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DIE KUNST DES WISSENSCHAFTLICHE DENKEN

DER SAMMLUNG WISSENSCHAFTLICHER ARBEITEN

ZU DEN MATERIALIEN DER INTERNATIONALEN WISSENSCHAFTLICH-PRAKTISCHEN KONFERENZ

DIE WICHTIGSTEN VEKTOREN FÜR DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER WISSENSCHAFT IM JAHR 2020

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CLINICAL AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF DEMENTIA PATIENTS

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UKRAINE

Topicality. The diagnosis of dementia has now grown from a medical problem to a social one, as it is one of the leading causes of mortality, disability, and reduced quality of life in patients with this pathology [1]. Demographic changes in society: increasing life expectancy, changing the age structure of the population. The tendency for a steady increase in the share of the elderly in the population of economically developed and most developing countries is quite strong. Dementia is the most common in this age group.

Objective. To determine the clinical and psychopathological features of patients with dementia.

Materials and Methods. We examined 59 patients with dementia. Patients were treated at KNPC KRC "Regional Clinical Psychiatric Hospital № 3". The following psycho-diagnostic techniques were used in the study: "Measuring quality of life" Mezzich I., Cohen N., Ruiperez M., Lin I., and Yoon G., Maruta NA

modification. 1999), Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MoCa) (Nasreddine Z. et al. 2005).

Results. Very low scores on the subscales were obtained on the Scale of Quality of Life: "self-care and independence of actions" - 3.3 points; "Interpersonal interaction" - 3.6 points; "Overall perception of life" - 3.8 points, which may indicate that patients with dementia have problems in these areas of life. According to the Montreal Cognitive Scale (MoCa), patients had scores ranging from mild dementia (19-23 points) - 54.23% (32 patients) to moderate dementia (11-18 points) - 45.76% (27 patients). The data obtained were correlated with most patients. The worse quality of life scores were found in most patients with moderate-grade dementia, but 18.52% of patients with moderate-grade dementia had fairly high quality-of-life indicators, which may indicate good compliance and good support from relatives.

Conclusions. Patients with moderate dementia have decreased quality of life, which is confirmed by the study. For patients, the most essential are the aspects of life: general perception of life, interpersonal interaction, self-care, and independence of action. Next, we will investigate the impact of family interaction in the families of patients in the study group and conduct psychoeducational activities together with standard psychopharmacotherapy for patients.

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CLINICAL-PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF POST-STRESS DISORDERS IN PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN SURVIVED THE WAR

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