Psychoemotional and cognitive disorders in chronic cerebral ischemia

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The purpose of the studywas an assessment of the cognitive and psychoemotional sphere in patients with chronic cerebral ischemia.

Materials and research methods: The study included 40 patients with stage 1-2 CCI aged from 50 to 65 years, with a predominance of men over women (22 (55%) versus 18 (45%)). Clinical symptoms in 13 (32.5%) patients corresponded to stage 1 CCI, in 27 (67.5%) patients - stage 2 CCI with mild and moderate cognitive impairment (DSM5 classification). The state of the cognitive sphere was studied using a short test for assessing the mental sphere - Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), which allows quantitative assessment of general cognitive deficit. To assess the severity of psycho-emotional disorders, the Beck Anxiety Scale (BAS) and the Hamilton Depression Scale (HDS) were used.

Research results: During observation, in patients with stage 1 CCI, the total MMSE score was 27.8±0.41 points, while in the group of patients with stage 2 CCI it was 23.6±0.09 points. At the time of inclusion in the study, all patients showed disturbances in the emotional sphere. A study of the psycho-emotional state using clinical depression scales showed that depressive syndrome is typical in the group of patients with CCI: the average score of anxiety disorders on the Beck Anxiety Scale in the group of patients with CCI stage 2 was 9.2 ± 2.1, which corresponds to Beck slight anxiety, whereas in the group with stage 1 CCI - 7.1±1.4 points. The results on the Hamilton Depression Scale (HDS) averaged 13.3±2.1 points in the group with stage 2 CCI, which corresponds to mild depression, while in the group of patients with stage 1 CCI it was 9.3±2.1 points.

Conclusions:with CCI, an increase in neurological symptoms is combined with a worsening of cognitive and depressive disorders. The development of cognitive and depressive disorders correlates with more extensive focal brain damage and more pronounced vascular disorders.

Literature:

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