ANALYSIS OF REACTIVE ANXIETY LEVELS IN PATIENTS AFTER CEREBRAL STROKE

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Background. The problem of studying cerebral strokes (CS) both in Ukraine and worldwide is one of the most urgent and contemporary global issues for the entire medical community. The medical and social significance of CS diseases is confirmed by their high prevalence; continuous growth; high morbidity; increase in negative medical and social consequences (mortality and disability, increase in DALYs, YLL and YLD), the need for intervention at all levels of care (primary, secondary, tertiary) with the involvement of all structural units not only in the healthcare and social protection sectors, but also in state institutions and agencies of all administrative levels; the need to provide such patients with a range of therapeutic, rehabilitation, psychological and social measures throughout the entire period of their active life. The above gives CS a significant medical and social significance and integrates this issue into the forefront of socially significant global problems, the priority of which requires the involvement of all resources not only of the health care system, but also the development and implementation of state-building measures in general.

In the development of CS, significant changes in the patient's socio-psychological orientation and personal psychological characteristics are determined, which is directly determined by the nature of the pathology.

The purpose of the study is to determine the prevalence of anxiety states by levels of reactive anxiety (RA) among patients after CS.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted at the Clinical Sanatorium Roshcha, a subsidiary of Ukrprofozdorovnytsia, a private joint-stock company, and the Clinical Sanatorium Berezivski Mineral Water Resort, a subsidiary of Ukrprofozdorovnytsia, a private joint-stock company. 500 people were examined, among whom 300 respondents of the main group (MG) with an anamnesis of CS and 200 people of the control group (CG; practically healthy individuals randomized by age and gender) were identified. The study and analysis of the research objects were conducted by copying the data from the medical records, questionnaires, and surveys. We analyzed the sociopsychological problems of patients after CS using the method of diagnosing psychological conditions: a study of self-assessment of anxiety levels in patients with CS using the Spielberg Self-Assessment Scale by C.D. Spielberg and Y.L. Khanin.

Results. According to the results of the study of RA levels in MG using the Spielberg CD and Khanin YL self-assessment scale, in general, subjects with moderate and high levels of RA significantly prevailed compared to low levels (151 (50.3%) and 124 (41.3%)

and 25 (8.3%) people, respectively) with corresponding RA levels of 41.5 ± 3.92 and 47.6±1.74 and 27.2±2.22 points. At the same time, in the CG, compared to the MG, there were significantly (χ^2=145.036; p<0.001) more people with low and moderate RA (97 (48.5%) and 96 (48.0%) respondents, respectively) compared to low (7; 3.5% of people). The corresponding RA levels were 26.9±1.95 and 36.6±3.97 and 55.2±13.55 points. The total level of RA among MG respondents was significantly higher (p<0.001) (42.8±6.32 points) compared to the control (32.53±7.53 points) and was noted at the upper limit of moderate

Conclusions. Thus, significant changes in RA in patients after CS have been identified.