

verschiedene Stressauslöser zugrunde, unter denen man alle äußeren Belastungen oder Anforderungen versteht, die zu einer Stressreaktion führen. Diese Stressauslöser führen jedenfalls zu einer Stressreaktion. Vielmehr hat der moderne Mensch in der Regel mit Stressoren zu tun, die immer wieder auftauchen oder sogar ständig präsent sind. Oft kommen die Stressauslöser aus dem beruflichen oder zwischenmenschlichen Bereich. Auch auf die Psyche hat andauernder oder immer wiederkehrender Stress ungünstige Auswirkungen, die die Betroffenen jedoch manchmal lange ignorieren. Häufig suchen sie sich erst dann ärztliche Hilfe, wenn körperliche Beschwerden auftreten. Diese kann der Arzt zwar behandeln, das beseitigt jedoch nicht die Ursache – den Stress.

Zusammenfassend lässt sich noch sagen, dass Stress wirklich ein wichtiger Auslöser der körperlichen und seelischen Gesundheit der Menschen ist. Es ist aber nicht so leicht ihn zu beseitigen. Ohne entsprechende Hilfe können die Menschen den Stress einfach nicht bewältigen. Deshalb muss die moderne Medizin solche Massnahmen in Betracht ziehen, die den Menschen in Verstärkung der psychischen Gesundheit, in der Verhütung und Rehabilitation der psychischen Störungen behilflich sind.

FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT OF CANCEROUS TUMORS IN THE WOMEN'S FALLOPIAN TUBES (OVARY) ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE

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ВДНЗУ «Українська медична стоматологічна академія»

Кафедра іноземних мов з латинською мовою та медичною термінологією

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The topicality of the research is to identify the features of cancerous tumors in the fallopian tubes in women`s according to age.

The object of this research is to investigate the statistical and clinical data on patients who suffered from mentioned above tumor, scientific and theoretical knowledge on this problem.

The subject of my research is the cancerous tumors in the fallopian tubes in women`s group at different time periods.

Cancerous tumors in the women`s fallopian tubes is about 15% of all cancers among women and the leading cause of female cancer mortality in developing countries, also in Ukraine. The main signs of cancerous tumors in the women`s fallopian tubes depend on the location of the lesion and its size. Important symptoms include abnormal gynecologic hemorrhage, heavy or painful periods, abdominal discomfort or bloating, painful defecation, back ache, urinary frequency or retention, and in some cases, infertility. During the pregnancy they may be cause of miscarriage, bleeding, premature labor or interference with the position of the fetus. Among the lesions of cervical cancer of the reproductive system has constantly been in third place after breast cancer and endometrial cancer. So, each year in the European Union more than 25,000 cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed and there are about 12,000 deaths from it that quantitatively exceeds even death from AIDS and hepatitis B among women. In Ukraine this problem number 1 too. That is why the study of this problem is of high importance.

CREATIVE WORK OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS AS A MANIFESTATION OF THE DISEASE'S SYMPTOMS

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The analysis of features of the creative works by schizophrenic patients can provide the physician with valuable information as to the disease progression which renders the research relevant. The novelty of the research consists in summarizing the scientific knowledge upon this issue and applying it on the basis of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology and Medical Psychology (Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy). The aim of the research is to determine the peculiarities of creative works which reflect the symptoms of schizophrenia.

The drawings, paintings, letters and notes of 23 patients (15 men and 8 women) aged from 16 to 48 with the diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia have been studied. Patients' creative works have been analyzed according to the criteria suggested by the Polish psychiatrist Noemie Madeyska (1975): themes, colors, perspective, character of lines, the tendency to stereotyping. Drawings created by schizophrenic patients in acute phase are characterized by several features: stereotyped repetition of motives, deformations and overfilled space, the lack of perspective, symbolism, interfusion of foreground and background, unnecessary signs, formulas, etc. These features reflect typical schizophrenic symptoms: symbolic thinking, stereotypes in behavior, dominance of delusional and hallucinatory experiences. By contrast, drawings created during remission are characterized as ordinary art works without the abovementioned features or with their insignificant manifestation, depending on the severity of defect.

Thus, the analysis of features, typical of patients' creative works provides a key source of information for psychiatrists: it is a productive tool for monitoring the process of remission and effectiveness of rehabilitation treatment.