



ABSTRACT BOOK



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At EEG examination the normal BAB was registered only in 3 children (11.1%), in 44.4% of cases (12 children) BAB nonspecific changes were recorded, representing a slowing of the baseline rhythm to 6-8 Hz, an excessive slow activity and the so-called "hypersynchronous" type of activity with an average activity amplitude in the theta and / or alpha range of more than 150 μ V. In 11 children (40.7%) EEG showed focal epileptic activity in the form of acute wave complexes, more often in the parietal-temporal regions. In 1 child (2.2%) in the waking state, short discharges of generalized bilateral-synchronous "spike and-wave" complexes were recorded. The registration of epileptic phenomena on the EEG was not accompanied in any case by clinically obvious attacks.

Conclusions. The breath-holding spells take the second place in the frequency of occurrence among convulsive paroxysmal states after epilepsy. The "blue type" prevails in most cases. The EEG examination often reveals epileptiform phenomena, which can indicate a decrease in the level of GHB-ergic amino acids. The obtained data should be taken into account when carrying out pathogenetic therapy in children with breath-holding spells.

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WOMAN'S SOCIAL STOCKHOLM SYNDROME

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Introduction. Official statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine shows increasing of facts of domestic violence - from 110,000 cases to 165,000 for last five years. However, according to The Program of Equal Opportunities and Women's Rights in Ukraine, 75% of women who have been subjected to domestic violence do not seek help and continue to have relationships, trying to justify the offender in every possible way.

The purpose of the research was study of the causes of this behavior.

Materials and methods. An anonymous Internet questionnaire was conducted among 52 women who were subjected to violence by their husbands or sexual partners, 37 of whom experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence repeatedly, without asking for help for a long time.

Results of research. An anonymous Internet questionnaire was conducted among 52 women who were subjected to violence by their husbands or sexual partners, 37 of whom experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence repeatedly, without asking for help for a long time. It was found that these women were prone to exaggerate the positive traits of the character of the rapist, to deny their own negative emotions, to take on themselves the blame for the violence, to take the rapist's views on the world around and on himself, to self-abasement, and also are confident in their strong feelings for the aggressor and inability to live without it. This behavior allows us to talk about traumatic attachment - the social Stockholm syndrome. The classical Stockholm syndrome is understood as the presence of positive feelings among hostages in relation to their captors, who develop during captivity. The everyday Stockholm syndrome is

expressed in the protection connection of the victim with his aggressor, arising in a traumatic environment and in conditions of limited access to external stimuli. The social Stockholm syndrome arises as an attempt of the victim to protect his own mental integrity and restore the physiological and behavioral homeostasis. In an attempt to avoid and / or reduce the effect of violence, the victim identifies with the aggressor and justifies himself and others with all his actions.

Conclusions. In the case of gender-based violence, a woman uses the mechanisms of survival day after day for a long time and gradually they transform her personality and become a way of her existence. Therefore, it is not so much about adapting to the personality of the aggressor, it is about the loss of a victim's own identity. And this means not an adaptive mechanism, but a real process of destruction.

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FEATURES OF THE MANIFESTATION OF ANXIETY IN STUDENTS OF JUNIOR COURSES

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Introduction. The interest to the study of the features of adjustment disorders in students of medical universities is caused by the fact that education is accompanied with information and emotional stress, considerable mental and physical tension. Research objective: to investigate indicators of fear and anxiety in third-year medical students with the subsequent identification of the risk groups and performing prevention of disadaptation.

Materials

and methods. The survey among the third-year students of Kharkiv National Medical University was carried out. There were 20 women at the age of 19-22 years and 19 men at the age of 19-20 years. The following methods were used: determination of the level of anxiety using the personal questionnaire of Spilberger – Khanin; questionnaire “The hierarchical structure of the topical fears of personality” by Yu. Shcherbatykh and E. Ivleva.

Results of research.

Study data showed, that anxiety level, as well as integrated indices of fear, does not meet the standard. So, 73,68% of respondents by means of a questionnaire Spilbergera – Khanin, characterized by increased the level of anxiety. Furthermore, the dominating type is a personal type of anxiety which characterized by 50% of testees in which 60% of women and 40% of men. Intensity of fears in men was higher (integral index of fear 98,29 at the rate of 77,9+-4,7), at the same time women have a lower index (99,4 at the rate of 104,0+-2,5). The fear of disease of relatives was dominating, admit it 28,2% of all interviewed students.

Further study of structure of fears determined the increase of intensity of separate fears in comparison with indices in similar age group. So, the most expressed were the fears of responsibility, height, public speech, and also the fear before exams. Besides, the higher level of fear of war and poverty is typical for men, and the fear of the bosses - for women.

Conclusions. As the result, it is possible to make a conclusion that medical students doing their the third-year have the raised index of fear and anxiety and it is caused by the raised study load.