the benefits were greatest among women with a history of recurrent miscarriages (three or more). It gives us confidence to believe that



further research will yield more treatments and ultimately make many more miscarriages preventable with the help of this known from long time progesterone preparations.

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RESEARCH OF THE PRESENCE OF THE LEVEL OF NEUROTIZATION AND PSYCHOPATHIZATION AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS

Relevance: Environmental factors have a certain impact on a human organism. Especially small annoyances, severe personal disasters, misfortunes of human life, and so on. The big load is inflated by the information we learn every day. Starting at higher education institutions, a person absorbs not only everyday information, but also a lot of new, which will be used in his further professional activities. While studying at the medical college, students, besides the flow of new information, receive a great moral burden. Learning should get practical skills, which students make during their work with patients. During the examinations, the load increases, which is related to the manifestations of severe emotional excitability, negative experiences, anxiety, tension, irritability.

The purpose of the study: To find out the tendency of medical students to neurotization and psychopathization.

Methods of research: for our research we used clinical psychodiagnostic test "Level of neurotization and psychopatization", it's used for the identifying personal data of neurotic and psychopathic level. The results of the survey were processed using a scale for psychological diagnosis of neurotization and psychopathy levels. The questionnaire contains 45 questions; questions can only be answered "yes" or "no". For each response to the approval of the scale of neurotization assigned a correlative diagnostic factor, for this purpose, use a key with diagnostic coefficients, which corresponds to the gender of the interrogator. Then the sum of positive and negative responses is calculated using the scale of neurotization, it's algebraic sum is calculated, which reveals the final scale score; the obtained figures are equal to the psychological characteristics of the level of neurotization and psychopathization.

100 students of the medical university during the pre-session period were examined. There were 50 girls and 50 boys among them. The average age was 19 ± 3 years. Before the survey, persons who were investigated, not affected by side effects .

Results: Survey and calculations revealed that 46% of girls had a very high level of neurotization, 14% had high levels, 16% had lowered levels, and 24% had very low levels of neurotization. Among the boys: 36% - very high, 22% - high level, 12% - lowered, 18% - very low, 12% - uncertain level.



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