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for its organization, search for a private investor ready to work in UC. The purpose of the model development, the main directions of its activity, its advantages for the state, the population and the investor, principles of organization and peculiarities of functioning are further defined.

Conclusions. Methodology of UCs formation on PPP principles allows to identify a potential tool for socio-economic development of UCs system, develop UC model on PPP principles and determine its economic efficiency, social acceptability, organizational, managerial and financial - economic components.

The prospects for further research are to use the methodology of forming a university clinic based on public - private partnership in developing a functional and organizational model of a university dental center, which operates on the principles of PPP.

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FEATURES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE AND ANXIETY DISORDERS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Depressive and anxiety disorders among young people are rather spread and predicted unfavourable pathology, and therefore the issues of its timely diagnostics and comprehensive treatment are topical.

Anxiety and depression are two common psychological disorders associated with high morbidity and have become major health problems [1]. According to experts from the World Health Organization, by 2020, depression will be the second largest cause of disability and mortality worldwide [2].

Numerous studies in recent years conducted in different countries show a high prevalence of anxiety disorders and low quality of life among medical students during their studies compared to the general population and students of other specialties [2, 3]. Prevalence of non-psychotic psychiatric disorders among medical students, according to various authors, ranges from 2.2% to 29.0%, depression in the range from 6.0% to 66.0%, anxiety in the range from 7.7% to 65, 5% [4].

Objective: to determine occurrence and structure of depressive and anxiety disorders among students; develop and introduce a new system of a comprehensive diagnostics and treatment of these disorders.

Materials and methods. During 2015-2017, keeping to the principles of bioethics and deontology 1235 students were comprehensively examined. The following methods were applied: clinical, clinical-psychopathological, clinical-epidemiological, clinical-anamnestic, experimental-psychological and statistical.

Results. As a result of the study, depressive and anxiety disorders were diagnosed in 123 (9,96%) students which constitutes 38,80 % from all the diagnosed nonpsychotic psychic disorders (N=317). Most often mixed anxiety and depressive disorders were diagnosed among the students – (F41.2) - 7,32% from the total number of patients, including 23,68% among males with affective disorders and females with mild depressive episodes F32,0 – 12,20% and 17,65% respectively (tabl.1).

Table 1

Distribution of patients by diagnosis based on gender

Diagnosis, International Classification of Diseases (ICD 10)	Total number	men		women	
		abs.	%	abs.	%
F32.0	18 (14,63%)	3	2,44	15	12,20
F32.1	13 (10,57%)	2	1,63	11	8,94
F32.2	1 (0,81%)	0	0	1	0,81
F33.0	10 (8,1%)	8	6,50	2	1,63
F33.1	7 (5,69%)	3	2,44	4	3,25
F34.0	20 (16,26%)	7	5,69	13	10,57
F34.1	5 (4,06%)	0	0	5	4,07
F40.0	4 (3,25%)	0	0	4	3,25
F40.1	4 (3,25%)	0	0	4	3,25
F40.2	9 (7,32%)	3	2,44	6	4,88
F41.0	9 (7,32%)	3	2,44	6	4,88

F41.1	4 (3,25%)	0	0	4	3,25
F41.2	19 (15,45%)	9	7,32	10	8,13
Разом	123 (100%)	38	30,89	85	69,11

Among the main complaints in men were: low mood - 33 (86.84%), lethargy, anxiety and anxiety about the future - 30 people (78.95%); vegetative manifestations: tachycardia, tachypnea, sweating, dry mouth, epigastric pain, nausea, hyperemia, difficulty swallowing) in 28 students (73.68%); internal tension (trembling, feeling cold, inability to relax, headache) - 24 (63.16%); sleep disorders - 27 (71.05%).

Complaints among women were predominant: reduced mood - 77 people (90.59%), fatigue - 74 (87.06%); decrease in energy and performance - 74 (87.06%); intellectual retardation - 68 (80.00%); sleep disturbance - 70 (82.35%); decrease in appetite and weight loss - 56 (65.88%); phobias - 48 (56.47%); vegetative manifestations: tachycardia, tachypnea, sweating, dry mouth, epigastric pain, nausea, hyperemia, difficulty swallowing) - 45 (52.94%).

Analyzing the severity of depressive symptomatology, which was assessed using the Depression Self-Assessment Scale, the following results were found: high levels of depression were found in 4 people (3.25%), moderate levels - 49 students (39.84%), mild depression was diagnosed in 62 persons (50.41%) and low depression rate were in 8 young people (6.50%), mean absolute value - 58.63 points, which indicates sufficient diagnostic efficiency of this technique and it can be used in the preparation of screening questionnaires.

The treatment of students was carried out in accordance with the recommendations "Criteria for the diagnosis and psychotherapy of disorders of the psyche and behavior" using patented author's methods of treatment of depressive and anxiety disorders in young people. Clinical analysis of depressive and anxiety disorders of high school students allowed to develop principles of therapy and prevention, which include measures aimed at resolving psychogenic conflict, restoration of adaptive mechanisms. The developed system of therapy and prevention is characterized by higher efficiency when compared with the means that do not take into account the developed principles. The therapeutic efficacy of complex treatment was evaluated according to the standardized Tsung Depression Scale and the Spielberger-Hanin test to determine levels of personal anxiety and situational anxiety before and after differential treatment. Treatment efficacy increased 2.3-time (PmA> PmB 2.3-time), which was objectively confirmed by psychodiagnostic scales.

Conclusions. The use of the Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale and the Scales of Personal and Situation Anxiety with a screening diagnostic purpose has demonstrated a high sensitivity of these methods. It should be considered in the development of screening programs. The use of a comprehensive approach in the treatment of the above disorders improved efficacy of treatment 2,3 times as much.

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**OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF BLOOD IN ACUTE
 PANCREATITIS**

Informative diagnostics of different forms of acute pancreatitis and its complications is one of the most difficult problems in emergency abdominal surgery. Diagnostic probability of standard laboratory and instrumental methods does not exceed 80%, which in some cases leads to diagnostic pitfall [1-2]. This makes actual problem to search for new, informative diagnostic parameters [3-4].