



**12<sup>th</sup> Warsaw International Medical Congress**

# **Abstract Book**

**12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> May, 2016**  
**Warsaw, Poland**

ISBN 978-83-7637-380-5

The Students' Scientific Association is not responsible for the content of abstracts contained in the book.

© Copyright by the Students' Scientific Association of the Medical University of Warsaw

## General Information

### **Congress Dates**

May 12-15, 2016

### **Congress Venue**

Convention Centre, Medical University of Warsaw

2A Ksi<sup>^</sup>cia Trojdena St., 02-109 Warsaw, Poland

GPS: N 52° 12' 21.19"; E 20° 59' 07.12"

Distance to airport: 3 km

Distance to the city centre: 1.5 km

### **Official Language**

English

### **Congress Internet Service**

Website: [www.wimc.wum.edu.pl](http://www.wimc.wum.edu.pl)

Facebook: Warsaw International Medical Congress

Twitter: [\\_WIMC](#)

### **Contact**

The Students' Scientific Association  
of the Medical University of Warsaw

la Oczki St., 02-007 Warsaw, Poland

[www.stn.wum.edu.pl](http://www.stn.wum.edu.pl)

[stn@wum.edu.pl](mailto:stn@wum.edu.pl)

# Contents

General Information.....	2
Invitation.....	4
Honorary Patronage.....	6
Media Patronage.....	8
Scientific Patronage.....	9
Partnerships.....	12
Main Sponsor.....	14
Congress Sponsors.....	14
Sponsors of Sessions and Book Prizes.....	14
Organizers.....	16
Basic & Preclinical Science.....	17
Cardiology & Cardiosurgery.....	32
Dentistry.....	48
Dentistry Case Report.....	64
Dermatology.....	70
Endocrinology & Diabetes.....	76
Gastrointestinal & Hepatic Surgery.....	90
General Surgery.....	100
Genetics & Molecular Biology.....	108
Infectious Diseases.....	120
Internal Case Report.....	128
Internal Medicine.....	144
Laryngology.....	154
Law & Medicine.....	162
Neurology.....	170
Neurosurgery.....	178
Obstetrics, Perinatology & Gynecology.....	188
Oncology & Hematology.....	198
Ophthalmology.....	208
Orthopedics.....	218
Pediatric Case Report.....	226
Pediatrics.....	240
Pharmacy.....	256
PhD Basic Science.....	266
PhD Clinical Science.....	278
Psychiatry & Clinical Psychology.....	288
Public & Global Health.....	296
Pulmonology & Alergology.....	312
Radiology.....	320
Surgical Case Report.....	326

**Results:** Most common hospitalization causes in studied group of patients were poisoning (39,6%; 95% CI=30,7-49,5%), injury (23,8%; 95% CI=14,9-31,7%) and diseases of digestive system (15,8%; 95% CI=8,9-22,8%). According to ICDSC only 10,9% (95% CI=5,9-17,8%) had delirium, 76,2% (95% CI=67,3-84,2%) had subsyndromal delirium. 12,9% (95% CI=6,9-19,8%) were unable to assess by ICDSC with any of criteria. Two criteria of eight (sleep-awake cycle disturbance and symptom fluctuation) were not mentioned so that unable to value them in all patients.

**Conclusions:** Checklist provides more accurate diagnosis of delirium which affects further therapy tactics. It is possible to evaluate patient's state in progress by certain symptom. Checklist admits to assess patient in systemic way for better cooperation between medical professionals.

### **Analysis of severity of post-stroke depression and localization of ischemic lesion in the brain.**

Alina Fesenko-Lisovska  
alina\_lisovskaya@me.com

Bohomolets National Medical University. Department of neurology

**Introduction:** Poststroke depression refers to the most common complications of stroke. Despite of its high incidence and negative impact on overall survival in 50-80% of cases it is not diagnosed and therefore not treated.

**Aim of the study:** The aim of our study was to determine the characteristics, frequency and time of post-stroke depression, depending on the location and size of the lesions.

**Material and methods:** The study included 29 patients after ischemic stroke and suffered from post-stroke depression. All patients had held computer or magnetic resonance imaging, which confirmed the presence of focal vascular injury in the brain. Also was performed clinical neurological examination with BarChart assessment of disability using a scale NIHSS. To assess the ability of patients to perform vital functions used scale Barthel activities of daily life. As a screening test and assess the severity of depressive states used the Hamilton Depression Scale (HDRS), where the severity of depression was determined based on the value of the sum of the scale. To assess the dynamics of depressive disorders along with Hamilton depression scale used in the study, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale.

**Results:** Age of the patients was from 42 to 82 years. In the survey included 17 women, representing 58.6% and 12 men, representing 41.4% of patients. According to the clinical neurological examination and neuroimaging in 15 (51.7%) patients post-stroke focus was localized in the right hemisphere of the brain, in 14 (48.3%) - the left. Among these patients in 11 cases (37.9%) was observed frontal lesions, 10 (34.5%) - the temporal lobe and in 8 (27.6%) - thalamic areas of the brain. Neurological deficit was  $10,3 \pm 3,5$  points on a scale NIHSS, which corresponded to a stroke of moderate severity. The degree of functional maladjustment (Barthel scale) -  $55,8 \pm 15,6$  points. To study included patients with depression from mild to moderate severity (14 to 25 points). The average score on the Hamilton depression scale of patients was  $18,36 \pm 3,93$ , where in 18 (62.1%) patients had mild depression and in 11 (37.9%) - moderate.

**Conclusions:** Thus, the group examined patients with post-stroke depression frequently observed lesion in the left hemisphere of the frontal and temporal lobe on the background of diffuse subcortical changes. Severity of depression was mild to moderate, which dominated its manifestations such as difficulty concentrating, lethargy, slowness of thought and speech, impaired appetite, irritability, tearfulness and sleep disorders.

[355]

### **Interconnection between the new born with adaptation disorders and psycho-emotional condition of their mothers**

DANIV SOFIIA, VLASOVA OLENA, KIRIIAK VIKTOR, KOLIUBAKINA LARISA  
vlasova\_mk@mail.ru

HSEI « Bukovinian State Medical University»

**Trustee of the paper:** Scientific advisor professor, doctor of medicine Koloskova O.K.

**Introduction:** Not only is the physical health status of the mother extremely important for the formation of the child's personality, but also her psychological health, harmonious relationships with others, the lack of fear about birth and life of her child, as well as lack of excessive emotional reactions to stress.

**Aim of the study:** To study the empirical interconnection between emotional and personal state of mothers and the severity of disorders in general condition of the newborn with intense adaptation under the conditions of in-patient treatment.

**Material and methods:** We conducted a survey of 39 mothers of newborn children who were treated at the neonatal unit of the regional hospital for the pathology of the early neonatal period. We used the "Clinical questionnaire for identifying and assessing neurotic states" (K.K Yakhyn, D.M Mendelevych, 1999) and a modified version of the technique "Unfinished sentences" (A.M. Shchetynina, 2000).

**Results:** In order to identify the interconnection between the studied characteristics of mothers and anamnestic-clinical findings of hospitalized children, we conducted a correlation analysis, which revealed a positive relationship between the mother's level of education with a sense of loneliness and indifference to herself ( $r = 0,4$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ) in this situation. Parents of children who were married were more energetic ( $r = 0,37$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ), less irritable and hot-tempered ( $r = 0,34$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ), they were rarely bothered with horrible dreams ( $r = -0,38$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ). The need for continued support of vital functions of newborns correlated with sleep disturbance in mothers ( $r = 0,34$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ), and, at the same time, determined a negative correlation between the severity of disturbances in general condition of the newborn in hospital and mother's depression in the form of higher fatigue and irritability ( $r = -0,31$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ), which may indicate their confidence in a successful outcome of the dynamics of the child's disease. A statistically significant positive correlation between gestational age of new-borns infants and a sense of fear in the mother as to the uncertain future prospects ( $r = -0,35$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ). The data can be explained by the fact that the greater the gestational age of the child, the less hope was for the possibility of a favorable adjustment period of postnatal development.

**Conclusions:** The conducted survey showed that the birth of a child with with impaired adaptation period changes the psycho-emotional state of the mother, which in turn affects further wellbeing in both psychological and physical development of children.

## DEPRESSION FROM THE NECK

EMILIJA IVANCAJIC, JELENA JADZIC, IVANA IVINI  
emilijaivancajic@gmail.com

MEDICAL UNIVERISTY; FACULTY OF BELGRADE

**Trustee of the paper:** MD, MSc, PhD Psychiatrist at Clinic of Psychiatry Andrej Ilankovic

**Introduction:** Introduction: Thyroid gland is one of the largest endocrine gland in the human body, it's sole function is to make thyroid hormone. This hormone has an effect on nearly all tissues in the body. The function of the gland is to regulate the body's metabolism. Based on numerous studies and tests of the thyroid gland it was determined there is a link between disorders in the thyroid gland and the occurrence of affective disorders. Affective disorders are a set of psychiatric disorders like depression, bipolar disorder and anxiety disorder.

**Aim of the study:** Aim: The aim of our study is to determine the link between thyroid disorders and the occurrence of affective disorders, on the basis of clinical and biochemical results of patients who were treated at the Clinic for Psychiatry at the Department of organic and mental disorders during the period from 2013. until 2015. Study included all the patients who are diagnosed with F31, F32, F33, F 0.6 and who also had some irregularities in the values of thyroid hormones, all the patients previously did not have any diagnosis of a disorder of the thyroid gland. Another objective of the research was to prove the assumption that a disorder of the thyroid gland occurs more frequently in women and that it is most common in conditions of depression. Also a question that was imposed during the study was: do antidepressants have some beneficial effect on dysfunctional thyroid gland and opposite can thyroid hormone therapy help with depressive patients?

**Material and methods:** Material and methods: The research was conducted at the Clinic for Psychiatry, Clinical Centre of Serbia (from year 2014. to 2015.). The study included 600 patients who had diagnosis of major depression and thyroid hormone levels outside the reference values according to the standards of American Health Organization for the thyroid gland.

**Results:** Results: The study included 600 patients with a diagnosis of affective disorder. Of these, 256 patients had levels of TSH, T3, T4 within the reference value, 111 patients had a diagnosis of a disorder of thyroid function, and for 233 patients there was no information about the values of thyroid hormones.

A total of 100 patients in our sample had at least one value of thyroid hormone outside the reference value, which makes up 27.4% of the examined, which is highly statistically significant (in the test sample,  $p = 0.0004$ ).

**Conclusions:** Conclusion: There is a link between thyroid gland dysfunction and affective disorder, but further studies are much needed.