

ΛΟΓΟ

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DER SAMMLUNG WISSENSCHAFTLICHER ARBEITEN

DIE KUNST DES WISSENSCHAFTLICHE DENKEN

ZU DEN MATERIALIEN DER INTERNATIONALEN WISSENSCHAFTLICH-PRAKTISCHEN KONFERENZ

TENDENZE ATTUALI DELLA MODERNA RICERCA SCIENTIFICA

5. JUNI 2020 • STUTT GART, DEU 

BAND 3



DOI 10.36074/05.06.2020.v3
ISBN 978-3-471-37221-0



EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC
PLATFORM

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UDC 001(08)
T 35

<https://doi.org/10.36074/05.06.2020.v3>



Vorsitzender des Organisationskomitees: Holdenblat M.

Verantwortlich für Layout: Kazmina N.

Verantwortlich für Design: Bondarenko I.

T 35 Tendenze attuali della moderna ricerca scientifica: der Sammlung wissenschaftlicher Arbeiten «ΛΟΓΟΣ» zu den Materialien der internationalen wissenschaftlich-praktischen Konferenz (B. 3), 5. Juni, 2020. Stuttgart, Deutschland: Europäische Wissenschaftsplattform.

ISBN 978-3-471-37221-0

DOI 10.36074/05.06.2020.v3

Es werden Thesen von Berichten und Artikeln von Teilnehmern der internationalen wissenschaftlich-praktischen Konferenz «Tendenze attuali della moderna ricerca scientifica», am 5. Juni, 2020 in Stuttgart vorgestellt.



Die Konferenz ist im Katalog internationaler wissenschaftlicher Konferenzen enthalten. genehmigt von ResearchBib und UKRISTEI (Zertifikat № 270 vom 19.03.2020); ist von der Euro Science Certification Group zertifiziert (Zertifikat № 22154 vom 08.05.2020).

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Bibliografische Beschreibungen der Konferenz Tagungsband sind von CrossRef, ORCID, Google Scholar, ResearchGate, OpenAIRE und OUCI werden indiziert.

UDC 001 (08)

ISBN 978-3-471-37221-0

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DOI 10.36074/05.06.2020.v3.08

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

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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.

Results: The following indicators on the scale of self-assessment of anxiety Ch.D. Spielberger - Yu.L. Hanina were obtained: significant- 11 (57.91%) men and 8 (29.17%) women, moderate in 5 (26.31%) men and 12 (50%) women, low in 3 (15.78%) men and 5 (20.83%) women. We also obtained the following indicators on the hospital scale of anxiety and depression: subclinical anxiety in 5 (26.31%) men and 9 (37.5%) women, clinical anxiety in 14 (73.69%) men and 15 (62.5%)) women, subclinical depression in 7 (36.84%) men and 13 (54.17%) women; clinical depression in 12 (63.16%) men and 11 (45.83%) women.

Conclusions. The incidence of anxiety and depressive symptoms is higher in male patients, which contradicts the data of other authors, so it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study in the gender aspect and pay more attention to psychotherapeutic effects on this fact.

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DOI 10.36074/05.06.2020.v3.09

GENDER FEATURES OF THE PERCEPTION OF THE DISEASE BY THE FAMILY OF A PATIENT WITH DEMENTIA

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Relevance: Dementia is a mental disorder that causes a deterioration in mental abilities, memory, ability to navigate in time and space, and later the ability to recognize objects and people. Such symptoms eventually lead to a decrease in the ability to perform daily activities and communicate with others. During this mental disorder, patients may have the following symptoms: anger, confusion, suspicion that can lead to outbreaks of aggression. In the studied patients, in addition to impaired mental functions, physical capabilities and personality traits are also reduced. All the above symptoms disrupt the life not only of the patient but also of his immediate environment [1, p. 219].
