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THEORY, SCIENCE AND PRACTICE

52	Danilevska N.	202	
52.		202	
	MEDICAL AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCESSOCIALLY- DISADAPTATIVE POST-COMBAT SYNDROME		
53.		205	
55.	. Klymenko T., Kuzienkova G.A. NEW APPROACHES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF PRE-TERM		
51	NEWBORNS WITH OXIDATIVE STRESS DISEASES	208	
54.	5		
55	CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE: TO BE OR NOT TO BE?	214	
55.	Yemchenko Ya., Vasylieva K., Bezeha O.	214	
	THE EFFECT OF CONCOMITANT ALIMENTARY OBESITY ON		
56	THE CLINICAL COURSE OF PSORIASIS	210	
56.	Андріяка А.О., Видиборець С.В.	219	
	ТРОМБОЦИТОЗ ЯК ЛАБОРАТОРНА ОЗНАКА		
57	НЕОПЛАСТИЧНОГО ПРОЦЕСУ	222	
57.	Куц Л.В., Сарайрех Анас Аталла Салем, Бочарова В.В.	223	
	АНГІОПРОТЕКТОРНА ТЕРАПІЯ ЖІНОК, ХВОРИХ НА		
50	POJALLEA	226	
58.	Пелипенко Л.Б., Єрошенко Г.А., Лисаченко О.Д.	226	
	ІНІЦІАЛЬНІ ШЛЯХИ ВІДТОКУ ВЕНОЗНОЇ КРОВІ ВІД		
	ОСТРІВЦЕВОГО АПАРАТА ПІДШЛУНКОВОЇ ЗАЛОЗИ		
50	НОВОНАРОДЖЕНОЇ ТА ДОРОСЛОЇ ЛЮДИНИ	229	
59.	Попович М.Ю.	228	
	СВОБОДНОРАДИКАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ ПРИ ЖЕЛЕЗОДЕФИЦИТНОЙ АНЕМИИ		
60		222	
60.	Салдень В.І.	232	
	ПСИХОПРОФІЛАКТИКА ПСИХІЧНИХ І ПОВЕДІНКОВИХ		
	ПОРУШЕНЬ У СОМАТИЧНИХ ХВОРИХ, ЯКІ ВЖИВАЛИ		
	АЛКОГОЛЬ ЗІ ШКІДЛИВИМИ НАСЛІДКАМИ		
61	PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES	224	
61.	Barannyk S., Ekhalov V., Trofimov M. DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉVOLUTIONNAIRE DE LA «CLIP	234	
	THINKING» CHEZ LES ÉTUDIANTS MÉDICAUX ET LEUR		
	INTÉGRATION DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT MÉDICAUX ET LEUR		
	SUPÉRIEUR		
62.	Zamsha A.	239	
02.	HEARING IMPAIRMENT CHILDREN AS A CATEGORY OF	237	
	STUDENTS WITH COMMUNICATION DIFFICULTIES		
63.		242	
03.	Аврамчук О.Є. ІНТЕРГАЦІЯ ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНОЇ СКЛАДОВОЇ	2 <b>4</b> 2	
	ПІДГОТОВКИ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ ФАХІВЦІВ НА ПРАКТИЧНИХ		
	ЗАНЯТТЯХ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ФІЗИКА»		

# MEDICAL AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCESSOCIALLY-DISADAPTATIVE POST-COMBAT SYNDROME

## Danilevska Natalia

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**Introduction.** Participation in hostilities is a risk factor for the development of mental disorders associated with war. This group of disorders is called "combat stress reaction" [1, 2].

It is proved that "combat stress reaction" can lead to social maladaptation of servicemen who fell ill, and affect the combat effectiveness of the army, reducing it by 10-50% [3 - 6].

Mental disorders caused by participation in hostilities are divided into early and delayed disorders. Delayed disorders include post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome [7].

At the same time, it has been brought to the detriment of self-esteem of the service providers and may be seen from the legacy [8, 9].

The purpose of the study is to investigate the medical and social consequences of the Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome, which has not been cured.

**Materials and methods**. In Zaporizhzhya Military Hospital 334 combatants with signs of mental disorders who participated in the fighting in the Anti-terrorist operation / Joint Forces Operation zone in Ukraine were surveyed.

**Research results.** Among all the patients, in 14.7% of the Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome, there was an occurrence. The symptoms of the Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome are explosiveness, lability of emotions and moods, dysphoricity, emotional tension, conflict, nonconformity, egocentrism, increased sense of justice, which led to social and / or personal maladaptation of combatants. This condition does not meet the differential diagnostic criteria for PTSD.

We found that the Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome, which has not been cured, can provoke the development of mental disorders such as maladaptation, depression, acquired personality disorder, drug use.

The mental disorder caused by the Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome often forces patients to look for alternative ways to improve their mental well-being, such as using drugs for autocuration. 20,4% of patients with the syndrome did so.

Social maladaptation is one of the leading final consequences of the Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome. We found manifestations of social maladaptation of varying severity in all patients with the Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome. Patients cannot continue to serve or have problems at work caused by their behavior, worldview and emotions. The mental state of patients also affects their family life. The risk of divorce among patients with the Socially-

Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome is significant. The way of thinking of patients and their worldview becomes so distorted that they remain incomprehensible to their friends and, with the rest, the range of social contacts of patients is significantly narrowed.

**Conclusions.** The Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome is a disorder of the "combat stress reaction" group. The Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome has its maximum manifestations after the return of servicemen from the combat zone, against the background of clashes with civilian life and the expansion of social contacts with civilians. The symptoms of this syndrome are explosiveness, lability of emotions and moods, dysphoricity, emotional tension, conflict, nonconformity, egocentrism, increased sense of justice. This disorder must necessarily be cured. The Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome, which has not been cured, can provoke the development of mental disorders such as maladaptation, depression, acquired personality disorder, drug use. For the rest, the Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome provokes the development of social and intra-family maladaptation. This leads to dismissal, divorce, loss of friends.

Continuation of research in this direction is relevant. We think that timely diagnosis and treatment of the Socially-Disadaptative Post-Combat syndrome will avoid these negative consequences.

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