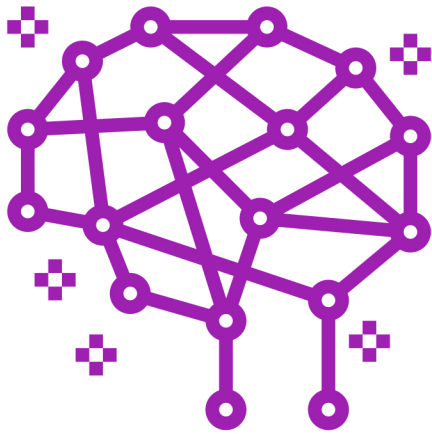


# KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

# ISIC-2019



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personal anxiety by the method of Ch. D. Spielberger, high level of expressiveness of the psychological stress by the scale of T. A. Nemchin.

Conclusions. The clinical image of adaptation disorders in persons with computer dependence is characterized by reduced mood background; predilection, predisposition to affectus; alarming manifestations; hyperesthesia; violation of the sleep-wake cycle; clinical manifestations of anxiety and depression by the HADS scale; heavy depressive and anxious episodes by the HDRS scale; high levels of situational and personality anxiety; excessive psychological stress.

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## **PARTICULARS OF THE COMPILATION OF PSYCHO-REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR MENTALLY ILL CRIMINALS**

Introduction: At the present stage of development of psychiatry, it is impossible to treat mental disorders without the use of psycho-rehabilitation programs. They contribute to the return of the patient to society and expand adaptive capabilities. Particular attention is paid to rehabilitation programs in the treatment of mental patients who have committed a crime. Rehabilitation is the action of restoring someone to health or normal life through training and therapy after custody, addiction, or illness. Forensic Rehabilitation is the same restoring someone to health or normal life through training and therapy for adults which has been committed crimes.

Aim: to study the particulars of psycho-rehabilitation programs for mentally ill criminals.

Contingent and methods of the research: We examined and analysed medical documents of 25 mentally ill criminals. They were being treated in a specialized closed psychiatric hospital.

Results of the study: All patients received pharmacological therapy according to their underlying disease. Additionally, psycho-rehabilitation programs were offered to the entire contingent of the study. They included a set of measures aimed at compensating

for various aspects of the personality and the return to society of this particular research contingent. Forensic rehabilitation programs includes social learning, dialectical-traumatic behaviour therapy, cognitive behavioural therapy, residential substance abuse programs, competency restoration, aggression management and a work skills programs. Conclusions: The study showed that sociopsychological rehabilitation is necessary for the selected study contingent. The rehabilitation program included various activities. The peculiarity of the events allows attracting personnel without special education to rehabilitation. This makes rehabilitation accessible to a wide range of patients. Such programs can be extrapolated for the treatment of mentally ill patients in Ukrainian psychiatric hospitals.

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## **ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION. PATHOGENETIC MECHANISMS OF VASCULAR DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH VERTEBRAL ARTERY SYNDROME**

Introduction: In the modern sense of endothelial dysfunction is considered not only as a limited vascular pathology, but also difficult arranged system disorders and compensatory-adaptive reactions, which originates at the molecular genetic level. According to various reports, the causes of this disease development can be diverse: age, smoking, dyslipidemia, oxidative stress, lack of L-arginine and NO, genetic defects, inflammation, ischemic damage to the endothelium. The basis of the formation of endothelial dysfunction is an imbalance between mediators providing normally maintain vascular homeostasis. As a consequence of this process is the development of vasospasm, disturbed regulation of vascular permeability, leukocyte adhesion processes, increased thrombogenesis.

According to various reports, vascular disturbances in the vertebrobasilar basin ranges from 25 to 30% of all cerebrovascular events, including 70% of transient ischemic attacks. The combination of endothelial dysfunction and vertebral artery syndrome



OSTROVSKA ANNA .....	196
<i>CLINICAL CASE: USAGE OF LEVOKOM RETARD FOR PARKINSON'S DISEASE</i> .....	196
RADCHENKO TETIANA .....	197
<i>ANALYSIS OF PREMORBID FEATURES OF WOMEN WITH OPIOID DEPENDENCE</i> .....	197
RUSANOV OLEH .....	200
<i>THE ROLE OF SEX HORMONES IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF MENSTRUAL MIGRAINE</i> .....	200
SHROLYK KATERYNA, KORDIUMOVA ANASTASIA .....	202
<i>HILDEBRANT INDEX AS AN INDICATOR OF THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM OF KHNMU STUDENTS</i> .....	202
STARODUBTSEVA YULIIA .....	203
<i>CLINICAL FEATURES OF ADAPTATION DISORDERS IN PEOPLE WITH COMPUTER DEPENDENCY</i> .....	203
SUFIAN AL JANABI, LILIIA KOROVINA .....	204
<i>PARTICULARS OF THE COMPILATION OF PSYCHO-REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR MENTALLY ILL CRIMINALS</i> .....	204
TETIANA IVANITSKA .....	206
<i>USE OF MUSIC THERAPY FOR THE TREATMENT OF ANXIETY IN NEUROTIC PATIENTS. PRIORITY MUSIC GENRES IN MUSIC THERAPY</i> .....	206
YUNTSOVA KATERYNA, YURKINA IRYNA .....	208
<i>CURRENT ISSUES OF ETIOLOGY OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER</i> .....	208
ZELENSKA KATERYNA, KRASKOVSKA TETIANA .....	209
<i>ANXIETY DISORDERS IN YOUNG WOMEN WITH CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF DEPRESSION</i> .....	209
ZELENSKA KATERYNA, KAPLOUKH OLGA .....	210
<i>FEATURES OF TREATMENT OF DEMENTIA IN MODERN CONDITIONS</i> .....	210
AHUNDOVA GYELLA .....	213
<i>CLINICAL-IMMUNOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIA AT CHILDREN</i> .....	213
ANMOL GUPTA, YULIIA POLYVIANNA .....	214
<i>ADVANCEMENT IN PREVENTION OF DENGUE FEVER IN INDIA</i> .....	214
DASHCHUK ANDRII, DERKACH YULIIA .....	215
<i>ETHIOPATHOGENESIS OF ACNE</i> .....	215
HVOZDETSKA-SHAAR MARYNA .....	217
<i>THE ETIOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF NEUROINFECTIONS IN HIV-INFECTED PATIENTS WITH 4TH CLINICAL STAGE</i> .....	217
KUMAH RUTH JADU .....	219
<i>BABESIOSIS: IMMUNOASSAY POINT-OF-CARE TESTING</i> .....	219
LESNA ALINA .....	220
<i>FEATURES OF THE SPECIFIC TREATMENT OF HIV-INFECTED PATIENTS</i> .....	220
MANPREET SINGH, AMOO-MENSAH AMANDA .....	221
<i>THE FIGHT AGAINST ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE; SHOULD PHAGE THERAPY BE MORE PURSUED?</i> .....	221
MARGARITA ARTEMENKO, KATERINA KONOVALOVA, YULIIA POLYVIANNA .....	222
<i>ONE HEALTH PARADIGM VIEW OF SALMONELLOSIS IN UKRAINE</i> .....	222
MARTYNYENKO ANASTASIA .....	224
<i>ESTIMATE OF MEASLES MORBIDITY IN UKRAINE</i> .....	224
MYDLOVETS VICTOR .....	225
<i>IMPROVEMENT OF SPECIFIC DIAGNOSIS OF CEREBRAL TOXOPLASMOSIS IN HIV – INFECTED PATIENTS</i> .....	225
NECHYPORUK IRYNA, ZYRIANOV VICTOR, RAILIAN MARINA .....	226
<i>EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS STRAINS ISOLATED FROM PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL OF RAYON LEVEL, KHARKIV OBLAST, UKRAINE</i> .....	226
OLGA SHVETS, YELYSAVETA HROMOVA .....	228
<i>STUDY OF INSULIN RESISTANCE IN DRUG-SUSCEPTIBLE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS BEFORE AND DURING ANTITUBERCULAR THERAPY</i> .....	228
POCHENINA VALERIIA .....	229
<i>HYPERHIDROSIS AND ITS TREATMENT</i> .....	229
SAJAN P. VIJAYAN .....	230
<i>CLINICAL CASE OF MULTIDRUG RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS: PERSPECTIVE OF UP TO DATE TREATMENT</i> .....	230
YAKOVLEVA KATERINA, MATVIEIEV SERGEY, LAVROVA ANASTASIYA .....	232
<i>HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS IN KHARKOV REGION, UKRAINE</i> .....	232
DASHA OLEINYK, VILKHOVA KATE .....	234
<i>ASSESSMENT OF THE DIVERSITY OF MITOCHONDRIAL DNA GENOTYPES IN UKRAINE</i> .....	234
GOWTHAM PEMULA, MAGAPU VEERA VENAKATA AKHIL, .....	236
<i>DNA METHYLATION AND GENE EXPRESSION PATTERN OF TLR-2, TLR4, IFN-<math>\gamma</math>, AND TNF-<math>\alpha</math> GENES IN CHILDREN WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE</i> .....	236
SHULYAK KATERYNA, MATRUNICH DMYTRO, OLEINYK DASHA, GRUZKOVA MARINA .....	237
<i>INFORMATIVITY AND DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF BIOMARKERS IN THE SPECIFYING DIAGNOSIS OF METABOLIC DISEASES – FROM GENERAL TO PARTICULAR</i> .....	237