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**PECULIARITIES OF DIAGNOSTICS, PREVENTION, PSYCHOTHERAPY AND
PHARMACOTHERAPY OF NONPSYCHOTIC PSYCHIC DISORDERS AMONG
STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

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Topicality of the issue concerning nonpsychotic psychic disorders (NPD) among students remains of the utmost importance, since popularization of this phenomenon among people dictates a number of reasons to deal with this issue, to keep statistics and find potential “candidates” afflicted by this kind of disorders.

Objective was to create the system of comprehensive diagnostics, prevention, psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy of NPD among students of higher educational institutions, and determine its efficacy.

During 2015-2017 keeping to the principles of bioethics and deontology a comprehensive complete examination of 1235 students was conducted. The following methods were applied: clinical, clinical-psychopathological, clinical-epidemiological, clinical-anamnestic, experimental-psychological and statistical.

As a result of the study, NPD was diagnosed in 317 (25,67%) students including 97 (30,60%) males and 220 (69,40%) females. Analyzing the quality of our comprehensive treatment we compared two groups of students: IA “comprehensive” group receiving our original comprehensive system of diagnostics, treatment and prevention; and IB “standard” group receiving standard treatment. The level of personality anxiety decreased in reliably larger number of students – 103 (58,19%) who received our comprehensive treatment, while among the individuals from IB “standard” group this parameter decreased in 3 (9,09%) persons only ($p < 0,05$). Alexithimia level decreased in 98 (55,38%) patients from IA group and 6 (18,18%) students from IB group ($p < 0,05$). Depression level decreased in 160 (90,40%) students from the «comprehensive» group and 16 (48,48%) patients from the «standard» group ($p < 0,05$). Nuerotism level decreased in 79 (44,63%) students from IA group and in 4 (12,12%) individuals from IB group ($p < 0,05$).

Thus, implementation of a comprehensive differential psychotropic therapy into a traditional complex of treatment has improved reduction of psychic disorders in patients afflicted with NPD on an average 3,28 times as much, which is evidenced by means of the above psychodiagnostic methods.

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**THE EFFICIENCY OF IPIDACRINE IN THE COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF
DIABETIC DISTAL SYMMETRIC POLYNEUROPATHY**

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The World Health Organization recognizes diabetes mellitus (DM) as a noninfectious epidemic. One of the most common and difficult things in the treatment of diabetic complications is diabetic distal symmetric polyneuropathy (DDSP). According to various authors’ data, DDSP prevalence varies from 15.5 to 77.6 % in the absence of other causes of its occurrence.

The purpose of the study is to establish the efficiency and safety of the use of ipidacrine in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated by distal symmetric polyneuropathy. Materials and methods. One hundred ten patients with distal symmetric polyneuropathy were examined. Selected patients were divided into 2 groups: group I ($n = 24$) - persons receiving basic treatment; group II ($n = 50$) - patients who received ipidacrine in the form of intramuscular injections of 5 mg 2 times a day for 10 days, then orally 20 mg 3 times a day for 20 days. All patients underwent neurological examination using Neuropathy Symptom Score, Neuropathy Disability Score, electroneuromyographic (ENMG) testing of the peripheral nerves of the lower extremities.

In the group of people who received ipidacrine on the background of basic treatment, there was a significant improvement in the subjective (Neuropathy Symptom Score: $4,66 \pm 0,63$; $p =$