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DER SAMMLUNG WISSENSCHAFTLICHER ARBEITEN

ZU DEN MATERIALIEN DER INTERNATIONALEN WISSENSCHAFTLICH-PRAKTISCHEN KONFERENZ

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GENDER AND AGE-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTIVE DISORDERS IN MEDICAL STUDENTS DURING QUARANTINE DUE TO THE PANDEMIC OF CORONAVIRUS INFECTION

RESEARCH GROUP:

Tetiana Mozgova

Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Professor of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work
Kharkiv National Medical University

Iryna Leshchyna

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work
Kharkiv National Medical University

Svitlana Fedorchenko

Candidate of Medical Sciences,
Assistant of the Department of Neuropathology and Neurosurgery
Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education

Sofia Shvid

Students
Kharkiv National Medical University

Valeriia Kolodiazhna

Students
Kharkiv National Medical University

UKRAINE

Introductions. The deterioration of the global epidemic situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the regime of self-isolation, the growing fear in society against the backdrop of misinformation distributed in social networks and the media, cause emotional stress in a large number of people [1].

The mental health of a person as a whole is in a state of psychosomatic equilibrium, however, in these unprecedented times of global anxiety due to the prevalence and impact of the virus, a person may experience anxiety and excitement [2, p.78]. A coronavirus infection pandemic can cause psychosocial stress, which can manifest itself in the form of affective disorders [3, p. 135].

The COVID-19 pandemic poses a real threat to human life and health, affects the emotional state, and can lead to the development of depressive symptoms.

Purpose of the study. To determine the gender and age-related characteristics of affective disorders in medical students due to the psychosocial stress during quarantine over the COVID-19 pandemic.

Materials and methods. The study involved 133 students of a medical university aged 17 to 23 years. There were 79.7% females, 20.3% males among the examined students. The study was conducted using the Beck scale, which allows identify the most significant symptoms of the depression. The interpretation of the

results, depending on the number of points scored, was carried out according to a standard assessment: 0-9 - indicates that a person is not depressed; 10-15 - indicates mild depression; 16-19 - indicates moderate depression; 20-29-indicates moderate-severe depression 30-63 - indicates severe depression [4].

Results. When analyzing the results, the examined students were divided by gender, as well as age groups with differentiation of the examined students into representatives of junior and senior courses to assess the degree of adaptation to psychosocial stress in the process of training at a medical university. Among the examined junior courses, female students were 60.91%, male - 12.03%, senior courses - female students - 18.79%, male - 8.27%, which indicates the most active participation of female students in the study junior courses.

Evaluating the results, it was found that in the general group, 52.80% and 62.90% of female and male students, respectively, had no symptoms of depression; at the same time, senior students feel psychologically more confident, namely 68.30% and 82.30%, respectively, have no signs of psychosocial stress.

Subdepressive manifestations in the examined women in the general group amounted to 25.47%, in men 14.80%; violations were more often observed in students of 1-3 courses (28.41% female, 12.50% male); among 4-6 year students, these manifestations were noted less frequently (16.01% and 9.07%).

A moderate degree of depression was observed in 12.50% of male students of 1-3 courses, in isolated cases, the examined contingent of female and male students of 4-6 courses were completely absent.

Analyzing the indicators of moderate-severe depression, it was found that in general groups, regardless of gender, the prevalence of symptoms was observed in 11.30% of the examined, prevailed among 1-3 year-old students (14.83%) and 9.02% in 4-6 year old students courses.

Manifestations of severe depression prevailed in male students of 1-3 courses (18.75%), while in older students there were no symptoms of this disorder. Among the female contingent of the examined, senior students are more susceptible to the influence of psychosocial stress (12.75%).

Conclusions

1. More than half of the medical students examined have no affective disorders due to psychosocial stress during quarantine due to a coronavirus pandemic infection, while male students of older (4-6) courses are more adaptive.

2. Mild degrees of depressive manifestations in examined medical university students during quarantine in connection with a pandemic of coronavirus infection have the following regularities: subdepressive manifestations are twice as common in younger students (1-3); among male students of 1-3 courses, these violations also prevail. A moderate degree of depression is twice as often observed in the general population of the examined male students of the Medical University and covers only participants of 1-3 courses.

3. In the examined students of the medical university, moderate-severe and severe degrees of depression due to psychosocial stress during quarantine due to a pandemic of coronavirus infection appear in equal proportions regardless of gender. Absolute tolerance to severe depression is noted in senior students (4-6) and in male senior students (4-6) to severe depression.

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GENDER FEATURES OF AFFECTIVE DISORDERS IN INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

RESEARCH GROUP:

Hanna Kozhyna

Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work
Kharkiv National Medical University

Kateryna Zelenska

Philosophy doctor, Associate Professor of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work
Kharkiv National Medical University

Tetiana Kraskovska

Postgraduate Students of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work
Kharkiv National Medical University

Hanna Zelenska

Assistant of the Department of Physiology
Kharkiv National Medical University

UKRAINE

Topicality. After the hostility in eastern Ukraine, the number of IDPs has risen sharply. This cohort of individuals is most vulnerable to the development or exacerbation of various diseases, not only somatic but also mental. They have a variety of mental health problems that affect almost all areas of mental activity. The most common of the mental disorders are disorders of the non-psychotic register, namely anxiety disorders. These disorders occur in both women and men. Our study at this stage is aimed at elucidating the characteristics of anxiety symptoms depending on gender with the subsequent development of new models of psychotherapeutic effects in this population depending on gender [1, p. 320].

Objective: to study the gender characteristics of affective disorders in IDPs

Materials and methods :We conducted a comprehensive examination of 44 patients with anxiety disorders (19 men and 25 women), aged 20 - 55 years, who were treated and examined at the Institute of Neurology, Psychiatry and Addictions of the Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine. In the study the following psychodiagnostic technique were used: the scale of self-assessment of anxiety Ch.D. Spielberger - Yu.L. Hanina, hospital scale of anxiety and depression.
