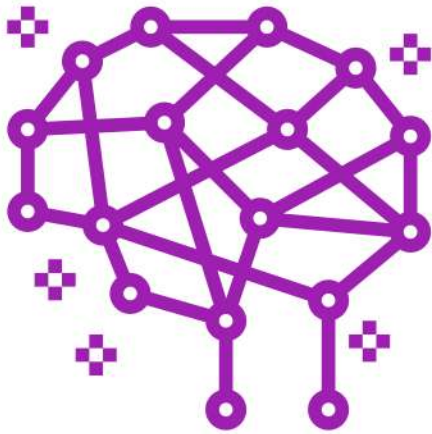


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students (54.02%), headache was noted in 31 students (35.6%), disorders of the gastrointestinal tract was noted in 62 students (71,3%), sleep disorders were found in 69 students (85.2%).

Conclusion. The obtained data indicate significant increasing of the level of anxiety among students in the conditions of quarantine caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. To reduce the level of anxiety and improve the quality of life of students during a pandemic, we propose to follow the following recommendations: perform the necessary psychoprophylactic measures (teaching methods of psychological self-regulation, providing psychological assistance to students in high workload, increasing psychological awareness, use of psychocorrection); to optimize the day mode, a balanced diet and adequate sleep, a moderate physical activity.

Kaploukh Olga

MAIN CLINICAL AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA

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Topicality. Nowadays, people of different ages are more likely to forget about different things and events, especially those over 65 years old. 10-25% of people diagnosed with dementia are at this age. Such patients have impaired memory, logical thinking, and a change in personality as a result. This is caused by various diseases or brain damage. Smokers, women, physically and socially inactive people, people who are underweight and overweight are more prone to these changes. Also, a significant role is played by demographic changes in society: an increase in life expectancy, changes in the age structure of the population (population aging).

Purpose: to choose the main clinical and psychopathological features of the studied cohort of patients with dementia.



Materials and methods: we examined 63 patients with dementia. All patients were treated at the Regional Clinical Psychiatric Hospital №3. We used the following psychodiagnostic techniques: Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), "Quality of Life Assessment" (modified by Maruta N.A.), Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MoCa).

Results: According to "Assessment of quality of life" scale there were very low indicators on sub-scales obtained: "self-service and independence of action" - 3.3 points; "psychological (emotional) well-being" - 4.1 points; "interpersonal interaction" - 3.6 points; "personal realization" - 3.9 points; implementation of "general perception of life" - 3.8 points. According to the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), 41.26% (26 patients) had indicators of moderate dementia, 58.84% (37 patients) had indicators of mild dementia. According to the Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MoCa), patients had indicators of dementia: mild (19-23 points) - 57.14% (36 patients); moderate severity (11-18 points) - 42.86% (27 patients).

Conclusions: Patients with mild to moderate dementia have a reduced quality of life. The following aspects of life are the most important for patients: general perception of life, psychological (emotional) well-being, interpersonal interaction, personal realization, self-care and independence of actions. Therefore, it is very important when developing a comprehensive psycho-educational program to pay attention to these aspects of life of patients with dementia.

Kolesnyk Mariia

**ROLE OF PSYCHOEDUCATION IN UKRAINIAN REHABILITATION
PROGRAM OF SCHIZOPHRENIA TREATMENT**

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The schizophrenia is a severe chronic illness, associated with a lack of insight, treatment nonadherence, and poor prognosis. During the last decade it was proven that



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