

# МАТЕРІАЛИ



103 - ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції  
з міжнародною участю  
професорсько-викладацького персоналу  
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ

07, 09, 14 лютого 2022 року





103-

-

-

07, 09, 14

2022

- 2022



decreasing stroke burden. Routine collection of epidemiological data should be expanded to approach the international standards for stroke statistics, including the registration of first-ever strokes, subtypes of stroke and age-sex structure of incidence and mortality.

**Grinko N.V.**

### **COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH METHODS**

*S. M. Savenko Department of Nervous Diseases, Psychiatry and Medical Psychology  
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Community-based participatory research (CBPR) has emerged in the last decades as a transformative research paradigm that bridges the gap between science and practice through community engagement and social action to increase health equity.

CBPR expands the potential for the sciences to develop, implement and disseminate effective interventions across diverse communities through strategies to redress power imbalances; facilitate mutual benefit among community and academic partners; and promote reciprocal knowledge translation, incorporating community theories into the research.

Research strategies which emphasize participation are increasingly used in health research. Breaking the linear mould of conventional research, participatory research focuses on a process of sequential reflection and action, earned out with and by local people rather than on them. Local knowledge and perspectives are not only acknowledged but form the basis for research and planning. Many of the methods used in participatory research are drawn from mainstream disciplines and conventional research itself involves varying degrees of participation. The key difference between participatory, and conventional methodologies lies in the location of power in the research process. We review some of the participatory methodologies which are currently being popularized in health research, focusing on the issue of control over the research process. Participatory research raises personal, professional and political challenges which go beyond the bounds of the production of information.

"Participation" is rapidly becoming a catch-all concept, even a cliché. 'Participatory' research methods can be used not only to enable local people to seek their own solutions according to their priorities, but also to secure funding, to co-opt local people into the agendas of others or to justify short-cut research within a top-down process. Conceptual blurring around the terms 'participatory', 'participation' and 'participant' creates a space for a range of applications, as well as for confusion.

Frameworks for assessing the extent, level and scope of participation in research projects offer a series of continua along which applications can be placed.

Biggs, writing in the field of agriculture, distinguishes four modes of participation: contractual (people are contracted into the projects of researchers to take part in their enquiries or experiments); consultative (people are asked for their opinions and consulted by researchers before interventions are made); collaborative - researchers and local people work together on projects designed, initiated and managed by researchers); collegiate (researchers and local people work together as colleagues with different skills to offer, in a process of mutual learning where local people have control over the process).

One of the characteristics of participatory approaches lies in innovative adaptations of methods drawn from conventional research and their use in new contexts, in new ways, often by as well as with, local people.

**Herasymiuk I.G.**

### **OMORBIDITY OF RECURRENT DEPRESSIVE DISORDER AND CHRONIC SOMATIC PATHOLOGY**

*S. M. Savenko Department of Nervous Diseases, Psychiatry and Medical Psychology  
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Currently, depressive disorders are a serious health problem. Depressive disorders are present in the population in 3.2% of patients without concomitant somatic diseases and from 9.3% to 23.0% in patients with chronic diseases. It is the fourth leading cause of disability worldwide and

..		239
..	Candida	240
..		240
..		241
..	?	242
..		243
..		244
..		245
..		246
..		247
..	3D/4D	248
..		249
..		250
..		251
..		252
..		253

## 12

<b>Filipets O.O.</b> The trends of stroke incidence in chernivtsi: analysis of epidemiological data for a ten-year period and assessment of statistical accounting.	254
<b>Grinko N.V.</b> Community-based participatory research methods.	255
<b>Herasymiuk I.G.</b> Comorbidity of recurrent depressive disorder and chronic somatic pathology.	255
<b>Ivanova N.M.</b> Correlation of anxiety-depressive disorders and cognitive impairment due to stroke. features of early diagnosis and treatment.	256
<b>Nika O.</b> Anxiety and depression symptoms in patients with migraine.	257
<b>Savka S.D.</b> Quality of life in patients affected by schizophrenia and comorbid cardiovascular disorders.	258
<b>Vasylieva N.V.</b> Psychogenic movement disorders: comprehensive review of the literature.	258
<b>Yaremchuk O.B.</b> Parkinson disease in the chernivtsi region of Ukraine: clinical and epidemiological study.	259
<b>Yurtsenyuk O.S.</b> The frequency of new cases of non-psychothotic mental disorders among students of higher educational institutions.	260
<b>Zorii I.A.</b> Clinical-electroneuromyographic peculiarities of spastic syndrome in children with infantile cerebral palsy.	261

• •	261
• •	262
• •	263
• •	264
• •	264
• •	265
• •	266
• •	267

### 13

<b>Andriychuk D.R.</b> Clinical course of ulcer disease in children depending on the duration of the disease.	268
<b>Bilyk G.A.</b> Evaluation of treatment tactics in children with bronchitis depending on its clinical features.	269
<b>Bodnar G.B.</b> Specifics of elemental status in children with chronic constipation.	270
<b>Bogutska N.K.</b> The association between pediatric type 1 diabetes mellitus and COVID-19.	271
<b>Buryniuk-Hloviak H.P.</b> Peculiarities of bronchial asthma course depending on the function of the parathyroid glands in patients with various amount of basic therapy by means of inhalation glucocorticosteroids.	272
<b>Haras M.N.</b> Neonatal COVID-19 as new experience in pandemic era.	273
<b>Horbatiuk I.B.</b> Clinical and paraclinical of inflammatory activity in acute tonsillopharyngitis in children.	273
<b>Khlunovska L.Yu.</b> Clinical case of spinal muscular atrophy.	274
<b>Korotun O.P.</b> Diagnostic value of some clinical indicators in identifying the risk of bronchial remodeling in children with bronchial asthma.	275
<b>Lastivka I.V.</b> Clinical case of tuberous sclerosis.	276
<b>Lozyuk I.Ya.</b> Frequency of Helicobacter pylori infection in children with inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.	276
<b>Marusyk U.I.</b> Markers of atopic reactivity in the pupils, with severe bronchial asthma.	277
<b>Myslytska H.O.</b> Selected anamnestic and immunological risk markers in schoolchildren for atopic bronchial asthma.	278
<b>Ortemenka Ye.P.</b> Effect of long-term usage of inhaled corticosteroids on physical development of children with bronchial asthma.	279
<b>Ryznychuk M.O.</b> The state of the cardiovascular system in adolescents with hypothalamic obesity.	280
<b>Sazhyn S.I.</b> Spirometric indices to predict the severity of virus-induced asthma exacerbation.	281
• •	282
• •	283