

МАТЕРІАЛИ MATERIALS



XXII Студентської наукової конференції з
міжнародною участю “Перший крок в науку- 2025”

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ВІННИЦЯ
VINNYTSIA



ПАРТНЕРИ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ

— ГОЛОВНІ ПАРТНЕРИ:



— ОФІЦІЙНІ ПАРТНЕРИ:



БІЛИЙ ХАЛАТ
медичний одяг



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У збірнику розміщені матеріали ХХII Студентської наукової конференції з міжнародною

участю «Перший крок в науку - 2025»

За зміст опублікованих матеріалів відповідальність несуть астори

КЛІНІЧНА ПСИХОЛОГІЯ, НЕВРОЛОГІЯ ТА ПСИХІАТРІЯ



**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, NEUROLOGY
AND PSYCHIATRY**

pain was applied to 30% of respondents. Among the patients in this group, the average pain intensity on the VAS was 8–9 points before treatment and 2–3 points after the procedure. Its effect lasted for more than 6 months, and the level of side effects was lower than with the use of oral medications. 80% of patients who had not received botulinum therapy were willing to use it in the future.

Conclusions: Finally, botulinum therapy (BoNT-A) demonstrates significant potential in the treatment of phantom pain compared to oral medications, providing a longer-lasting effect and fewer side effects, which is especially important for war-injured patients.

Xavier Gladis Finolin

FEAR OF COGNITIVE DECLINE: ANXIETY AND THE IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN EARLY ALZHEIMER'S PATIENTS AND THEIR CAREGIVERS'

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Actuality: The pervasive fear of cognitive decline is one of the most unsettling aspects of early Alzheimer's disease both for patients and their caregivers. In these patients, anxiety over memory loss and diminished autonomy can negatively affect their mental health and overall quality of life. Specifically targeted psychological interventions can alleviate anxiety and enhance quality of life .
Goal: This study seeks to explore the pervasive fear in individual diagnosed with early Alzheimer's and its subsequent impact on life, it examines the relationship between the fear of cognitive decline in patients and caregivers. Identify coping strategies and potential interventions that can mitigate this anxiety.

Materials and Methods: A mixed-method approach is employed, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews. The comprehensive literature review combined with the analysis of scientific books, articles, reports and the surveys measure the levels of fear and anxiety offering a holistic understanding of the psychological impact

Results: Alzheimer's disease at its core is characterized as a neurodegenerative disorder with profound decline in memory, reasoning, and executive function. This cerebral deterioration manifests not only in cognitive deficits but also in emotional and behavioral changes. This disease erases the delicate nuances of personality and cognition, leaving behind a fragmented sense of self. Preliminary finding indicates that early Alzheimer's patient experiences significant fear and anxiety related to the uncertainty about the quality of life after cognitive decline. The qualitative data revealed themes of emotional detachment, loss of shared memories, difficulty in reconciling with their loved ones with emotional and cognitive absence, in contrast their caregivers experience high level of emotional distress, with significant portion of grief, confusion, and gradual feeling helplessness with psychological disappearance of their loved ones and self-awareness may wither away

Conclusions: The study concludes the ambiguous loss and significant psychological burden for individuals with early Alzheimer's disease and their caregivers. however, positive coping strategies and social support were found to mitigate the emotional stress. The findings highlight the need for psychological interventions, support groups, and therapy programs focused on processing grief and building resilience which could be a key in alleviating the emotional toll. Future research should be implemented to address these challenges.