

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



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EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY OF THE BACK PAIN AMONG PARKINSON'S DISEASE PATIENTS

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Introduction. Parkinson's disease is one of the most common neurologic disorders causing progressive disability that can be slowed down, but not halted by treatment. The main motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease are the following: the resting tremor (trembling hands and head), the slowness of movements that we call bradykinesia, the rigidity, or stiffness; the postural reflex impairments that later on create postural imbalance and falls; dynamics motor and mental activity disorders. And non-motor symptoms are cognitive changes, pain, vegetative disturbance, sleep disorders, sexual dysfunction, orthostatic hypotension and etc.

Pain is a frequently observed non-motor symptoms in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD). Chronic pain occurs in 30% to 85% of patients with PD, particularly in women, and is one of the strongest predictors of poor quality of life.

The aim of the study. The study aimed to investigate prevalence and influence of different methods of treatment of back pain in patients with PD in the Chernivtsi region of Ukraine.

Material and methods. We used clinical, epidemiological, and statistical research methods to examine 84 patients with PD. They underwent a neurological examination and a structured interview to register pain characteristics in addition to responding to standardized questionnaires. The symptoms intensity was evaluated by clinimetric assessment of UPDRS. The visual analog scales (VAS) was used for pain severity and frequency. The quality of living was evaluated by PDQ-39.

Results. The middle patients' age was $58,3 \pm 13,5$, the average duration of the disorder was $5,6 \pm 3,1$ years. Pain was reported by 46 (54.8%) patients. Among the patients, the most frequent pain (38.5%) was lower back pain, 30.5% of respondents had neck pain, 17.6% - middle back pain, combined pain - 13.4%. Among women, the prevalence of back pain was higher than among men - 56.6% and 43.4%, respectively. Pain intensity and disability scores were associated with higher PD stages and motor scores. Patients with hypokinetic Parkinson's - slow or reduced movement - experienced higher intensities of lumbar and radicular pain than those with tremor. It was discovered that back pain had a hard influence on some aspects of living, such as daily life activity, emotional weightiness, cognitive functions, communication and social support.

Conclusion. Pain is a common but often under-reported symptom in PD that adversely affects health-related quality of life. There are many different forms of pain associated with PD. Back pain significantly influences the quality of life in patients with Parkinson's disease, deteriorating it, and needs active pharmacological and non-pharmacological correction. Combination of pharmacological and alternative methods of treatment relief back pain in 82% of patients in 10 days. Recognition of the particular pain disorder may lead to selecting the most appropriate treatment strategy.

Yurtsenyuk O.S.

PECULIARITIES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF NONPSYCHOTIC PSYCHIC DISORDERS IN STUDENTS

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Introduction. The article describes the system of comprehensive diagnostics and treatment of nonpsychotic psychic disorders (NPD) among students of higher educational establishments (HEE). The topicality of NPD problem among students does not lose its value. On the contrary, at least the popularization of this phenomenon among the population dictates a number of reasons to deal with the issue, to carry out active diagnosis, prevention and treatment of the above disorders.

The aim of the study. The objective is to develop a system of comprehensive diagnosis and treatment of NPD among the students of higher educational establishments and determine its efficiency.

Material and methods. A complete comprehensive examination of 1235 students of HEE was performed during 2015-2017 keeping to the principles of bioethics and deontology. The following methods were used: clinical, clinical-psychopathological, clinical-epidemiological, clinical-anamnestic, experimental-psychological and statistical.

Results. The results of our research were the following: 317 (25,67%) students were diagnosed with NPD, including 97 (30,60%) males and 220 (69,40%) females. The groups of students were analyzed concerning the quality of our comprehensive treatment suggested. An original complex system of diagnosis, treatment and prevention was developed for IA “complex” group of students, and IB “standard group” received standard treatment. The level of personality anxiety decreased reliably in the majority of students – 103 individuals (58,19%) who received our comprehensive treatment, while in IB “standard” group this parameter decreased in 3 (9,09%) students only ($p<0,05$). Alexithymia level considerably decreased in 98 (55,38%) patients from IA group and 6 (18,18%) students from IB group ($p<0,05$). The level of depression ten times decreased in 160 (90,40%) students of the “complex” group and in 16 (48,48%) patients from the “standard” group ($p<0,05$). The level of neuroticism decreased ten times in 79 (44,63%) students from IA group and 4 (12,12%) from IB group ($p<0,05$).

Conclusions. Therefore, the use of our suggested system of a comprehensive diagnostics and differentiation psychotropic therapy improved reduction of psychic symptoms in patients with NPD 3,28 times (mean), which is confirmed by means of psychodiagnostic methods.

Zorii I.A.

RELATIONSHIP OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS AND DENTAL STATUS INDICES IN CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL SPASTIC INFANTILE PARALYSIS DEPENDING ON THE INTENSITY OF MOTOR DISORDERS

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Introduction. Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis or cerebral palsy (CP) is a collective term including numerous severe diseases of the nervous system. 80% of CP children suffer from spastic forms. Their main symptom is overactive muscular tension – spasticity.

The aim of the study - relationship of clinical neurophysiological peculiarities of spastic syndrome to caries affliction of teeth in children suffering from cerebral palsy.

Materials and methods. 122 children (average age was $8,8\pm 3,7$) with spastic forms of CP were examined. They were distributed into groups according to Gross Motor Function Classification System – Expanded and Revised (GMFCS E&R). All the patients underwent neurological examination, their dental status was determined, and their teeth state was analyzed depending on the degree of motor disorders. Electromyoneurography (EMNG) was conducted, the state of oral hygiene and intensity of dental caries were determined.

Results. The majority of the examined children were diagnosed to have spastic forms of CP. EMNG examination of CP patients found neurophysiological signs of supra-segmental disorders, determined the degree of spastic syndrome intensity and motor disorders. A reliable 56,6% amplitude increase of F-wave was observed in children with intense motor disorders in comparison with patients having mild neurological changes. Caries occurrence in children with CP was found to be 100%, the intensity of dental caries on average was $6,27\pm 1,19$, and its values were maximum among children with more intense disorders of motor functions. Correlations were found between EMNG values, oral hygiene index and permanent teeth caries (PTC).

Conclusions. Caries intensity among children with CP increases depending on intensity of motor function disorders. The more intensive motor disorders in children with CP are, the deeper neurophysiological changes become with increased signs of supra-segmental disorders. Direct correlations between neurophysiological parameters and oral hygiene index found can be one of the causes stipulating increased affliction of teeth by caries in children with an increase in the intensity of motor disorders.