**Problems of sleep disorders in children with paralytic syndromes. The first stage of research.**

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Introduction: Children with paralytic syndromes have sleep disorders of different pathogenesis, but specialists do not pay enough attention to this problem.

Objectives: To conduct a survey of parents to identify possible sleep disorders of children with paralytic syndromes.

Methods: An original questionnaire for parents with 7 domains (98 questions) was created. A survey of 20 children with paralytic syndromes was conducted: GMFCS III level – 4 (20%), IV level – 8 (40%), V level – 8 (40%).

Results: The survey revealed: mood swings in children during the day 17 (85%); sleep with open mouth 15 (75%); excessive salivation 15 (75%); gastroesophageal reflux 13 (65%); dry mouth when falling asleep 13 (65%); enuresis 9 (45%); problems with falling asleep 9 (45%); frequent awakenings at night 9 (45%); involuntary movements during sleep 6 (30%); snoring 4 (20%); excessive daytime sleepiness 3 (15%). The parents of one child reported severe nocturnal apnea. 7 (35%) children received anticonvulsant therapy.

Conclusions: The first stage of the research, a questionnaire survey of parents of children with paralytic syndromes revealed a wide range of factors of sleep disorders. The authors draw attention to the need to correct these violations to improve the quality of life of families. The second stage of the study will be screening somnography in children with paralytic syndromes to determine the impact of individual factors or their combinations on sleep quality. Research perspectives should include in-depth diagnosis of sleep disorders in children and development of recommendations for their prevention.

Key words: children, paralytic syndromes, sleep disorders, questionnaires.