

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ
05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,
які проводитимуться у 2024 році № 3700679

Чернівці – 2024

УДК 001:378.12(477.85)

ББК 72:74.58

М 34

Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

ББК 72:74.58

У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

Загальна редакція: професор Геруш І.В., професорка Грицюк М.І., професор Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти:

професор Братенко М.К.

професор Булик Р.Є.

професор Гринчук Ф.В.

професор Давиденко І.С.

професор Дейнека С.Є.

професорка Денисенко О.І.

професор Заморський І.І.

професорка Колоскова О.К.

професор Коновчук В.М.

професор Пенішкевич Я.І.

професорка Хухліна О.С.

професор Слободян О.М.

професорка Ткачук С.С.

професорка Годоріко Л.Д.

професор Юзько О.М.

професорка Годованець О.І.

ISBN 978-617-519-077-7

© Буковинський державний медичний
університет, 2024

Conclusions. As the result of using this set of psychodiagnostic methods, it was possible to conduct a more detailed diagnosis and differential diagnosis of the psychoemotional state of servicemen with personality disorders, it was possible to determine the transformation of personality as a result of trauma and its impact on the course of the disease, which made it possible to improve the selection of methods of complex therapy of mental disorders in this group of patients.

Krychun I.I.

CEREBROVASCULAR RESERVE AND PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL STATE IN YOUNG AGE PATIENTS WITH NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS OF LUMBAR OSTEOCHONDROSIS

*Department of Nervous Diseases, Psychiatry and Medical Psychology
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Introduction. Neurologic manifestations of lumbar osteochondrosis are characterized by a severe pain syndrome and chronicity. So, such patients may experience various psycho-emotional disorders the peculiarities of which are constantly in the center of doctors' attention.

The aim of the study. This is why we have set a goal to investigate the intensity of anxiety and depression in patients with reflex and radicular neurologic manifestations of lumbar osteochondrosis and to determine their effect on the cerebrovascular reserve.

Material and methods. To achieve the goal we have examined 95 male patients under the age of 45 including 50 patients with reflex manifestations of lumbar osteochondrosis (first group) and 45 patients with root lumbar osteochondrosis syndromes (second group). The young age of patients has been chosen in order to minimize the influence of age-related changes on the state of cerebral vessels, and the male sex is chosen to prevent the influence of female emotionality on the studied parameters. The control group comprised 25 practically healthy individuals of the corresponding age and sex. The statistical processing of the results was performed using BioStat programme and Excel from Microsoft Office 2007 with the student's t-test definition. Differences between groups were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. The examination of patient included clinical somatic and neurologic examination with the evaluation of the psychological status together with extra- and intracranial dopplerography made by Sonomed-325 appliance using standard methods for determining the overshoot coefficient. The psychological status was evaluated using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS).

Results. The analysis of anxiety and depression indicators on the HADS scale showed that the average level of anxiety in the control group was 8.33 ± 1.24 points, the level of depression reached 0.8 ± 1.06 points. The group of patients with discogenic radiculopathy had the average level of anxiety of 9.78 ± 1.58 points, the level of depression was 4.1 ± 2.13 points, the group of patients with reflex lumbalgia demonstrated the level of anxiety of 8.01 ± 1.16 points, the level of depression was 1.53 ± 1.5 points. The obtained indicators were not statistically significantly different from those of the control group. As it turned out the level of anxiety in the control group corresponds to subclinically expressed anxiety, which was also the case with the groups of the examined patients. That is why the difference between groups was statistically insignificant. The analysis of the detected higher anxiety level in healthy young men who made the control group was not the purpose of this study.

During the study of cerebral blood flow there were found no clear statistically significant differences in the blood flow parameters in the groups of patients with discogenic lumbar radiculopathy and reflex lumbalgia.

The test of overshoot conducted in the group of patients with radicular syndromes made it possible to establish a statistically significant increase of OK to 2.2 ± 0.11 in comparison with the control group indicator of 1.13 ± 0.12 ($p < 0.05$). This indicates a decrease in the autoregulation reserve of the cerebral circulation and indirectly characterizes the high tone of resistance of cerebral vessels.

Conclusions. To sum up, the conducted research points to the increase of anxiety to the subclinical level in patients with radicular manifestations of lumbar osteochondrosis and a decrease of the cerebral circulation autoregulation level due to the increase in the tone of resistance cerebral vessels. The obtained data substantiate the necessity to include angiotropic and psychotropic medication to the treatment complex of patients with radicular syndromes of lumbar osteochondrosis.

Savka S.D.

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPLEX TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

*Department of Neurology, Psychiatry and Medical Psychology
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Introduction. According to the World Health Organization, chronic diseases are the leading global cause of death and disability. Many chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and oncological pathology can lead to emotional stress, anxiety, and depression in patients. In addition, psychological conditions such as anxiety and depression can increase the risk of developing chronic diseases. The prevalence of stress, anxiety, and depression in individuals with chronic conditions is rising, and chronic conditions comorbid with psychiatric pathology often have a longer course. They are associated with high healthcare costs, including pharmacological therapy, as well as a difficult prognosis. Therefore, chronic diseases create significant psychological stress and harm mental health, acting as negative psychological stimuli.

The aim of the study. The aim of this study was to develop the principles of early diagnosis and complex correction of mental disorders comorbid with diseases of the cardiovascular system.

Material and methods. Sixty-five patients with a depressive disorder between the ages of 18 and 75 were included in the research process. The main group of the study included patients (45 people) with depressive disorder and comorbid cardiovascular diseases. The control group included 20 patients with depression without accompanying somatic pathology. The level of depression and anxiety in patients was determined by the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS) and the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS). Quality of life was assessed using the methodology developed by (Mezzich, Cohen, and Ruiperez 1999).

Results. We evaluated the effectiveness of the treatment of depressive disorders by comparing the dynamics of indicators of experimental psychological methods HDRS and HARS and assessment of the quality of life and main psychopathological symptoms. Psychopharmacological correction of depressive disorders consisted of antidepressants, which included mianserin in a dose of 30 mg in the evening, and anxiolytics, which included pregabalin was used in a dose of 75 mg twice a day. In the patients of the main group the positive dynamics of depression reduction amounted to 8 units when treated with an antidepressant; the dynamics of anxiety reduction during treatment with antidepressants in complex therapy was 2 times more effective compared to treatment with antidepressants alone; the quality of life was also higher by two units when using antidepressants in complex therapy.

Conclusions. We observed the highest effectiveness in the reduction of depression when treated with antidepressants, which in fact confirms the high level of probable correlation index, a slightly smaller, but also probable, correlation index between the use of anxiolytics and the level of anxiety, and the general quality of life indicator was most associated with the implementation of a complex treatment.

Vasylieva N.V.

PAIN MANAGEMENT IN NON-DEMENTED ELDERLY PATIENTS

*Department of Nervous Diseases, Psychiatry and Medical Psychology
Bukovinian State Medical University*

The aim of research. Persistent pain is a frequent health problem in the elderly. Its prevalence ranges from 45% to 80%. Chronic neurological and cardiovascular disease, cancer and