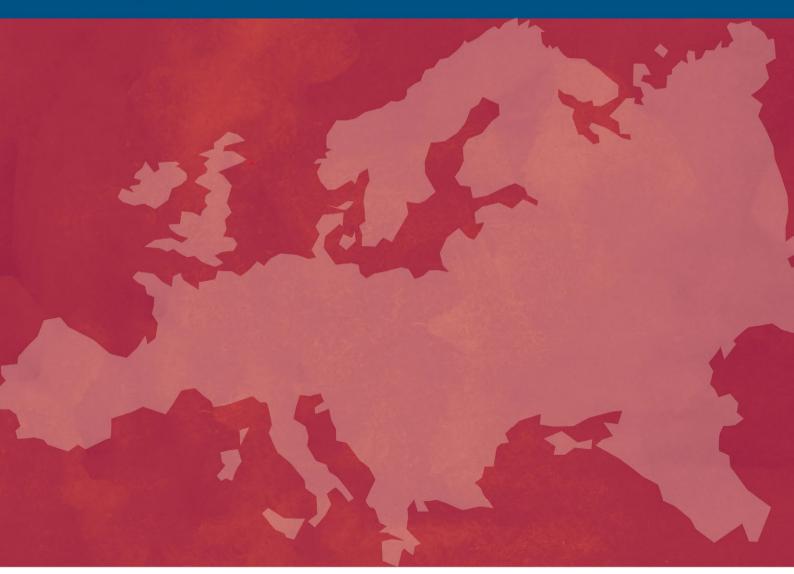
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28TH EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY

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Objectives: To develop a program of measures for its psychological correction on the basis of the study of phenomenology and mechanisms of development of health deterioration of families of demobilized combatants.

Methods: 100 families of demobilized combatants who participated in military actions and their wiveswere surveyed – 200 people in total. The research was conducted with socio-demographic, clinical-psychopathological, psychodiagnostic methods and system-structural analysis of sexual health.

Results: The generalization of the obtained results confirmed our hypothesis about the polymodality of the phenomenon of health deterioration of combatants' families, which has at least psychopathological, behavioral, personal, psychosocial, sexual and family dimensions of the problem, congruent with the levels of post-stress maladaptation. In addition, on the basis of the obtained results, two Clinical and psychological variants of family health deterioration of combatants were distinguished: destructively-congruent, which was characteristic for 40.3% of problematic married couples, and traumatically-uncoordinated, found in 59.7% of the families of the main group. The psychocorrection program for the family health deterioration of combatants was developed, which takes into account both the general laws of its development, and the meaningful differences in its manifestations, depending on the Clinical and psychological variant.

Conclusions: The evaluation of effectiveness, carried out through a comparative analysis of the indicators of marital satisfaction and quality of life of individuals of psychocorrection and control groups, has proved their effectiveness in relation to the selected targets of psychocorrective impact.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: poststress psychological maladaptation; family health deterioration; participants in military actions

EPV0972

Phenomenology of psychopathological disorders in combatants with eyes injury and varying severity of post-stress psychological maladaptation

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Introduction: Combat trauma of the vision are one of the most serious in terms of the forecast of social functioning and limitations of life for the patient.

Objectives: To conduct a comparative study of the phenomenology of psychopathological response manifestations as psychological disadaptation or post-traumatic syndrome in participants of military actions with eyes injury and partial loss of vision

Methods: 191 participants of military actions were examined: 54 combatants with eyes injury and partial loss of vision (PLV) and manifestations of post-traumatic syndrome; 49 combatants with PLV and signs of psychological disadaptation; 46 combatants

with manifestations of post-traumatic syndrome; 42 combatants with psychological maladaptation.

Results: Combatants with eyes injury due psychological disadaptation demonstrated a reducing signs and symptoms of behavioral maladjustment urgency against the backdrop of the injury. Their skills of adequate psychological behavior on change the external environment were missing. In combatants with PLV on the background of the manifestations of post-traumatic syndrome the processes of formation of neurotic symptomatology on the background of eyes injury was identified. The level of somatic manifestations of psychopathological response indicates the beginning of the formation of neurotic disorders on the basis of post-traumatic syndrome, which is intensified under the influence of additional stress as a result of eyes injury.

Conclusions: The obtained results will be taken into account when creating specialized highly-target approaches to medical and psychological rehabilitation for this contingent.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: post-stress psychological maladaptation; eyes injury; combatants

EPV0973

The relationship between trauma, HIV infection and neurocognitive impairment: a systematic review of observational epidemiological studies

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Introduction: HIV/AIDS and traumatic experiences or stressors are independently associated with neurocognitive impairment (NCI). Both exposures tend to consistently affect various domains of cognition including language ability, working memory and psychomotor speed across studies.

Objectives: There are limited data of the interaction between trauma and HIV infection and their combined effect on NCI. In the present systematic review we synthesize the evidence of their interaction and combined effect on NCI from high and low middle income countries.

Methods: Our inclusion criteria for this review are observational epidemiological studies including case control, cohort and cross-sectional studies of the interaction of HIV infection and trauma and specifically their combined effect on NCI in adults. We include studies from high income and low and middle income countries. We searched a number of electronic databases including Pubmed/ Medline, Psyc info, Embase and Global Health using the search terms: HIV, trauma, neurocognitive impairment, interaction and permutations thereof.

Results: We included 15 studies, of which the majority were conducted in high income countries. Ten of these studies were conducted in the United States and five in South Africa. Seven of these studies focused on early life stress/childhood trauma. The remaining studies included trauma across the lifetime. Nine studies included