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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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Luxembourg • Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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ABSCHNITT VII. MEDIZINISCHE WISSENSCHAFTEN

ASSOCIATION OF VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY AND METFORMIN USE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES Golozubova O.V., Poliakova V.V.	86
CLINICAL-PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ADAPTATION DISORDERS IN PEOPLE WITH COMPUTER DEPENDENCE Research group: Kozhyna H., Zelenska K., Starodubtseva Y.	88
CLINICAL AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF DEMENTIA PATIENTS Research group: Kozhyna H., Zelenska K., Kaploukh O.	89
CLINICAL-PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF POST-STRESS DISORDERS IN PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN SURVIVED THE WAR Research group: Zelenska K., Kraskovska T., Zelenska H.	90
CLINICAL FEATURES OF DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS OF ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS Research group: Kozhyna H., Zelenska K., Isaenko S.	92
FEATURES OF CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF MENTAL DISORDERS ACQUIRED DURING THE OPERATION OF INCORPORATED FORCES Yuntsova K., Berezhnyi H.	93
FEATURES OF DIABETIC FOOT SYNDROME DIAGNOSTICS Golozubova O., Lesna A.	94
PECULIARITIES OF CLINICAL-LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICS OF INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS IN CHILDREN Lesna A.	96
PSYCHOLOGICAL MALADAPTATION STATE OF INTERNSHIP DOCTORS Kozhyna H., Vyun V.	97
THE USE OF ENDOVENOUS ELECTRIC WELDING IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH VARICOSE VEINS Prasol V., Miasoiedov K.	99

correlation between the number of mononuclear cells and the severity of the disease is noted, and the peak of the appearance of virocytes in most patients was noted at 14 ± 0.12 days of the disease. Specific diagnosis included a positive Paul-Bunnell reaction to detect heterophilic antibodies, which was detected only in 22 (36.6%) children. VCA (viral capsid) Ig M was detected in 60 (100%) patients, VCA Ig G — 5 (8.3%), and antibodies to the EA complex — 12 (20%) by immunoassay analysis. DNA polymorphism of the Epstein-Barr virus in blood was detected in 58 (96.6%) patients with polymerase chain reaction.

Conclusion. IM has a bright clinical symptomatology, but without specific features. Changes in the clinical analysis of blood are associated with the appearance of virocytes in 43 (71.6%) children, but also characteristic of parotitis, viral hepatitis. Reactions detecting heterophilic antibodies were positive in 22 (36.6%) patients, but especially in children under 3 years of age, there may be false negative results.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL MALADAPTATION STATE OF INTERNSHIP DOCTORS

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UKRAINE

The current unfavorable socio-economic and political conditions in Ukraine have significantly exacerbated the problem of doctor's adaptation to professional activity, have increased the requirements for quality and efficiency of medical care. The role of the doctor is crucial and leading at all stages of the medical-diagnostic and rehabilitation processes. The profession of physician is of great social importance, since it is the responsibility of healthcare professionals to bear responsibility not only for the physical health of the patient who has entrusted the physician to his or

her life, but also for his / her mental health and social and psychological rehabilitation [1].

The study was conducted on the basis of the Institute of Postgraduate Education of the Kharkiv National Medical University of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine during the period of 2014-2017. In the course of work, based on the development of the system of psychotherapeutic correction of maladaptation and psychoprophylactic support of internship doctors during the period of professional training, a comprehensive examination of 213 internship doctors of both genders was conducted.

It was described the asthenical (25.8 % of men and 22.5 % of women), hypersthenic (20.6 % of men and 23.2 % of women), anxiodepressive (11.3 % and 20.6 % respectively), psychosomatic (14.5 % of men and 18.1 % of women), asthenic-apathectical (12.3 % and 11.2 % respectively) and addictive (15.5 % of men and 4.4 % of women) variants of maladaptive reactions among the internship doctors.

The developed model of the formation of disorders of adaptation of internship doctors is presented by a complex of pathogenic factors. It was established that the basis for the formation of maladaptive reactions among the internship doctors is the presence of somatic pathology, craniocerebral injury and neuroinfection in the anamnesis and the tendency to addictive behavior. Prognostically important factors in the formation of adaptation disorders are conflicts of family and professional relations, disturbing suspiciousness, low communicativeness, difficult working conditions, lack of positive emotions, awareness of inadequate level of competence, low level of motivation, and imperfectiveness of mechanisms of psychological protection. Triggers for the development of maladaptation states are the high level of professional stress, depletion of adaptation, prolonged mental stress, frustration of significant basic needs, and high rates of clinical scales of anxiety and depression HDRS.

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