



"General Medicine" and "Pediatrics". The discipline "Pre – medical aid in extreme situations" is taught during the second year of study. The expected result of the curriculum will be testing students' skills to provide pre-medical aid in case of injuries, wounds and lesions in difficult extreme situations.

To conduct classes on professional training of medical students to provide pre-medical aid in extreme situations the teaching staff of the Department of Disaster and Military Medicine is involved who has passed special training and received appropriate certificates in the Ukrainian Military Medical Academy. To conduct classes for professional training of medical students on the organization of pre – medical aid in extreme situations, on the Department of Disaster and Military Medicine thematic classrooms are created. The classrooms are equipped with stands, visual aids, training military medical sets (combined individual medical kits, dressings, immobilizers, tactical backpacks, etc.), medical mannequins (phantoms, models, simulators) and equipment to watch video (multimedia devices). Classes for professional training of a sanitary instructor in providing pre-medical aid should be easy to understand by the audience, universal and cover basic theoretical principles of providing pre-medical care (25% of teaching time), and also include practical skills (75 % of teaching time). No less than 2/3 of the educational time is assigned to perform practical exercises and training, predict typical situations that are accompanied by wounds, injuries and damages in military conditions using portable sets of educational, military - medical assets and improvised means.

While training medical students in providing pre-medical aid the accent is made on individual training, although practical exercises often requires teamwork. The criterion to evaluate the curriculum of discipline "Pre – medical aid in extreme situations" is assimilation of the knowledge and skills determined by means of the final module test (FMT). The components of the final module test are the test in a written form and the practical part that to estimate practical skills to provide pre medical aid according to the algorithms of completion.

The final task for the instructor (teacher) training medical students to provide pre-medical aid in extreme situations is to teach students how to evaluate independently and quickly an emergency situation, make right decision and use the acquired skills to save not only their own lives and health, but also those people who are affected (injured) as a result of emergency situations.

The curriculum of medical students' professional training in providing pre-medical aid in extreme situations is advisable to work out in a single complex, which helps to create tactical and medical conditions that are close to real emergency conditions during peacetime or military situation.

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IMPACT OF MIXED ANXIETY-DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE

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The main goal of our research was to determine an impact of anxiety-depressive disorders on the course of ischemic heart disease (IHD). We wanted to determine the rates of personal anxiety in patients with ischemic heart disease and anxiety indices due to the gender; to find out the relationship between the duration of ischemic heart disease course and emotional reactions.

We have examined 38 patients with ischemic heart disease (IHD) on the base of the Chernivtsi regional cardiological health center. We involved 10 women (26,3%) and 28 men (73,7%) whose disease had lasted more than three years. In order to evaluate anxiety-depressive manifestations we used the Hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS) and Integrative anxiety test (IAT) to assess the anxiety rate and structure.

The anxiety rate 49,5 % of patients remains within the normal range, in 38,5% we noticed subclinical anxiety indices and 22% of patients showed a pronounced anxiety. The averaged rate of anxiety among women is higher than in men by 9.5 and 7.3 points ($P < 0,05$) respectively. The study found a link between the duration of ischemic heart disease and existing emotional disorders ($r_s = 0,45$, $p < 0,05$). A high level of personal anxiety was observed in 45.6% of patients in the study group and in 18.7% - in the control one.

The given results allow us to arrive to conclusion that emotional disorders are related to the duration of the course of ischemic heart disease ($r_s = 0,45$, $p < 0,05$); depressive affective disorders are most pronounced in men while the anxiety ones are in women.

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MORTALITY STRUCTURE AND RATE DUE TO ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE AMONG RESIDENTS OF CHERNIVTSI REGION

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The main goal of our research was to give a detailed description of the mortality rate and structure due to ischemic heart disease among residents of Chernivtsi region. We wanted to give a detailed description of the mortality rate due to ischemic heart disease among residents of Chernivtsi region as well as to determine the structure of the direct causes of death due to ischemic heart disease