



ABSTRACT BOOK



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high BMI, low GFR, tobacco smoking, lead exposure, high fasting glucose, alcohol and drug abuse.

Conclusions. Haemorrhagic stroke though is declining worldwide, is having a rise in incidence

in African population, more attention should be paid to this rise, and adequate measures of intervention must be implemented to curb the rise, and bring about a decline in stroke incidence.

Shapoval V.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES IN YOUNG WOMEN

Kharkiv National Medical University

(Department of Psychiatry, Narcology and Medical Psychology)

Research advisor: PhD. Zelenskaya E.

Kharkiv, Ukraine

Introduction. The modern Internet is filled with interesting content and all teenagers are very enthusiastically "surfing" the network. But how safe are social networks for the young psyche? One of the dangers of the Internet is the presence in social networks of groups of people who lure young girls intimate photos, and then blackmailing them with these photos provoke to different, obscene actions. Actually, this is a psychotraumatic event, and can entail the development of depressive and anxiety-phobic disorders which, as a consequence, lead to disadaptation of a person in society. According to literary data, in Ukraine, 7.86% of women during life suffer from anxiety disorders, and 20.78% of women also, during a lifetime, have affective disorders such as recurrent depression and dysthymia (according to the WMH-WHO version of the CIDI-interview). Most of these disorders occur in adolescence and young age, this fact is important for this scientific study. Therefore, the goal of this work is: to study the influence of psychological pressure in the network, on the occurrence of depressive and anxious-phobic disorders in adolescent girls and young women, to clarify the relationship, the occurrence of the above disorders, with the level of suggestibility of the affected girls.

Materials and methods. 16 women aged 16 to 20 years were evaluated. The first group included 8 girls who did not have a sad experience of communication on the Internet, and do not have complaints about mental health. The second group - 8 girls, suffered from psychological pressure in the network, and at the time of the beginning of the study have subjective complaints about mental health. The survey included: a hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS) survey, a Beck depression scale, a Shihan anxiety scale, a suggestibility test Barbera.

Results of research. According to the hospital scale (HADS), in the first group-12.5% of the respondents have subclinical anxiety. 25% of the respondents had symptoms of subclinical depression. In the second group, the indices are 12.5% with clinically expressed anxiety, 37.5% with subclinical anxiety, and 37.5% with subclinical depression. According to these data, anxiety disorder, in girls of the second group - 4 times more often occurs and proceeds in the form of subclinical and clinical anxiety. And the symptoms of subclinical depression, occur in the second group 1.5 times more

often than in the first. In the Barber's suggestibility test, the indicators were as follows: 62.5% had a high suggestiveness, 25% average, and 12.5% low. In the control group, 37.5% of the individuals had a high score, 37.5% had an average, and 25% had a low level of suggestion. The Beck scale survey showed the following data: 25% of girls, the first group with mild depression, and in the second group - 37.5% of those surveyed had an easy degree of depression and 12.5% had an average degree of depressive symptoms. Based on the data of the Bek's survey, it is noticeable that depression in the group is being investigated, occurs more often 2-fold than in the control group. As for the Shihan anxiety scale, in the control group - 12.5% of the respondents have a clinically expressed anxiety. And in the main group, the indicator of clinical anxiety was 37.5% of girls. That is 3 times higher than the frequency of the occurrence of anxiety disorders in individuals who are examined over a relatively healthy group. Barber's test, in turn, showed that 1.6 times the higher level of suggestion in the affected girls compared to the control group.

Conclusions. Thus, in the group of girls who had psychological pressure in the network, the risk of occurrence of anxiety disorders in 3 times, and depressive - 2 times higher than people, did not encounter similar, trigger factor on the Internet. This is certainly related to the higher level of suggestion of these girls and internal family relationships. Therefore, it is necessary to take measures to identify people with similar problems, to typologize the violations found and provide appropriate psychological and medical assistance to victims of psychological pressure. Actively conduct psychosocial prevention, and raise the level of psychosocial adolescents and young people, to involve in active cooperation the seven victims for successful compliance and successful socialization of a person in society.

Schebetenko V.

THE IMPACT OF STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL STRESS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MIGRAINE

Kharkiv National Medical University
(Department of Neurology №1)

Research advisor: associate professor Ryznychenko O.K.
Kharkiv, Ukraine

Introduction. Introduction: Migraine is a wide spread and socially significant disease. In the year 2000 Migraine was included in the list of diseases with significant global importance. Migraine is a more common illness than for instance Asthma and diabetes. Approximately 12% of the population suffer from migraine. The purpose this study is to identify the percentage of students suffering from migraine, and also designate identify key triggers, provoking attacks of headaches and migraine prevention development.

Materials and methods. Materials and Methods used: In this study a questionnaire was conducted among 87 students in 4th year KhNMU, using specially designed questionnaires to identify signs of migraine and for determining the key triggers for migraine disease.

Results of research. Results were calculated using statistical percentage method, the outcome suggests survey of 28 sign of Migraine. By questioning the group, it was