

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції  
з міжнародною участю  
професорсько-викладацького персоналу  
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ  
присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ  
05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,  
які проводитимуться у 2024 році № 3700679

**Чернівці – 2024**

УДК 001:378.12(477.85)

ББК 72:74.58

М 34

Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

ББК 72:74.58

У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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ISBN 978-617-519-077-7

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**Висновки.** Включення донатора NO, енергопротектора цитофлавіна та препаратів метаболічної дії до комплексної терапії загрозливого аборту з відшаруванням хоріону дозволяє зменшити ризик переривання вагітності, пролонгувати її до оптимальних для плода термінів і знизити ризик розвитку перинатальної патології.

## СЕКЦІЯ 12 СУЧАСНА ДІАГНОСТИКА ТА ЛІКУВАННЯ НЕВРОЛОГІЧНИХ ТА ПСИХІЧНИХ ЗАХВОРЮВАНЬ

**Ivanova N.M.**

### **THEORETICAL AND PHENOMENOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STUDYING THE TRANSFORMATION OF MILITARY PERSONALITY AS THE RESULT OF COMBAT TRAUMA**

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**Introduction.** The issue of personality transformation in the process of overcoming life crises is quite relevant. It is considered in various aspects and manifestations, but there is a lack of comprehensive, well-grounded theoretical research. It is timely because the tense economic, social and political situation in Ukraine, including the continuation of hostilities, creates an unfavorable environment for stable development of society. Individuals have to adapt to such changes, which leads to crisis situations, overcoming which the personality transforms and influences the overall situation in society through individual changes. Particular attention should be paid to the transformation of the military's personality, which occurs as a result of the impact of combat trauma.

**The aim of the research** is to study the personality profile of servicemen with personality disorders resulting from combat trauma in the projection of two different modern diagnostic classifications of mental disorders (ICD-11 and DSM-5), taking into account the pathogenetic and pathoplastic influence of premorbid personality structure on the formation of the syndrome complex, its transformation and the possibility of reverse development. We also aim at the investigation of the psychopathological structure of personality disorders of military personnel developed as the result of combat trauma and at studying the personality predictors of the development of these mental phenomena.

**Methods and materials.** The main research methods used were clinical and psychopathological, and the method of psychoanalytic primary interview. The clinical and psychopathological methods allow a clear verification of the diagnosis, while the psychodynamic method makes it possible to penetrate the subjective content of the patient's experiences, to interpret, taking into account the identified features, behavioral manifestations in interpersonal relationships. Additional experimental psychological methods include: Symptom Checklist Scale SCS-90, self-esteem regulation questionnaire (Narcissistic Inventory by F.-W. Deneke & B. Hilgenstock), semi-structured clinical interview SCID II, questionnaire of accentuated personality traits by Leonhard-Schmiszek.

**Results.** As it turned out at the initial stage of the study, the functional state of the Self system in servicemen with personality disorders that developed against the background of combat trauma, according to the results obtained using the Narcissistic Inventory by F.-W. Deneke & B. Hilgenstock, was as follows: the highest scores were on the scales of symbiotic defense, depersonalization-derealization, hypochondrical Self, powerless Self, and loss of affect and impulse control. Thus, the state of the self-system is directly related to the capacity and quality of life of military personnel. According to the data obtained with the SCID II, the following personality disorders were diagnosed in the study group of patients: borderline disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, addictive disorder, antisocial disorder, and narcissistic disorder. Among the manifestations of the mental state identified by the SCS-90 questionnaire, the highest scores were on the scales of somatization, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, and phobic anxiety.

**Conclusions.** As the result of using this set of psychodiagnostic methods, it was possible to conduct a more detailed diagnosis and differential diagnosis of the psychoemotional state of servicemen with personality disorders, it was possible to determine the transformation of personality as a result of trauma and its impact on the course of the disease, which made it possible to improve the selection of methods of complex therapy of mental disorders in this group of patients.

**Krychun I.I.**

## **CEREBROVASCULAR RESERVE AND PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL STATE IN YOUNG AGE PATIENTS WITH NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS OF LUMBAR OSTEOCHONDROSIS**

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**Introduction.** Neurologic manifestations of lumbar osteochondrosis are characterized by a severe pain syndrome and chronicity. So, such patients may experience various psycho-emotional disorders the peculiarities of which are constantly in the center of doctors' attention.

**The aim of the study.** This is why we have set a goal to investigate the intensity of anxiety and depression in patients with reflex and radicular neurologic manifestations of lumbar osteochondrosis and to determine their effect on the cerebrovascular reserve.

**Material and methods.** To achieve the goal we have examined 95 male patients under the age of 45 including 50 patients with reflex manifestations of lumbar osteochondrosis (first group) and 45 patients with root lumbar osteochondrosis syndromes (second group). The young age of patients has been chosen in order to minimize the influence of age-related changes on the state of cerebral vessels, and the male sex is chosen to prevent the influence of female emotionality on the studied parameters. The control group comprised 25 practically healthy individuals of the corresponding age and sex. The statistical processing of the results was performed using BioStat programme and Excel from Microsoft Office 2007 with the student's t-test definition. Differences between groups were considered statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ . The examination of patient included clinical somatic and neurologic examination with the evaluation of the psychological status together with extra- and intracranial dopplerography made by Sonomed-325 appliance using standard methods for determining the overshoot coefficient. The psychological status was evaluated using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS).

**Results.** The analysis of anxiety and depression indicators on the HADS scale showed that the average level of anxiety in the control group was  $8.33 \pm 1.24$  points, the level of depression reached  $0.8 \pm 1.06$  points. The group of patients with discogenic radiculopathy had the average level of anxiety of  $9.78 \pm 1.58$  points, the level of depression was  $4.1 \pm 2.13$  points, the group of patients with reflex lumbalgia demonstrated the level of anxiety of  $8.01 \pm 1.16$  points, the level of depression was  $1.53 \pm 1.5$  points. The obtained indicators were not statistically significantly different from those of the control group. As it turned out the level of anxiety in the control group corresponds to subclinically expressed anxiety, which was also the case with the groups of the examined patients. That is why the difference between groups was statistically insignificant. The analysis of the detected higher anxiety level in healthy young men who made the control group was not the purpose of this study.

During the study of cerebral blood flow there were found no clear statistically significant differences in the blood flow parameters in the groups of patients with discogenic lumbar radiculopathy and reflex lumbalgia.

The test of overshoot conducted in the group of patients with radicular syndromes made it possible to establish a statistically significant increase of OK to  $2.2 \pm 0.11$  in comparison with the control group indicator of  $1.13 \pm 0.12$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). This indicates a decrease in the autoregulation reserve of the cerebral circulation and indirectly characterizes the high tone of resistance of cerebral vessels.