

ҒЫЛЫМИ-МЕДИЦИНАЛЫҚ АҚПАРАТТЫ ҚОЛДАНУДЫҒЫ ГИИМДІЛІГІ ТУРАЛЫ

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Түйінді

Бұл мақалада республиканың аймақтарындағы тәжірибелік денсаулық сақтау мамандарының жауаптарының нәтижелері бойынша ғылыми-медициналық ақпаратпен қамтамасыз етілгендігінің салыстырмалы сипаттамасы берілген. Жаңа кітапханаларды құру, қолданыстағы ғылыми-медициналық кітапханалардың қорларын кеңейту және меншікті кітапханаларды толымдау туралы ұсыныстар жасалды.

Кілт сөздер: дәрігерлерді ғылыми-медициналық ақпаратпен қамтамасыз ету, салыстырмалы мінездеме, әлеуметтік зерттеу, ғылыми-медициналық кітапханалар.

ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL INFORMATION

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Summary

This article presents a comparative characteristic of scientific and medical information availability based on the results of practical healthcare specialists in the provinces of our republic. New libraries creation, the expansion of the existing scientific and medical libraries funds and acquisition of private libraries as well are hereby recommended.

Key words: scientific and medical information availability for physicians, comparative analysis, social research, scientific and medical libraries.

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RELEVANCE OF STUDYING THE CLINICAL AND DYNAMIC FEATURES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA COMPLICATED BY NEW DRUGS

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Summary

Schizophrenia is one of the socially significant, disabling diseases. About one percent of the world's population, including in Kazakhstan, suffers from schizophrenia. The start of the disease, most often happens at a young age - from 18 to 25 years old, a young age is also the beginning of manifestations of deviant processes in the form of use of various psychoactive substances. The use of psychoactive substances can be the starting mechanism for the formation of manifest endogenous psychosis, can be integrated into the endogenous process and alter the clinical picture of the disease, which complicates the diagnostic process for practicing physicians and complicates the solution of social and rehabilitation issues for patients suffering from comorbid mental disorders in the form of schizophrenia and mental and behavioral disorders caused by the use of psychoactive substances.

The purpose: define relevance in patients with schizophrenia complicated by addiction to new drugs.

Key words: schizophrenia, new psychoactive substances, comorbid disorders.

The problem. Schizophrenia affects about 1% of the world's population [1]. It is a severe, chronic disorder that actually affects almost all areas of human mental spheres, as thinking, emotional-volitional and cognitive.

The incidence of schizophrenia in Kazakhstan is 215-245 people per 100 thousand of the population, and the part of patients with schizophrenia is 19% of the total number of mentally diseases [1]. It is known that up to 30% of the world's patients with chronic mental illness abuse alcohol or drugs [2]. In particular, according to the center for Mental Health, 4158 people with the established diagnosis

of «Schizophrenia» are under dynamic observation in the city of Almaty in 2019, which corresponds to 0.4% of the population of the megalopolis, about 0.6% are first identified or are not registered, which in total is 1%, which coincides with world indicators. The term NPD is coined by the United Nations Office on drugs and crime and refers to «substances that are abused in their pure form or as a preparation that are not subject to control under the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol or the 1971 Convention, but may pose a threat to public health» [2]. The definition of «new drugs» implies not so

much the novelty of the substances themselves as their recent appearance on the market. Other sources use the term "Designer drugs" [3; 4; 5], implying a change in the formula of the active substance with the preservation of psychoactive effects on the human body. In the future, the term npav will be used, as the most common and familiar in the practical work of addictologists and psychiatrists.

The reason for the lack of study of the effect of NPDs on the pathomorphosis of schizophrenia was the appearance of several groups of new drugs, the main feature of which is their easy availability. These substances are not suitable for narcotic and psychotropic drugs, their reception is difficult to diagnose, since the constant change in the formula of the drug prevents the development of reliable methods for determining the metabolites of substances in the blood and other biological fluids. Due to the novelty of the drug, the effect of synthetic cannabinoids on the human body is not well studied today [3; 4]. Poisoning with these substances is often accompanied by psychotic disorders, which are difficult to differentiate from psychoses in other mental diseases [5].

While the influence of classical surfactants on the course of schizophrenia is well studied, General trends in the course of the process are identified and described, and methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention are developed. However, due to the novelty of the drug, the effect of NPDs on the organism of a person who does not suffer from schizophrenia has not been studied enough [6; 7], not to mention the mutual influence of these two factors on each other.

Another difficulty in working with NPDs is the lack of a generally recognized world classification at the moment. the existing classifications are based not on the clinical picture of intoxication, but on the chemical structure of substances, which in turn changes and is supplemented faster than the necessary scientific information about substances is accumulated [8].

The possibility of remote purchase by social networks and messengers and the relative legality of these substances leads to an increase in the use of these drugs among patients with schizophrenia, suffering from a decrease in the volitional component, disinhibition of factors that deter addiction and tend to exceed dosages, which is a feature of endogenous disease. At the same time, the use of synthetic and other psychoactive substances can become a trigger in the manifestation of an endogenous process. In this case, the classic picture of the first episode of schizophrenic psychosis changes dramatically, which makes it difficult to diagnose and often leads to the fact that instead of identifying the endogenous process and receiving timely, adequate therapy, the patient for several psychotic episodes receives insufficient symptomatic therapy, as a drug patient. Insufficient therapy leads to early disability and complicates the socialization of such patients. Similarly, the use of psychoactive substances changes the picture of remission, shortening them, making them unstable, deforming the classic type of defect that experts rely on when conducting medical, social and labor

expertise, depriving or limiting patients of their social package. The selection and correction of pharmacological and psychocorrective therapy is often carried out without taking into account the use of NPDs, since the moment of concomitant use of NPDs is missed by treating doctors during treatment, or is considered within the structure of a negative symptom complex.

Taking into account the dominant concept of comorbidity in recent years, most studies consider such cases only as a mechanical combination of two multidirectional disorders, while little attention is paid to the pathoplastic influence of exogenous factors, the type of course of the endogenous process is not taken into account, and the clinic and psychopathology of these cases are not studied in detail [10].

Conclusion. The relevance of the studied topic is due to the need to analyze and identify the clinical and dynamic features of schizophrenia, combined with the use of NPDs to identify common signs, trends, and features of the course of the disease, which will facilitate the diagnostic process and the selection of adequate therapy.

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АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ КЛИНИКО-ДИНАМИЧЕСКИХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ ШИЗОФРЕНИИ, ОСЛОЖНЕННОЙ ПРИЕМОМ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПСИХОАКТИВНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ

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Аннотация

Шизофрения - одно из социально значимых, инвалидизирующих заболеваний. Около одного процента населения мира, в том числе и в Казахстане, страдает шизофренией. Начало заболевания, чаще всего, происходит в молодом возрасте - от 18 до 25 лет.

Употребление психоактивных веществ может быть началом формирования манифестного эндогенного психоза, что может быть интегрировано в эндогенный процесс и может изменять клиническую картину заболевания. Это значительно усложняет диагностический процесс для практикующих врачей и затрудняет решение социально-реабилитационных вопросов для больных, страдающих коморбидными психическими расстройствами в виде шизофрении и психическими и поведенческими расстройствами, вызванными употреблением психоактивных веществ.

Цель исследования: определить актуальность исследования у больных шизофренией, осложненной зависимостью от новых лекарственных препаратов.

Ключевые слова: шизофрения, новые психоактивные вещества, коморбидные расстройства.

ШИЗОФРЕНИЯНЫҢ КЛИНИКАЛЫҚ-ДИНАМИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІН, ЗАМАНАУИ ПСИХОАКТИВТІ ЗАТТАРДЫҢ КҮРДЕЛІ ҚАБЫЛДАУЫН ЗЕРТТЕУДІҢ ӨЗЕКТІЛІГІ

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Түйінді

Шизофрения - әлеуметтік маңызды, мүгедек аурулардың бірі. Әлем халқының шамамен бір пайызы, соның ішінде Қазақстанда да шизофрениямен ауырады. Аурудың басталуы көбінесе жас жаста болады 18-ден 25 жасқа дейін.

Психоактивті заттарды қолдану эндогендік процеске біріктірілуі мүмкін және аурудың клиникалық көрінісін өзгерте алатын манифест эндогендік психоздың пайда болуының бастауы болуы мүмкін. Бұл тәжірибешілер үшін диагностикалық процесті едәуір қиындатады және шизофрения түріндегі коморбидті психикалық бұзылулармен және психоактивті заттарды қолданудан туындаған психикалық және мінез - құлық бұзылыстарымен ауыратын науқастар үшін әлеуметтік оңалту мәселелерін шешуді қиындатады.

Зерттеу мақсаты: жаңа дәрілерге тәуелділікпен асқынған шизофрениямен ауыратын науқастарда зерттеудің өзектілігін анықтау.

Кілт сөздер: шизофрения, жаңа психоактивті заттар, коморбидтік бұзылулар.