

**Збірник матеріалів  
науково-практичної конференції  
студентів, молодих вчених та лікарів**

# **KHIASM**

**KHARKIV INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING**



**30-31.05.2019**





After studying the level of psychopathization, the following results were obtained: among girls, 28% have a very high level of psychopathization, 12% are high, 22% - low, 38% - very low. Among boys: 44% - very high, 26% - high, 18% - low, 12% - very low.

Conclusion: Girls have a higher level of neurotization and lower levels of psychopathization. Boys have a lower level of neurotization and a higher level of psychopathization. This reflects the fact that the females is characterized by manifestations of emotional excitement, the consequence of which is the emergence of negative emotions. It's increases during the pre-sessional period, when students began to worrying about the exams, they are affected by problems regarding the timely closure of the session, which should be made exactly at the end of the school year. Girls are more vulnerable to the opinions of others as they are inclined to adhere to generally accepted rules. On the contrary, boys are not serious, they tend to go beyond the usual norms and morals. Before the session, they are calmer, optimistic, indicating greater psycho-emotional stability, and also provides confidence in the realization of their goals.

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## **REGARDING THE MENTAL STATE OF FOREIGN STUDENTS OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

The mental state of university students is constantly influenced by huge emotional and intellectual load that together with stress accumulating during studying process and necessity to constantly adapt to new environmental conditions create a danger for mental health of young people (M.R. Wolf, J.B. Rosenstock, 2017). Negative tendency is determined in statistical data during last decades, from 1980's till nowadays, showing that the prevalence of common mental disorders rises annually all over the world in all age categories, but especially in adolescents and young adults, who become a risk group of mental disorders and suicides (WHO, 2018). The most common mental disorders seen in world population according to data of WHO are anxiety diagnosed in about 18% of population and depression that involves about 300 million people. Foreign students of medical university have a number of risk factors that greatly increase the possibility of common mental disorders development, such as age, high intensity of emotional, psychic and intellectual load due to studies, and mental stress caused by new social factors, traditions of foreign country, deprivation of family, friends and usual environment, etc. Therefore, the mentioned facts explain the importance of screening of common mental disorders and their risk factors among foreign medical students aiming to improve mental health of young people.

The aim of research was to perform the screening of levels of anxiety and depression as the most common mental disorders among medical students from foreign countries.



Materials and methods: adapted version of Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was used to determine the levels of anxiety and depression in 80 foreign students of 2nd year of Kharkiv National Medical University, 38 young men and 42 young women 18-24 years old. All participants signed the written consent for research. Results. According to anxiety levels, all examined people divided into 3 groups – with normal anxiety level, with borderline anxiety level and with abnormal anxiety level. The first group with normal anxiety level consisted of 41% of examined people, 70% were young men and 30% young women. Second group included 44% of people with borderline anxiety, 37% were young men and 63% young women. Abnormal anxiety was determined in 15% of examined students, 17% of them were male and 83% female. Such results show, first of all, that anxiety level is higher in women than in men that may greatly reduce their academic performance and create the risk for mental disorders development, while men are more mentally stable, and secondly, 15% of examined people with abnormally high level of anxiety are in risk group for common mental disorders as anxiety is often associated with other disturbances, such as depression. Research of depression level showed that 75% of students have normal level of it, 21% have borderline depression level, and 4% have abnormally high level of depression according to HADS. That shows that 25% of examined people needs more profound psychological examination and consulting of psychologist, as their depression level is high enough to suspect negative changes of mental state and possibility of mental disorders development.

Conclusions. Anxiety and depression are two most common mental disorders worldwide. Even though currently there are effective schemes of treatment of both conditions, the real number of successfully treated people is only about 30% according to data of WHO. Such low value is the result of multiple factors, among which one is the underestimation and underdiagnostics of mentioned conditions. The screenings of anxiety and depression level should be made at a usual basis in all medical universities, as medical students, especially the foreign ones, are in group of high risk of anxiety and depression development.

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## **MYELIN BASIC PROTEIN LEVEL IN HIV-INFECTED PATIENTS WITH NEUROLOGIC COMPLICATIONS**

Introduction. According to autopsy based research signs of demyelination can be detected in 75 % of the HIV-infected patients even in the early stages of the disease. The Aim of our study was to determine the diagnostic value of cerebrospinal fluid and serum myelin basic protein (MBP) in HIV-infected individuals with encephalitis/meningoencephalitis.



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