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ABSTRACT BOOK ЗБОРНИК НА АБСТРАКТИ

Пациентот по првиот престој се чувствуваше подобро, немаше значајно промена во невролошкиот наод, но одот беше подобрен со помош на два пластични пероенус апарати и подлакатни патерици. Пациентот оствари инвалиска пензија. Подоцна во неколку наврати беше рехабилитационен третман за одржување на постигнатата состојба и за намалување на лумбалната болка.

Заклучок. Пациентите со перонеална мускулна атрофија имаат потреба од мултидисцилинарен рехабилитационен третман со цел подобрување на функционалниот статус и стабилноста при одот.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH TENSION-TYPE

HEADACHE

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Introduction: Tension-type headache is very common type of headache in the childhood. Majority of the children with tension-type headache experience some type of emotional disorder too.

Aim: The main aim was to determine psychological characteristics of children with tension-type headache and to investigate how the treatment will impact on the symptoms.

Materials and subjects: In this study we included 20 children with tension-type headache, mean age 11 \pm 4.88, from both genders. The psychological assessment was conducted with Child Behavior Check List [CBCL], General Anxiety Scale [GAS], Beck Depression Inventory [BDI] and EPQ [Eysenck Personality Questionnaire]. The treatment included cognitive-behavior therapy, EDR biofeedback and lifestyle changes.

Results: This group of children with tension type headache has mild mood disturbance, moderate elevation in the anxiety levels, moderate neurotic manifestations and extroversion. The combined treatment resulted in reduction of the headache appearance frequency within the first month.

Conclusion: This group of children with tension-type headache has some emotional disturbance too. The combined treatment for this group of patients has verified to be very suitable in reduction of the headache frequency.

Key words: children, tension-type headache, combined treatment

THE IMPORTANCE OF BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACH IN THE TREATMENT OF PANIC DISORDER