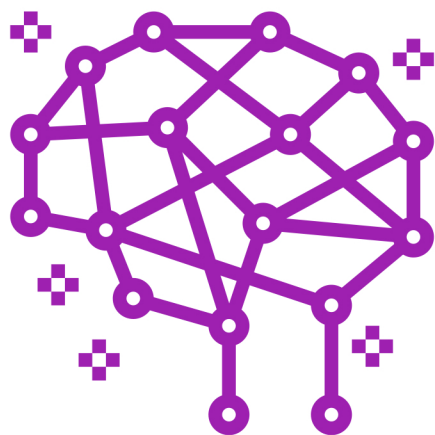


KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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NEUROSCIENCES



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PECULIARITIES OF COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

Topicality: Schizophrenia is one of the most complex and pressing problems of modern psychiatry, due to the diversity of clinical manifestations, rapid pathomorphosis of this pathology, comorbidity and severe social and medical consequences of this disease. Patients with schizophrenia occupy up to 50% of beds in psychiatric hospitals and give one of the highest percentages of disability. It is known that an important role in the rehabilitation process of patients with schizophrenia is played by psychoeducation, which in recent years has been actively implemented in the system of rehabilitation measures in Ukraine.

Aim: To study the role of psychoeducation in the structure of complex therapy of patients with schizophrenia.

Materials: We examined 43 patients aged 18-35 years with a diagnosis of schizophrenia during stabilization. The examined patients in complex therapy, along with the use of pharmacotherapy used psychoeducational classes, which were conducted in groups of 6-7 people. The cycle consisted of 10-12 lessons for 1.5-2 hours with a frequency of 1-2 times a week.

Examination methods: clinical and psychopathological, which included the study of complaints, mental and somatoneurological status, the selection of major psychopathological syndromes; psychodiagnostic using the PANSS Schizophrenia Positive and Negative Symptoms Scale; statistical.

Results: on the background of therapy there is a rapid reduction of psychopathological symptoms, normalization of emotional state, stabilization of behavior, improvement of cognitive indicators, increase of psychophysical activity of patients, expansion of contacts with others, restoration of the usual mode.

As the evaluation of the dynamics of psychopathological symptoms on the PANSS scale showed the level of expressiveness of positive symptoms decreased in 71,3% of patients; the level of negative symptoms decreased by 67.1%; of general

psychopathological symptoms decreased in 66.9% of patients, the level of expressiveness of the total score on the PANSS scale in the main group decreased in 67.1% of patients.

Conclusions: A comprehensive approach in the treatment of schizophrenia, which includes psychopharmacotherapy using atypical neuroleptics in combination with psychoeducational training leads to the restoration of social activity and successful resocialization of patients.

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THE CASE OF TREATMENT OF AN EPILEPSY PATIENT WITH THE DRUG «EPILEPTAL»

To the regional clinical hospital of the city of Kharkiv, to the neurological department, on September 3, 2019, a patient (age- 18 years old, a resident of the Valkiv district) arrived. Half a year before the patient entered the hospital, for the first time in her life, being in the complete health, there was an attack of loss of consciousness, tonic-clonic seizure, tongue bite, involuntary urination. Before the attack the state of health had not changed. There were three such attacks for half a year. The patient also complained of headache in the temporal area, dizziness, nausea and nocturnal incontinence. After the attack the patient had a headache, leg pain, loss of vision, a number of salivation.

From anamnesis is it known: at childbirth there was a subluxation of the cervical spine. During the examination the following symptoms were detected: consciousness is clear, behavior is adequate, orientation in the time and space. Meningeal symptoms: pose is free, rigidity of muscles in the neck is not marked, symptoms Kerning, Brudzinsky (upper, middle, lower) are negative, muscle tension hyperesthesia, photophobia are not marked. In neurological status: odors are recognized, vision is saved. Eye silts are D=S, movements of eyeballs are free, pain in the area of the face is not present, face is symmetrical ,tongue is in the middle of the line. Muscular strength is preserved, there is

CHERNIAKOVA ALEXANDRA EVGENIEVNA, PROKOPENKO MARYNA, POLIAKOV OLEKSII, BOROSHPOLCEV ALEKSANDR	155
<i>DAMAGES OF THE EXTERNAL NOSE</i>	155
FESENKO IRYNA	156
<i>LASER TREATMENT OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY AND MACULAR EDEMA</i>	156
HOLUB M. V., NEVCHOROSHEV E.O., KUCHERENKO I.O.	158
<i>PECULIARITIES OF ANATOMO-TOPOGRAPHIC INDICATORS IN PHACOEMULSIFICATION OF CATARACTS</i>	158
HORDIIENKO VOLODYMYR, VLASENKO OLGA, KHARCHENKO ELINA	159
<i>ACUTE HEMATOGENOUS OSTEOMYELITIS IN CHILDREN</i>	159
KURCHANOVA YULIIA, IVANTEIEVA YULIIA, SYRCHINA VALERIYA	161
<i>POSTSURGICAL ULTRASONIC MONITORING OF ILEOCOLIC ANASTOMOSIS</i>	161
KVITANOVA NATALIYA, ZABLODSKYI VALERII	162
<i>MODERN METHODS TREATMENT OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN PREGNANT</i>	162
LESNA ALINA, LESNOY VADIM	163
<i>MODERN METHODS FOR DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT OF EXTERNAL UNCOMPLICATED HERNIA</i>	163
NAZAL ETHAR	165
<i>LIFE QUALITY ASSESMENT IN PATIENTS WITH DYSPHAGIA AFTER GASTROSTOMY</i>	165
ONOPRIKO YURII	166
<i>APPLICATION OF ENDOVASAL ELECTRIC WELDING IN THE TREATMENT OF VARICOSE DISEASE</i>	166
POLIKOV HEORHII	167
<i>CONCEPT OF USE OF TRANSHIATAL ESOPHAGECTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH DISEASES OF ESOPHAGUS</i>	167
TSYMBAL IRYNA, PYLYPENKO DARIA	169
<i>MODERN METHODS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN PREGNANT</i>	169
YANIOHLO OLESIA, TRUSH OKSANA	170
<i>THE CHOICE OF OPTIMAL, SURGICAL ENDOVASCULAR TACTICS FOR LESIONS OF SUPERFICIAL FEMORAL ARTERIES</i>	170
ALEKSANDROVA KATERYNA, ZHURAVLIOVA POLINA	173
<i>ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF HOLOTROPIC BREATHING TECHNIQUE ON THE QUICKNESS OF SENSOMOTOR REACTIONS AND THE SPEED OF ATTENTION'S SWITCH</i>	173
BAIKENITCH ARTUR	174
<i>MARIJUANA TREATS OR CRIPPLES?</i>	174
CHALA ANZHELA	177
<i>GADGET ADDICTION AMONG STUDENTS</i>	177
DAMILOLA OLUWATOSIN ABDUL-AZEEZ	178
<i>FEATURES OF FACTORS OF PSYCHO EMOTIONAL STRESS IN STUDENTS</i>	178
DOVHALIUK ANNA	179
<i>THE IMPACT OF DRAMATHERAPY IN WORKING WITH MILD MENTAL RETARDATION</i>	179
ELENA KIRSANOVA, KRYSHAL VALENTYN	181
<i>PECULIARITIES OF COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA</i>	181
HRYTSENKO ANASTASIIA	183
<i>THE INFLUENCE OF PETS ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF CHILDREN IN PROBLEM FAMILIES</i>	183
ISTANESE MARTIN, SELVARATNAM ELISHA	184
<i>DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING MANIC SYNDROME</i>	184
KATE PRONOZA-STEBLIUK	186
<i>USING OF NEW MODIFICATION OF METHAFORICAL ASSOCIATIVE CARDS IN THE MEDICAL- PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF UKRAINIAN VETERANS WITH POST-CONCUSSION SYNDROME</i>	186
KHILCHEVSKYI BOHDAN, BEREZHNYI HERMAN	187
<i>THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY AND THE PRESENCE OF STUDENT ADDICTIONS</i>	187
KHIMICH ANDRII	188
<i>THE EFFECT OF ANXIETY ON BRAIN ACTIVITY</i>	188
KOBYLYNSKA LIUDMYLA, DAVYDENKO KATERYNA	189
<i>ETIOPATHOGENETIC AND CLINICAL ASPECTS OF BLOCH-SULZBERNG SYNDROME</i>	189
KONDRATENKO ANASTASIIA	190
<i>THE IMPACT OF NON-DRUG TREATMENT TO MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT</i>	190
KONOVALOVA KATERYNA, DERKACH YULIIA, ARTEMENKO MARGARITA	191
<i>THE LEVEL OF DEPRESSION OF KNMU STUDENTS</i>	191
KOSENKO YULIA	192
<i>LEVEL OF PERSONAL ANXIETY AMONG ONES HAVING TENDENCY TO LOVE ADDICTION</i>	192
MOHAMMED NUMAN HYDER	194
<i>DOES SOCIAL MEDIA ROMANTICIZE MENTAL ILLNESSES</i>	194
OREL NADIYA, HOLOVNIYA HANNA, LIAKH ALINA	195
<i>LIFE QUALITY AND PECULIARITIES OF THE PSYCHO EMOTIONAL SPHERE IN POST-STROKE PATIENTS</i>	195