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**ASSESSMENT OF MENTAL STRESS IN CHILDREN’S LIFE WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASES.
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Today the numerous scientific studies demonstrate the presence of the influence of psychological factors such as anxiety, depression, aggression and anger on the development and course of systemic diseases that primarily affect the cardiovascular system. Firstly, changes in mental state lead to the development of hypertension, coronary heart diseases and cardiac arrhythmias.

Objective: To evaluate the effect of mental stress on changes children's heart rhythm with chronic kidney diseases (CKD).

Materials and methods: A total of 49 children 6 - 17 years (mean age 12,7 ± 3,1y.o.). Most were girls: 37 (75,5 ± 6,2%) compared to 12 (24,4 ± 6,2%) boys. The mean duration of disease was 4,5 ± 3,5 years. All children held jade-urological examination, assessment of cardiac function (based on echoscopy and electrocardiography (ECG)), with an additional questioning on children to determine the level of mental stress (questionnaire Beck Youth - in translation).

Results: In analyzing the questionnaires revealed that half of children 23 (51,1 ± 7,5%) had self-employment rates in the range of average values, a significant reduction in self-employment was found in 11 children (24,4 ± 6,4%), the average age of which accounted for 15,0 ± 1,8 years. From 75,6 ± 6,7% to 91,1 ± 4,2% of the children had moderate levels of anxiety, depression, anger, and aggression. Have been rare case of a significant increase in levels of depression and anger, only 1 case (2,2 ± 2,2%). Significantly increased levels of aggression had 4 children (9,7 ± 4,6%). Analyzing the results, the normal characteristics of the ECG had only 9 children (18,3 ± 5,5%), the majority were children with different disabilities. Cardiac arrhythmias such us sinus bradyarrhythmias were 15 children (30,6 ± 6,6%), 5 (10,2 ± 4,3%) children had sinus tachyarrhythmia. Violation of intraventricular conduction with shortening of the interval PQ (<0.1 s) was detected in 1 child (2,0 ± 2,0%), its elongation (> 0,20s) in 5 children (10,2 ± 4,3%). One child has arrythmia. In 14 children (28,5 ± 6,5%) revealed violations of repolarization different nature.

Conclusions: Number of children (48,8 ± 7,0%) with higher rates of anxiety, anger and aggression to coincide with the number of children (40,8 ± 7,0%), which had a variety of cardiac arrhythmias. Thus, with different types of cardiac abnormalities in chronic renal diseases and timely provision of psychological assistance to children.