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СМІЛИВІСТЬ 

Neurosciences



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EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY OF ANXIETY DISORDERS IN FORCED MIGRANTS DEPENDING ON GENDER

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Relevance. In the modern world, disturbing disorders have significant gender features in both clinical and psychopathological phenomena and variants of psychosocial de-tasking. In addition, scientists believe that there are significant differences in the processes of forming anxiety disorders in women and men. All of this leads to peculiarities of pathopsychological and clinical-psychopathological manifestations, which define certain peculiarities of the necessity of developing differentiated medical-diagnostic approaches at anxiety disorders in women and men.

Purpose. Determine the results of psychotherapy of anxiety disorders in forced migrants depending on sex.

Materials and methods. During the study we performed a comprehensive examination of 150 patients with anxiety disorders, both articles, age of the examined made from 20 to 55 years. The main group consisted of 84 patients (43 women and 41 people) who took part in the psychotherapeutic program developed by us. The control group included 66 patients (34 women and 32 men) who received standard regulated therapy in the hospital during the study.

Results of the survey. According to the results of our research, during and after the personified psychotherapeutic program, patients of the main group achieved significant and steady therapeutic effect (increase of psycho-physical activity, positive dynamics of anxiety symptoms,) in 73,2% of men and 74,5% of women.

Also, patients in the main group were marked by a significant decrease in anxiety and depression rates at the Gashlton scale (72,7% of men and 75,7% of women); at the hospital anxiety and depression scale (71,7% of men and 69,6% of women), patients in the control group of changes in rates at psychodiagnostic scales were insignificant. As we can see, the results show that in the main group the difference between female and male sex after treatment is insignificant.



Conclusions. Thus, the data we received give an understanding that in the complex treatment of patients with anxiety disorders one of the decisive components of the therapy is not only pharmacotherapy, but also psychotherapeutic interventions, which in turn are rather effective at alarming disorders both in men and women.

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**NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH CORONAVIRUS
DISEASE (COVID-19)**

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Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) caused by SARS-CoV-2 is an acute viral disease with a predominant lesion of the respiratory tract caused by an RNA-containing virus belonging to the family of Coronaviridae.

Since March 12, 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) in plenary declared SARS-CoV-2 a COVID-2019 pandemic. Today it is known that SARS-CoV-2 affects not only the respiratory tract, but also all organs and systems of the human body, which can cause serious consequences. There are several theories about the ways how coronavirus influences and enters the central nervous system. The first direct pathway is the olfactory nerve pathway. The second pathway is through the circulatory system, by infecting monocytes and macrophages by coronavirus and their penetration through the blood-brain barrier. The path of viral penetration through transsynaptic transmission through peripheral nerves is not excluded. Also indirect effects on the nervous system due to lung damage and the development of respiratory failure and hypoxic encephalopathy can be present.

Objectives. To identify the relationship between neurological disorders and COVID-19 in patients

Subjects. The medical records of 96 patients in the archive of the Regional Clinical Infectious Disease Hospital of Kharkiv were examined. They were hospitalized in the period from May to November 2021 at the Kharkiv Regional Clinical Infectious Disease Hospital with a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19. The mean age of patients



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