

iSIC
2018

Kharkiv
Ukraine

ABSTRACT
BOOK





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CORRECT ACUTE TREATMENT AS A PREVENT TO DISABILITY IN THE EVENT OF A STROKE

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Introduction. Current ischemic stroke treatment: intravenous thrombolysis with rt-PA (first 4.5 hours); thrombectomy (TE) within 6–8 hours. Selective intra-arterial thrombolysis (IAT) with rt-PA can be also feasible.

Materials and methods. 14 patient with stroke underwent IAT. All patients had severe stroke (NIHSS 15–24 points). NCCT ASPECTS score was 7–10 points. DSA showed acute thrombotic occlusion of big vessel (internal carotid artery or M1 segment of MCA). Bolus infusion of 2–3 ml of rt-PA was performed which was followed with 1 hour infusion of 20–30 ml of rt-PA. Outcome was evaluated based on CT and NIHSS in 24 hours after infusion and NIHSS and modified Rankin Scale (mRS) on the 30th day.

Results. 8 cases (57,15%) showed the complete recanalization of occluded vessel (TICI 3). 3 cases showed recanalization of occluded vessel to TICI 2b (21,5%) in and 1 case to TICI 2a (7,1%) in 24 hours with 2 patients without recanalization (14,25%). 9 patients (64,25%) showed clinical improvement to 5–7 points on NIHSS, 3 (21,5%) - the same score and 2 (14,25) worsened to 25-27 points. CT data: 3 patients had hemorrhagic transformation, one PH2, two - PH1. 1 month: mRS was 0 in 5 patient, 1 in 2 patient, 2 in 3 patients, 4 - in 1 patient. Mortality: 3 patients.

Conclusion. IAT showed good outcome despite the severe stroke: TICI 2b-3 in 78,65% of patients and mRS 0–2 in 71,4% of patients in 1 month. The cost of IAT is comparable to IV rt-PA and lower than TE so this method can be used in developing economics.

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ADAPTATION IN THE ACADEMIC GROUP OF ENGLISH MEDIUM STUDENTS

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Introduction. Adaptation problems always have been important in human life. The current trends in psychology are smoothing the notion of normality or psychological health, it is understandable that such concept as adaptation comes to the first place. We understand the need for adaptation in different social environments, when we talk about foreign students. This is not only a university, a new country, a new way of life, but also a new microsocial environment - an academic group.



Materials and methods. The academic group obeys certain laws of behavior and has its own characteristics. Assessing the behavior of members of the group, distinguish such concepts: conformance, social inhibition, pressure, laziness, weakening of self-awareness, diffusion of responsibility. We believe that responsibility is one of the most important characteristics of the individual, especially the personality of the future doctor. Therefore, the purpose of our study was to analyze the transformation of the notion of responsibility in the academic group. In our study took part 2 academic groups of 4-year students in each for 12 people, an English-speaking form of learning. In the first group there were students of both sexes, from one country, at the age of 23 ± 1.8 years. The second group was represented by students of both sexes, from different countries, at the age of 23 ± 2.3 years.

Results. The study showed that the first group had a higher microsocial adaptation, a sense of unity, security in the conditions of the academic environment. At the same time, the level of personal responsibility was lower. The diffusion of responsibility and the feeling of collective impunity were more often revealed. In the second group, students often noted a sense of loneliness, anxiety, fear for their future professional career, high level of personal responsibility. At the same time, in this group there was a higher adaptation in domestic issues and adaptation to a new country of residence.

Conclusion. We can say that a more cohesive and closed group allows for better adaptation only within its limits and leads to a decreasing in personal characteristics. The group is diverse in its characteristics, it enhances not situational but general adaptation of students and leads to a higher personal growth on the example of the concept of responsibility.

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COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT TREATMENTS FOR MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Introduction. Disseminated sclerosis is a chronic autoimmune disease that causes damage to the myelin sheaths of nerve fibers, which leads to impaired nerve transmission and impaired coordination, visual impairment, depression, decreased intelligence. The disease has a remission-relapsing nature, but often turns into a severe form - second-progressive multiple sclerosis.

Materials and methods. The results of a multitude of studies by neurologists published in the journal Lancet Neurology.

Results. Siponimod ultimately reduces the number of lymphocytes in the central nervous system, prevents neurodegeneration and stimulates the recovery of myelin sheath of nerve fibers. It