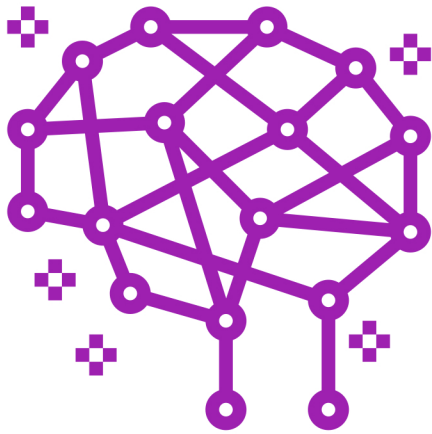


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NEUROSCIENCES



Microcephaly is found in 4% of patients. In 62% of patients with diagnosed CNS pathology, this pathology has the character of a severe lesion. Manifestation of neurological disorders occurs in the first week of life in 58%, in the first month of life - in 67%, in the first year of life - in 88% of cases.

Conclusions

Bloch-Sulzberger's syndrome is genodermatosis, which is diagnosed in the early years of a family life. It should be noted that unfortunately, clinical manifestations are not always associated with skin changes, in 30% of cases it is the CNS changes that help to suspect the syndrome. It should be emphasized that this is an interdisciplinary problem. Despite the low prevalence of desirable syndrome, neonatologists, pediatricians, family physicians, neurologists, dermatologists, and pediatric cardiologists should remember the main symptoms of the disease. Timely diagnosis of IP will allow to optimize treatment of patients and to avoid wrong therapy at an incorrect interpretation of skin symptoms of the disease.

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THE IMPACT OF NON-DRUG TREATMENT TO MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

Introduction. At the end of the 20th century, interest in the problem of cognitive impairment increased. On the one hand, the urgency of the problem is due to the discovery of pathogenetic mechanisms of cognitive impairment and the advancement of new approaches for the restoration of brain neurons, on the other hand, an increase in the proportion of older people in the population and a sharp increase in the survival rate of patients with myocardial infarction and stroke. Since cognitive functions are associated with integrative functioning of the brain as a whole, cognitive deficiency naturally develops with a wide variety of focal and diffuse brain lesions. According to the World Health Organization, more than 20 million people in the world suffer from dementia and cognitive impairment, and this indicator is growing steadily among

elderly people and among the working population. The problem of preservation and restoration of cognitive functions is becoming interdisciplinary and one of the global in modern medicine.

Aim. Our choice for research is pre-dementia conditions, because in 60-70% cases it progresses into dementia process. We decide to develop program for cognitive trainings and study their impact to cognitive sphere.

Materials and methods. In this case we separated 30 female psychiatric patients into 2 groups, each one contains 15 persons age 55-72 with signs of mild cognitive disorder. Patients of first group (basic) took part in cognitive trainings. Second group – control group, was treated without non-drug program. Both groups had the same drug therapy. For verification of diagnosis of mild cognitive disorder we used clinical interview, Mini-Mental Scale Examination (24-27 points), Montreal Cognitive Assessment (20-26 points).

Our trainings include 3 group for 5 patients. Full program lasted for a 4 weeks. We provided 3 sessions in a week, each one for 20 minutes. It consisted of 5 minutes of «Classification of objects», «Memorization», «Diary» and «Made a Story».

Results. In basic group all patients had an improvement of test results, it was pictured for increasing cognitive level on the average for 7-15% in comparison with control group.

Conclusion. In the therapy of mild cognitive disorder we can use not only pharmacotherapy, but cognitive trainings. That course will improve effect of drug treatment.

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THE LEVEL OF DEPRESSION OF KNMU STUDENTS

Introduction

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