ABSTRACT BOOK

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appearance and aggravation of diseases in the military and civilians of ATO zone. **Materials and methods.** The neurologist, psychiatrist, cardiologist and three family doctors were interviewed. After that we analyzed this information. **Results of research.** People begin apply to psychiatrist more often, then earlier. Only in 2014 were recorded over 150 complaints between military people. Doctors noticed rising complaints for insomnia, nightmares, asthenia, depression and decreased of earning capacity between civilians.   The situation with depression, suicide, aggression, hostility and folly behavior begins worse. Doctors noticed that before the conflict the main contingent of their patients were elderly people, but now is rapidly growing uptake among young and middle people who do not see the point in their lives, have lost faith in a happy future, who revealed a lot of somatic diseases. The number of myocardial infarction and stroke was also significantly increased. The problem of drug and alcohol abuse among the military has always been acute in our population, but under the influence of chronic stress, it increased to a critical level. The main cause of alcohol abuse is stress, but in this situation it is also important lack of motivation. Those men, who understand why they are in the combat zone, and for what reason they are there, as a rule, don't have problems with alcohol or drugs.   **Conclusions.** Thus, the analysis of the identified data showed that in conditions of prolonged exposure to stressful factors increase mental and physical illnesses, drug and alcohol abuse, which proves the need of drug therapy and psycho-correction methods.

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EFFECTS OF HAPPINESS, SADNESS, ANGER AND ANXIETY ON REASONING
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Introduction. Dual-process theories posit two systems of reasoning. Type I often called "heuristic system" is automatic, fast and heuristic-based. This kind of reasoning often leads to correct response but could lead to bias and errors too. Type II, often called "analytic system" corresponds to a controlled, rule-based and slow process and requires a lot of computational capacity. According to this theory, Type II mostly overrides type I when response produced by the two systems do not match, even if a heuristic response could be produced sometimes. The choice of one of the systems can be influenced by the emotional state. The aim of this study is to explore the effects of four specific emotions (happiness, sadness, anger, and anxiety) on two systems of reasoning (heuristic and analytic systems) by highlighting which system is used according to the emotion through three reasoning tasks.

Materials and methods. 190 adolescents aged to 11-13 years old were segregated in one control group (30 participants) and study group (by 40 participants corresponding to each emotion studied). A sequence of a movie were proposed to five groups of

participants, which had induced emotional state. Then, they had to complete a French version of the differential emotions scale

Results of research. Finally, they had to listen to specific music to maintain their emotional state and complete three tasks of reasoning: inductive, deductive and probabilistic. Results should highlight a differential effect of emotional state on three tasks of reasoning.

Conclusions. While reasoning based on the heuristic system is found in positive emotional states, negative emotional states cannot be associated to only one system of reasoning. Depending on the negative emotion (anxiety, anger, sadness) the type of reasoning used could be different.

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EARLY MANIFESTATIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM`S DAMAGE OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS` PREDICTORS
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Introduction. Cerebral atherosclerosis – it`s a disease that caused by the formation of atherosclerotic plaques in the vessels of the brain and threatens the progression of stroke. This ailment is very insidious because the person does not feel serious symptoms at the beginning of a disease.   **Materials and methods.** The objective of the study: to identify the initial symptoms of nervous system`s damage of atherosclerosis` predictors.112 individuals who were classified as predictors of atherosclerosis have been investigated. The first group - men and women whose increased level of lipids in the blood (dislipoproteinemia) in preventive examinations was found. The second group - teenagers between 14 and 21 years with burdened heredity for cardiovascular diseases (whose parents had a stroke or myocardial infarction at the age of 45 years). The study has been conducted on the overall program: extended medical history, genealogical research, physical examination, ECG, computer`s EEG, REG, ECHO-EG, evaluation of autonomic nervous system function, psychoemotional state, the study of blood lipids level and so on.   **Results of research.** The most common symptom-complexes that occurred throughout the study are the following: asthenic syndrome (general increased fatigue, irritability, insomnia and bad mood), syndrome of vegetative-vascular dystonia both paroxysmal and permanent type (headache, cardialgia and cardiac arrhythmias, dyspnea and so on), dyscirculatory encephalopathy syndrome (pyramidal and vertebrobasilar insufficiency).   Diffuse changes of different severity with elements of paroxysmal activity during data analysis EEG have been observed (decrease in the amplitude of the rhythms of the brain, its disruption, presence of biotemporal hypersynchronous bursts, alignment of zone differences, prevalence of low amplitude β-rhythm, single occurrence of slow waves). High blood pressure in arteries mainly medium and small caliber, symptoms of complications of venous outflow mainly in vertebrobasilar poo have been observed at REG.