

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ
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Выявлено, что высокий и средний уровень алекситимии отмечался у 50% респондентов. С возрастом уровень алекситимии снижается. Данные показывают, что алекситимия – скорее показатель инверсного полюса рефлексии, поэтому их необходимо изучать как один процесс, имеющий противоположные динамические характеристики.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF TRUE AND SYMPTOMATIC EPILEPSY

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Purpose and task. To research the features of true and symptomatic epilepsy, conduct differential diagnosis of these diseases. To find the main differences and similar features of true and symptomatic epilepsy to verify the diagnosis correctly and select the most optimized methods of therapy.

Materials and Methods. Results of our research are based on clinical examination of 14 patients of the Lviv Regional Clinical Hospital with the diagnosis of true and symptomatic epilepsy, retrospective analyses of their medical history, results of electroencephalography (EEG), computer tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Results of the research. During the research, we have found the main features of true and symptomatic epilepsy. The main points, which can describe true epilepsy, are:

- Genetics
- Manifestation in childhood or in teenage
- No changes in neurological status
- No structure changes in brain
- There are sharp waves, spike-waves on EEG without attack (sometimes it can be normal)
- Generalized attacks are more common
- If patient is treated correctly he/she would have good prognosis and attacks could be minimized

Different disorders of nervous system (especially of brains: neurological infection, tumors, vascular diseases, metabolic disorders etc.) can cause symptomatic epilepsy:

- Does not depend on age
- Psychoorganic syndrome
- Structure changes in brain
- Local changes of rhythm on EEG
- Prognosis and treatment depend on the main disorder

There can be differences between therapies of these disorders. Idiopathic epilepsy is cured by antiepileptic drugs. The selection of them depends on the age, job, and features of the patient's disease. Treatment of patients with newly diagnosed epilepsy can be initiated on standard anticonvulsants such as valproylamides. The treatment of patients with symptomatic epilepsy should be started with the diagnosing of the main disease. The first line of therapy is corticotropin with valproylamides.

PREDICTORS OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR IN PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA

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Introduction. Cognitive disorders are associated with a wide range of psychopathological syndromes and behavioral disorders. The suicidal tendencies have not been enough studied till present.

The object of the work is studying of the clinical and psychopathological predictors of suicidal behavior in patients with dementia.