

MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE TRANSFERRED APPENDICULAR PERITONITIS

In recent decades, a significant number of scientists have studied the problem of the effects of low doses of radiation on the body of a developing child. The need for differentiated study of children's development in the post-Chernobyl period is growing. Along with environmental and economic problems, socio-psychological problems come to the fore. We have found that the state of physical health, illnesses and surgeries increase the anxiety of children living in contaminated areas.

We set a task to study the features of such children after their transfer of appendicular peritonitis. In order to conduct a comparative analysis, similar control groups were selected along with the experimental groups of children.

The question of studying the psychological characteristics of children who have suffered from appendicular peritonitis is being studied by many modern scientists [1, 2].

The authors of the article, in parallel with the general medical research, conducted a psychological examination of 1,026 children of both sexes who suffered from appendicular peritonitis.

When comparing the results of psychological examinations of children in the control groups (children who were not subject to surgery), we did not find statistically significant differences in their mental states. They were dominated by ambivers and moderate anxiety.

In students who suffered from this disease and live in the northern regions of Zhytomyr region, in comparison with the corresponding control group of the same areas, the dominance of ambiversion (120 children - 50%) and a high level of anxiety (122 children - 51%) was found. The dominance of ambivers (164 children – 53,6%) and the average level of anxiety (158 children – 51,6%) were found in the children of the experimental group. Thus, the data obtained by studying the typology of personality in children with appendicular peritonitis and control groups living in radioactively contaminated and clean areas indicate a certain dynamics and nature of age mental status and "geographical mentality" of their constitution after appendicomy.

Increased levels of social and situational anxiety in children after appendicular peritonitis aged 7-18 years, who are constantly worried after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant radioactively (ecologically contaminated) areas of Zhytomyr region of Ukraine characterizes the complex state of general stress protective and adaptive processes in children response to the disease and the lost organ.

The study of the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident on the example of children who suffered from appendicular peritonitis and appendicomy in the post-Chernobyl period raises the question of the participation of psychological services in general rehabilitation activities for children from high physiological risk groups.

References:

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