The comparative characteristic of quality of life in patients with distant consequences of combat brain injury

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This is a conference abstract from the II Scientific-practical conference "Psychosomatic medicine: science and practice". It is dedicated to the comparative characteristic of quality of life in patients with distant consequences of combat brain injury.

**Background**

The main problem is to define the main directions of diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation actions at persons, who have had a combat brain injury on the basis of assessment and comparison of indicators of quality of life in various terms of the postponed trauma.

**Material and methods**

We have examined 180 male people: 100 combatants in the Democratic republic Afghanistan (1979-1989) and 80 - combatants of the conflict in the east of Ukraine (from 2014 till present) with consequences of a combat brain injury of varying severity. We used clinical-neurological, instrumental (craniography of the skull, magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasonic doppler sonography of the main vessels of the head and neck), biochemical, statistical methods of research, and also questionnaire scale SF-36.

**Results**

The study found that indicators of quality of life of persons, who have had a combat brain injury depend on severity and term which has passed from the getting combat brain injury. In early terms after the combat brain injury and also at the persons who have had easy and average weight combat brain injury, the indicators connected with a psychological component are mainly broken. While the patients, who have had a combat brain injury, have violations of all aspects (physical, psychological and social), which in the absence of necessary rehabilitation and treatment, identically shown in the different terms of trauma.

**Conclusion**

The results showed that the level of quality of life is in many respects caused by the weight of functional violations, which leads to activity restriction first of all in the social sphere considerably affect the adaptation potential of the organism.