

## STATE OF SOME COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS IN SCHOOL AGE ADOLESCENTS CHILDREN UNDERGOING NEONATAL ENCEPHALOPATHY

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**Introduction.** At present, the frequency of hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy is 5–6 per 1,000 live births. Besides this disease is one of the most common and is diagnosed in 25–30 % of the children in the neonatal period. Full recovery from hypoxic - ischemic encephalopathy observed only in 15–20 % of cases.

**Aim.** The aim of the study was to examine the state of mental development in children adolescents who have suffered in the neonatal period encephalopathy.

**Materials and Methods.** The study was selected for two groups of children. The main group was 21 children aged 11–12 years who underwent neonatal encephalopathy. The comparison group consisted of 20 people aged 11–12 years with normal neonatal period without signs of encephalopathy. During the clinical study were used method for determining the concentration of the test and the amount of attention by using proofreading sample.

To determine the concentration and attention span using proofreading sample surveyed was presented with a variety of form letters in an amount of 40 rows of 40 characters each. The subjects were in each row to delete that particular letter was the first. The work was done on time with maximum accuracy requirement. Time was limited to 5 minutes. Attention span was estimated by the number of scanned letters. Norma was 850 marks and above. Concentration was determined by the number of errors, and the rate was 5 errors or less.

**Result.** In the study group was 43 % boys, 57 % girls, in the comparison group the amount of the boys was 40 %, girls – 60 %. Was considered a place of learning students in a regular school or lyceum. The main group of students of the Lyceum was 9 %, 91 % was ordinary students. In the comparison group of students of the Lyceum was 30 %, in a conventional school had 70 %.

As a result, the test found that children of the main group spent 93 % of standard time, while 83 % children of the comparison group. In addition to the core group of girls engaged in testing is 17% longer than the comparison group counterparts. At the same time, the core group of boys spent 4 % more time than the comparison group peers. Lyceum students in the intervention group in the study group performed test at 12 % of the duty, regardless of the gender division.

When counting errors revealed that the children of the main group made a nearly 3 times more errors than the comparison group students . In the latte, all children met the norm and received positive evaluations. In the study group 33 % of boys and 17 % of girls received positive feedback. Lyceum students in both groups received a positive assessment.

**Conclusion.** Children who experience neonatal encephalopathy, spent more time doing proofreading test. In both groups, girls used more time. The test core group made 3 times more errors than the comparison group children. The neonatal encephalopathy has a negative impact on the cognitive functions, in particular attentional level.

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