

ARE THERE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PATIENTS' GENDER AND PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL TYPES IN EPILEPSY?

Oleksandr Kutikov¹, **Andriy Dubenko**^{1,2,3}

¹*Dept. of Paroxysmal Conditions, "Institute of Neurology, Psychiatry and Narcology of the NAMS of Ukraine" State Institution, Ukraine*

²*Dept. of Paroxysmal Conditions, MC "Neuron", Ukraine*

³*Epilepsy Department, "Municipal non-profit enterprise of Kharkiv regional Council «Regional clinical psychiatric hospital #3", Ukraine*

Introduction: As it was demonstrated in our previous researches in patients with epilepsy from Kharkiv Region (Ukraine), there was association between presence of epilepsy and certain phenotypic variants (PhVs). For further understanding, the examined group of patients with epilepsy was analyzed from the point of view of possible association between the patients' gender and PhVs. Methods: An integrated anthropological examination and assessment of pharmacoeconomic indices for 53 male and 47 female patients with epilepsy (G40) from Kharkiv Region were performed. Results: The analysis found out a significant disproportion between the male and female groups in representation of practically all PhVs, except Atlantic-Baltic PhV: the percentage was 3.77% among male patients vs. 21.28% (p0.05) among female patients for Alpine PhV; 15.09% and 4.26%, respectively (p0.05), for Armenoid PhV; 1.87% and 14.89%, respectively (p0.05), for East-Baltic PhV; 16.98% and 6.83%, respectively (p0.05), for Dinaric PhV; 1.87% and 6.06%, respectively (p0.05), for Indo-Afghan PhV; 11.32% and 0.0%, respectively (p0.05), for Paleo-European PhV; 32.08% and 10.64%, respectively (p0.05), for Mediterranean PhV; and 7.55% and 23.40%, respectively (p0.05), for Uralic PhV. Thus, Mediterranean, Dinaric, and Armenoid PhVs predominated among male patients with epilepsy, whereas Uralic, Alpine, and East-Baltic PhVs predominated among female ones. Conclusion: Our study demonstrated prominent differences in proportions of PhVs between male and female patients with epilepsy. So, along with a PhV itself, the gender can be supposed as an additional factor of a positive or a negative association with presence of epilepsy for certain PhVs.

