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SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES: PROJECTS, STRATEGIES AND DEVELOPMENT

OCTOBER 25, 2019 • EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, UK 

VOLUME 2



DOI 10.36074/25.10.2019.v2
ISBN 978-617-7171-83-5



EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC
PLATFORM

ΛΟΓΟΣ



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Chairman of the Organizing Committee: Holdenblat M.

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S 30 **Scientific discoveries: projects, strategies and development:** Collection of scientific papers «ΛΟΓΟΣ» with Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference (Vol. 2), October 25, 2019. Edinburgh, UK: European Scientific Platform.

ISBN 978-617-7171-83-5

DOI 10.36074/25.05.2019.v2

Papers of participants of the International Multidisciplinary Scientific and Practical Conference «Scientific discoveries: projects, strategies and development», held in Edinburgh, October 25, 2019, are presented in the collection of scientific papers.



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UDC 001 (08)

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method of monopolar radiofrequency reduction of the lower turbinates is more effective and less traumatic.

Video capillaroscopy is an accessible and informative method for diagnosing the state of microcirculation of the nasal cavity, which must be used to assess the quality of surgical interventions on the lower nasal concha. It is necessary to continue research in this area, taking into consideration not only local changes in microcirculation, but also the effect of vasotomy on the general microvasculature.

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DOI 10.36074/25.10.2019.v2.07

THE LEVELS OF ANXIETY IN INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN MODERN CONDITIONS

RESEARCH GROUP:

Hanna Kozhyna

D.Sc. (Medicine), Professor, Head of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work
Kharkiv National Medical University

Kateryna Zelenska

Ph.D. (Medicine), Associate Professor of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work
Kharkiv National Medical University

Tetiana Kraskovska

Ph.D. student of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work
Kharkiv National Medical University

UKRAINE

Topicality. Mental health disorders in IDPs (internally displaced persons) are various and affect almost all areas of the psyche [1]. The lack of positive motivation to move and the physical impossibility of further stay at homeland, traumatization of the psyche due to causes of migration, as well as the difficulties of adaptation to a new place determine the formation of specific experience of internally displaced

persons [2]. The most common of these are anxiety disorders. Therefore, the relevance of the selected study is aimed at identifying key symptoms with the further development of new models of psychotherapy interventions in this population.

Objective: To study the features of anxiety symptoms in IDPs and residents of Kharkiv region.

Materials and methods: the study was conducted on the basis of KNP CHOR "Regional Clinical Psychiatric Hospital №3". A comprehensive examination was conducted of 44 patients with anxiety disorders, both sexes, aged 20 - 55 years. The main group consisted of 19 sick IDPs, control - 25 patients who permanently reside in Kharkiv region. We have used the following psychodiagnostic techniques: the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) (Zigmond A.S., Snaith R.P., 1983); Spielberger - Yu.L. Hanina (State - TraitAnxietyInventory - STAI, 1985).

Results: The following data was obtained for the HADS: subclinical anxiety was reported in 5 (26.31%) displaced persons and 9 (37.5%) locals, subclinical depression in 7 (36.84%) and 13 (54.17%) respectively; clinical manifestations of anxiety were 14 (73.69%) and 15 (62.5%), respectively, clinical manifestations of depression were 12 (63.16%) and 11 (45.83%), respectively. On the Self-Esteem Scale: low anxiety was observed in 3 (15.78%) displaced persons and 5 (20.83%) in locals; moderate anxiety in 5 (26.31%) and 12 (50%), respectively; expressed anxiety - 11 (57.91%) and 8 (29.17%) respectively.

Conclusions. The obtained results indicate that the severity of anxiety and depressive symptoms is higher in IDP patients, therefore more attention should be paid to psychotherapeutic interventions. The obtained data allow us to develop in future and implement a comprehensive system for the treatment of IDPs with anxiety disorders.

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