RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILIES OF PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA TO DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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Relevance: Vascular dementia occurs in the elderly – a mental illness in the process of which the that impares patient's cognitive and mental abilities due to existing somatic diseases that disrupt the integrity of the vascular wall and its permeability. Dementia causes a deterioration in mental abilities, memory, the ability to recognize people and objects, as well as the ability to navigate in time and space, the ability to perform daily activities and communicate with others is gradually reduced. Among other things, the patient suffers from disturbances of consciousness, anger, suspicion and outbreaks of aggression may also occur. This condition limits the abilities of the elderly. Dementia is considered one of the most serious mental illnesses not only for the patient, but also for his family and society [1, 2].

Objective: to determine the attitude of the families of patients with dementia to the diagnosis and treatment in a psychiatric hospital.

Materials and methods: 63 families were diagnosed: 63 patients with dementia who were treated at the Regional Clinical Psychiatric Hospital №3 and 61 members of their families. During the study, we used the following psychodiagnostic techniques: drugs "", Scale of structured interview to determine the attitude of family members to the disease (psychiatric diagnosis) in a relative. "

Results: according to the method "Type of family attitude to therapy with psychotropic drugs": supporting type – 13.13%, detached type – 18.03% of families, hostile type was in 31.14% of families, manipulative type – 37.70%. According to the method "Scale of structured interview to determine the attitude of family members to the disease (psychiatric diagnosis) in a relative" we received 34.42% with a dramatizing attitude to the disease, 13.13% of families with an adequate attitude to the disease of a loved one and 52.45 % with a destructive attitude to the disease.

Conclusions: The data we obtained cover a very difficult situation in families with dementia, in the future our work will be aimed at establishing a balance in the families of patients with dementia, which in turn will improve the existence of this cohort.
References:
