Kharkiv National
Medical University

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

of Young Scientists and Medical Students

ISIC

25-27 May 2026

Kharkiv, Ukraine



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Medical University

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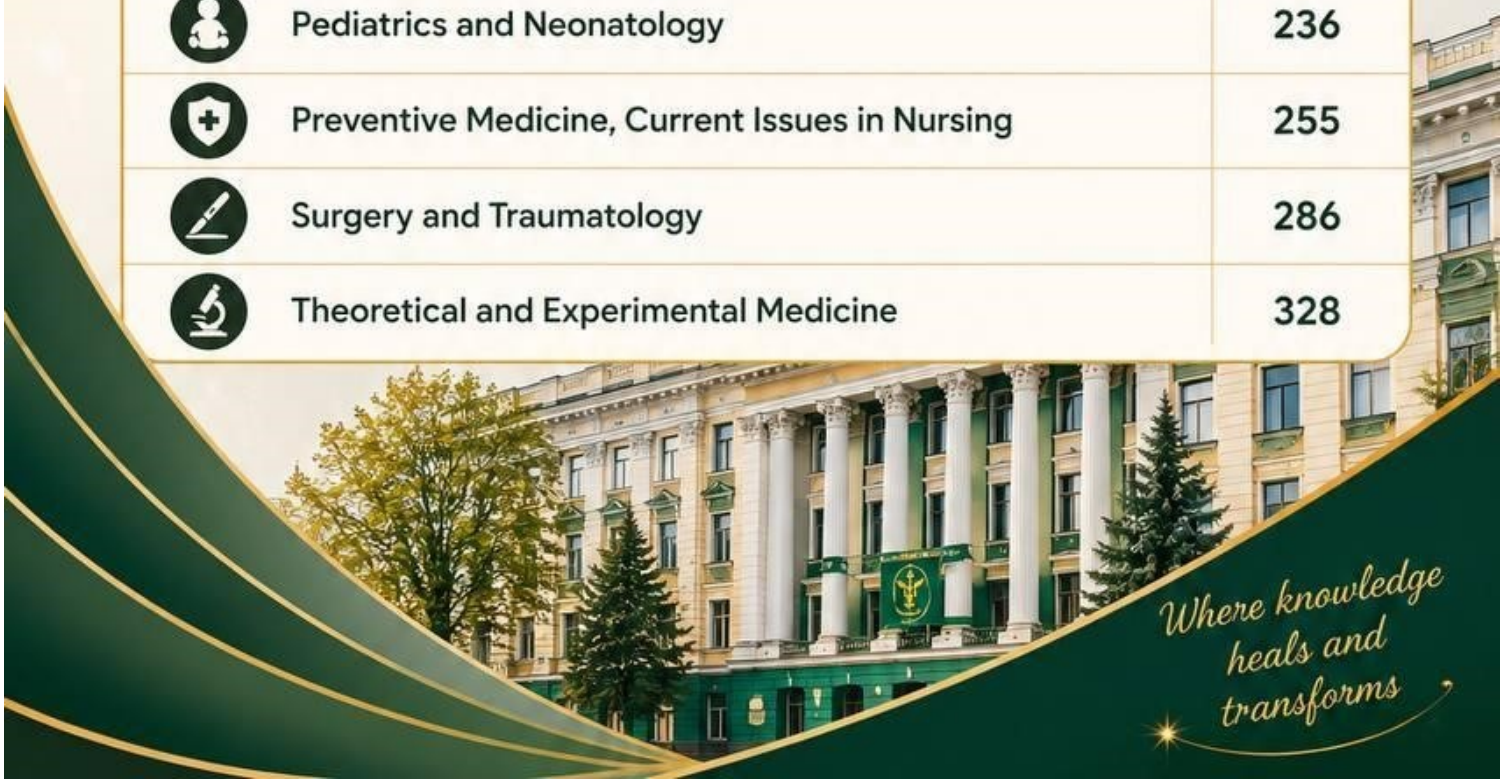
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DENTISTRY AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

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WARTIME UKRAINE

Sharjah, UAE

Kharkiv National Medical University

Department of Neurology

Scientific advisor: Natalia Nekrasova

This pilot study investigates the effects of daytime napping on cognitive functioning in civilians enduring the stress of war in Ukraine. Recognizing sleep as

a critical component of human health, the research aims to explore current sleep patterns and the relationship between sleep duration and cognitive performance among individuals in conflict zones. A survey of 67 participants, primarily aged 20

to 30, assessed their sleep habits and awareness of the impacts of sleep on health. Additionally, an experimental component involved two groups tasked with recalling a list of words, one of which took a one-hour nap while the other remained awake. Results revealed that napping significantly enhances memory retention, with 53.3% of participants who napped recalling 9-10 words compared to only 20.0% of those who stayed awake, the other participants remembered fewer words, with a marked difference still between the nap and no nap groups. Despite

the recognized importance of sleep, many participants reported poor adherence to healthy sleep practices, leading to increased irritability and fatigue. This study advocates for the integration of napping practices in educational and occupational settings, particularly in high-stress environments, to bolster cognitive function and mental resilience.

Starkova Violetta, Berezhna Antonina

MORBIDITY STRUCTURE OF SYPHILIS IN THE KHARKIV REGION AND UKRAINE DURING 2021–2025: RETROSPECTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Kharkiv, Ukraine

Kharkiv National Medical University

Department of Epidemiology

It is well known that wars and armed conflicts negatively impact the epidemic situation. During a full-scale war in Ukraine, epidemiological surveillance of infectious diseases is especially important to ensure sanitary and epidemiological safety. In particular, this concerns sexually transmitted infections, such as syphilis. In frontline regions, there is a risk of increased syphilis transmission and underdiagnosis due to limited access to medical care. One component of epidemiological surveillance of syphilis is the analysis of morbidity patterns to identify risk groups and regional differences.
The aim of the study was to assess the morbidity structure of syphilis in the Kharkiv region and Ukraine over 2021–2025.
Materials and methods: This study is part of a research project with the state registration number 0126U002131. The retrospective epidemiological analysis was performed. Aggregated data from medical reports on sexually transmitted infections (Form No. 9) for 2021–2025 in Kharkiv region and across Ukraine were used. The proportions of syphilis cases by gender, age, and ICD-10 diagnosis were calculated. Results: It was found that men predominate among syphilis cases in Ukraine and the Kharkiv region. In 2021, the majority of syphilis cases were reported among

people aged 20-39, whereas by 2025, the cases had shifted to an older age group, with most cases occurring among people aged 40-59. The analysis of syphilis morbidity by diagnosis showed that, although early syphilis cases (ICD-10: A51) generally predominated in Ukraine (66%; n=1016 in 2021 vs. 51.7%; n=1317 in 2025) , by 2025 the proportion of other and unspecified syphilis (ICD-10: A53) had increased to 35.2% (n=896 from 2547), compared to 22.1% (n=341 from 1540) in 2021. Although early syphilis predominated in the Kharkiv region in 2021 (63.8%;

n=60 from 94), late syphilis (ICD-10: A52) accounted for the majority of cases in 2025 (60.3 %; n=144 from 239). Throughout the period under analysis, early syphilis was diagnosed more frequently in men than in women. In Ukraine, men accounted for 68.9% of patients (n=700 from 1016) with early syphilis in 2021 and 69.8% (n=919 from 1317) in 2025. In the Kharkiv region, men also predominated among patients with early syphilis, accounting 71.7% of cases (n=43 from 60) in 2021 and 64.6% (n=53 from 82) in 2025. In 2021, late syphilis was more frequently reported among women. In Ukraine, women accounted for 61% of patients (n=111 from 182) with late syphilis, and in the Kharkiv region, 62.5%

(n=20 from 32). However, in 2025, men slightly predominated among patients with late syphilis. In Ukraine, the proportion of men among patients with late syphilis was 56% (n=186 from 332), and in the Kharkiv region, it was 54.2% (n=78 from 144).

Conclusions: The increase in late syphilis and unspecified syphilis is alarming. Gaps in diagnostics are likely, resulting not only from war but also from deficiencies in early detection and diagnostic protocols.

Voitiuk Valeriia

COMBINATION OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE AND HYPERVIRULENCE IN KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE.

Kyiv, Ukraine

Bogomolets National Medical University