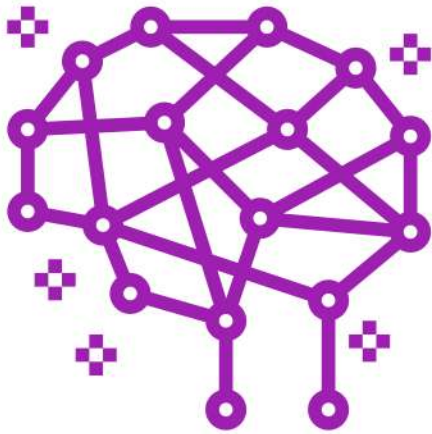


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Conclusions: on the basis of the obtained data the effectiveness of a diet therapy with the exclusion of food products containing tyramine, monosodium glutamate, aspartame, it can be argued that the use of this method for the prevention of migraine paroxysms among persons sensitive to these substances is undoubtedly effective and can be recommended for patients suffering from migraine.

Radchenko Tetiana

USE OF DISCRIMINATIVE ANALYSIS IN CREATION OF ALGORITHM OF FORECASTING ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOR IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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The work aimed to create a method for predicting the development of addictive behavior in young people.

The objectives of the work were to determine the diagnostic and prognostic significance of a set of psychological signs in adolescents regarding the development of addiction. For this purpose, we surveyed 87 students from secondary schools aged 12 to 18 years. Among the surveyed - 54 adolescents who did not use drugs (1 group), and 33 (2 groups) - had the experience of drug usage without signs of physical dependence.

We conducted an intergroup nonparametric analysis of Mann-Whitney and a discriminant intergroup analysis of the general index of adolescents' ability to make constructive decisions in stressful situations. When comparing the indicators of the general index, we found that in group 2 - in people who use drugs, this index is lower than in group 1 by 1.3 times (36.4 ± 0.96 points; $47.8 \pm 0, 24$ points, respectively; $P < 0.001$ according to Mann-Whitney).

It is established that probable intergroup differences have 8 out of 10 features. The greatest decrease in a constructive way out of a stressful situation for people who had the experience of drug use was manifested when the adolescent's environment



deliberately tried to humiliate him - I4 ($F = 35.20$; $P < 0.0001$), when feeling the physical danger - I10 ($F = 32.70$; $P < 0.001$), with a negative assessment of the adolescent by persons of the opposite sex - I2 ($F = 30.70$; $P < 0.001$), with long-term family conflicts - I1 ($F = 29.24$; $P < 0.001$), with the threat of significant deterioration of the adolescent's health - I5 ($F = 14.13$; $P < 0.003$), with the possible death of a close relative - I3 ($F = 13.99$; $P < 0.004$). Factors such as the deterioration of material wealth and the possible change of an educational institution by a teenager had virtually no discriminatory properties between groups with and without drug use.

To verify the reduction of adolescents' ability to constructively cope with stressful situations as a predictor of addictive behavior, we have proposed a discriminant equation that includes four features that have the greatest intergroup discriminant properties.

$$K1 = 2.8319 * A + 1.1924 * B + 0.4715 * C + 1.9716 * D - 12.7667$$

$$K2 = 3.6949 * A + 1.8995 * B + 0.9239 * C + 2.8129 * D - 23.8943,$$

Where A is the value of I4; B - the value of I10; C is the value of I2; D is the value of I1,

when $K1$ exceeds $K2$, the addictive behavior of the adolescent is predicted.

Rafalska Natalia, Sushetska Daryna

BIOELECTRIC ACTIVITY DISORDERS OF THE BRAIN IN PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRRHOSIS

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Cirrhosis of the liver (CL) is a common cause of death among the working population of all economically developed countries. Quite often CL gets complicated by development of hepatic encephalopathy (HE), which in the early stages is a reversible neuropsychiatric disorder. Therefore, the study of early manifestations of HE is an actual medical and social problem.



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