

# МАТЕРІАЛИ



103 - ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції  
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factors. Currently available treatments offer good control of motor symptoms but do not modify the evolution of the disease. Epidemiology of non-infectious diseases is one of the most important trends in modern medicine. Epidemiological studies not only allow you to find out the prevalence of disease in a given region and help plan the organization of care for patients, but also identify etiological factors or risk factors for disease, helping to look for ways of prevention and more effective treatment.

The study prevalence and peculiarities of clinical characteristics of PD in Chernivtsi region of Ukraine among different gender and age groups. We used the Register of Neurological Diseases in Chernivtsi region during 2015-2019 years. Patients' status was evaluated according to UPDRS. Stage of PD was examined according to Hoehn and Yahr scale.

According to the Register, as of 01.01.2020, patients were registered: PD - 384 patients, secondary parkinsonism - 204 patients, neurodegenerative diseases with PD - 26 patients. Among them 46,25% were men (132 patients), 53,75% - women (330 patients) Most patients were registered in older group - 45,60 % (280 patients), of which 55% are women and 45% - men. We have found increase UPDRS index depends on age and PD's stage. Indicator of disorders of motor aspects of daily activity in older group was 2,4 times more than in young group ( $p=0,0453$ ). Our study has found direct correlational interconnection between age and severity of clinical manifestations, although directly proportional interconnection was between stage of PD (according to Hoehn and Yahr scale) and UPDRS index. It was found just 55,8% of patients follow the medical recommendations. 16,2% of patients are treated by dopamine receptor antagonists, 21,8% of patients - by levodopa, 13,3% - by cholinolytics drugs, 10,5% - by amantadine, 38,2% by combination of two or more antiparkinson drugs.

Our research confirmed that PD was more frequent among women. The most frequent age is coincident for men and women between 60 and 74 years old. The majority of patients in the first examination already have stage 2 PD according to Hoehn and Yahr scale. Probably this is the consequence of inadequate awareness about early peculiarities of parkinsonism among population.

**Yurtseniuk O.S.**

## **THE FREQUENCY OF NEW CASES OF NON-PSYCHOTIC MENTAL DISORDERS AMONG STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

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The trend of increasing mental disorders, especially due to borderline disorders, which has been observed in recent years, requires the search for new approaches to maintaining mental health, prevention and, in particular, early diagnosis of non-psychotic mental disorders (NPD).

The aim of the study was to investigate the frequency and structure of new cases of non-psychotic mental disorders in students of higher education institutions. During 2015-2017, we conducted a continuous comprehensive survey of 1,235 students in compliance with the principles of bioethics and deontology. Applied methods: clinical, clinical-psychopathological, clinical-epidemiological, clinical-anamnestic, experimental-psychological and statistical. The groups examined did not have significant differences in gender and age, place of residence, form of education. The survey was conducted in the intersessional period. Evaluation of primary cases of NPD, which were detected during re-examination, was performed among practically healthy students based on the results of the first examination and compared the data with the structure of NPD, which we diagnosed in the entire cohort of subjects studied in the first cross section.

The majority of students in whom the initial examination found no mental pathology remained virtually healthy after a year (858 people, 93.46%). Analyzing the structure of NPD, which occurred during this period in this group, was narrower in comparison with the identified patients at the initial examination. Mainly, NPD were represented by affective disorders (F30.0, F32.0, F34.0) and neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (F40.1, F41.2, F42.0, F43.20, F43.21, F43.22). An interesting fact was that in the structure of NPD detected during the re-

examination there were no other, than previously diagnosed during the initial examination, the category of mental pathology according to ICD-10.

Thus, mainly NPD of affective (1.2%) represents the structure of new cases of NPD diagnosed during the year of study and neurotic registers (5.34%) (In the ratio 1/5, respectively), so other forms of mental pathology occur more quickly in period before the beginning of training or at long training. Therefore, it is advisable to focus on psychoprophylactic measures to increase the stress resistance of students and their adaptive capabilities.

**Zorii I.A.**

**CLINICAL-ELECTRONEUROMYOGRAPHIC PECULIARITIES OF SPASTIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN WITH INFANTILE CEREBRAL PALSY**

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Organic lesions of the central nervous system (CNS) are a group of nervous-psychic disorders occurring due to effect of various pathological factors on the brain. Infantile cerebral palsy (ICP) is the most spread neurological disease diagnosed in children at an early age. 80 % of children with ICP suffer from spastic forms, the main symptom of which is overactive muscular tonus – spasticity. This syndrome can be objectivized by means of electroneuromyographic (ENMG) examination which enables to get qualitative and quantitative assessment of the nervous-muscular system state.

The aim: to determine clinical and electroneuromyographic peculiarities of spastic syndrome of ICP children depending on the intensity of motor disorders. 122 ICP children are examined (an average age  $8,8 \pm 3,7$  years), distributed into groups by the results of Gross Motor Function Classification Expanded & Revised (GMFCS E&R). All the patients underwent careful neurological examination and ENMG examination. To assess supra-segmental and segmental levels of nervous system lesions the parameters of H-reflex and F-wave were analyzed.

Spastic forms of ICP were diagnosed in the majority of the examined children. Orthopedic pathology was found more often among ICP children with marked motor disorders including equinovalgus position and planovalgus feet deformity. According to ENMG parameters ICP patients presented conductive disorders manifested by an increased amplitude of -response, especially in testing the tibial nerve, increased m / m ratio and the amplitudes of -reflex and F-wave.

According to the results of the study conducted, ENMG parameters changed in the side of deterioration depending on the degree of motor activity disorders by Gross Motor Function Classification.

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70-80%

(Helmstaedter C., Witt J.A., 2017).

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(Elger C.E., Helmstaedter C., Kurthen M., 2004;

., 2018; . ., 2019).

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