

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



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

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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.

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## **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.