TREATMENT OF COGNITIVE DISORDERS IN EARLY REHABILITATION PERIOD OF ISCHEMIC STROKE

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Aims: To determine cognitive status in patients with stroke and carry out pathogenetic relevant therapy.

Methods: Twenty two patients (aged 43 - 72, 14 men, 8 women) after the first ischemic stroke of hemispheric localization were examined. Clinical and neuropsychological investigation was fulfilled within 1 and 3 months after the acute episode with the use of NIHSS, Barthel index (BI), MMSE, FAB, CDT, CES-D, attention assessment (AA) and verbal fluency tests. Background indices and their change during treatment with neiromidin (ipidacrine) were evaluated. Control group consisted of 21 elderly persons.

Results: Average index of NIHSS scale test score in the first investigation was equal to 4.0±2.76, BI-93.3±14.1. Data differences in patients and control group were fixed in FAB (14.13±1.6 and 15.8±2.5, p=0.032), AA (87.7±41.1 and 62.62±29.1s, p=0.039) and verbal fluency tests (15.53±5.4 and 20.42±5.8, p=0.023). Treatment with neiromidin was carried out during 2 months. Regress of neurological and cognitive deficiency was established. NIHSS indices after treatment were equal to 1.6±0.97, p=0.017. Neuropsychological reinvestigation demonstrated that MMSE (27.27±1.9 and 29.5±0.7, p=0.001), FAB (17.0±1.05, p=0.00006) and AA (22.5±8.39, p=0.035) tests significantly increased, differences with control group in FAB and AA tests disappeared. Depression level in reinvestigation became lower in comparison with control group (p=0.036).

Conclusion: Cognitive disorders reflecting decrease of frontal functions, verbal fluency and attention are observed in patients with the first ischemic stroke of hemispheric localization. Use of neiromidin (ipidacrine) in rehabilitation period leads to normalization of existing disorders and promotes social adaptation of patients with acute cerebral episode.