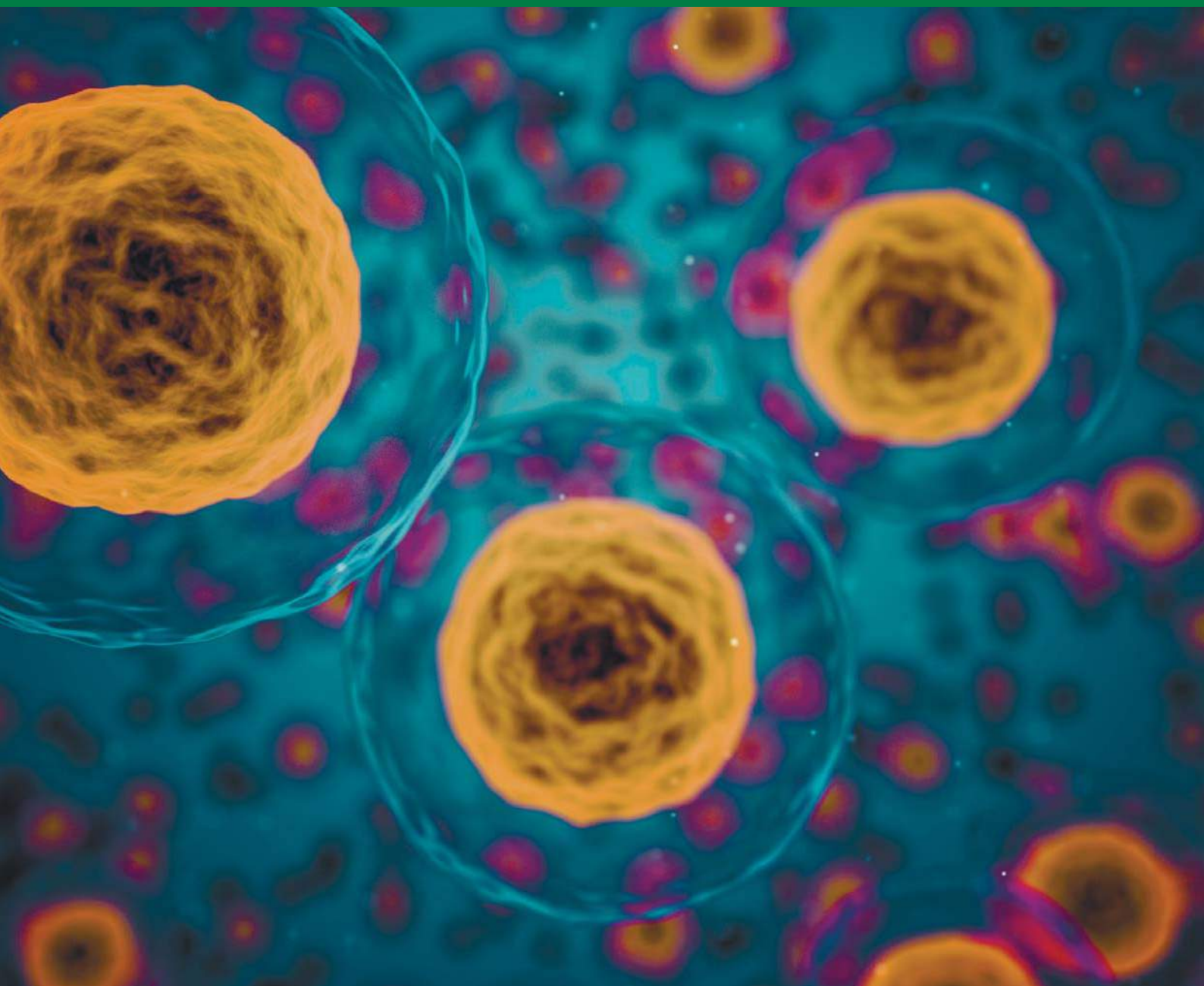
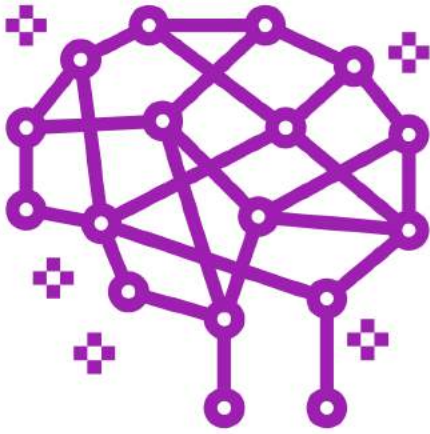


Kharkiv National Medical University

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ISIC - 2021



**KHARKIV NATIONAL
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**



ISiC

NEUROSCIENCES





psychoeducation, the types of attitudes to therapy were as follows: excluded type - 20.34% of families, hostile type was in 15.25% of families, supportive type - 64.41%
Conclusions: The results showed that a significant number of family members do not understand or do not take seriously the disease of a relative. In our opinion, it is advisable in the future to develop a system of psychological support and correction of undesirable attitudes to treatment in patients and their families.

Kondratenko Anastasiia

MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work
Kharkiv National Medical University
Kharkiv, Ukraine
Scientific advisor: prof. Sinaiko Vadym

Introduction. The diabetes epidemic in developed countries affects all age groups. Both types of diabetes mellitus and the accompanying metabolic syndrome are associated with an increased risk of micro- and macrovascular complications and cerebrovascular events with worsening cognitive functions. Vascular factor is one of the leading etiological causes of moderate to severe cognitive impairment, including dementia.

At the same time, the severity of cognitive disorders and their negative impact on the state and life quality of patients are often underestimated, which increases risk of typical complications leading to disability and life-threatening. In connection with all of the above, it is important to investigate changes in cognitive function in diabetes mellitus. It is important to note that the pathogenesis of type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus is different and therefore differences in cognitive impairment are possible.

The aim of the study is to determine features and severity of cognitive disorders in people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Materials and methods. In this research 50 patients were separated into 2 groups. First one with type 1 diabetes patients, second with type 2 diabetes patients. Each one contained 25 persons, aged 45-65. Both groups had the same drug therapy. Clinical interview, clinical anamnestic, psychodiagnostics (Mini-Mental Scale Examination), were used. Exclusion criteria: hypoglycemic and/or ketoacidotic coma in the last 3



months before the study; severe or decompensated concomitant somatic diseases; transferred neuroinfections, acute disorders of cerebral circulation and myocardial infarction; traumatic brain injury and surgery; stage 3 hypertension; hematological and oncological diseases.

Results. During the screening psychodiagnostic study of cognitive dysfunctions in patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes, it was found that mild and severe cognitive disorders in type 1 and type 2 diabetes were the same in percentage terms and amounted to 24% and 16% respectively. In 48% of patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus, there was no cognitive impairment by MMSE scale, which is 14% more than patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Moderate cognitive impairment in type 2 diabetes mellitus was 26%, which is 14% more than in people with type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Analyzing gender characteristics of cognitive impairment in patients with type 1 diabetes, no significant differences were found in the percentage of these dysfunctions. Screening analysis of gender characteristics of cognitive decline in patients with type 2 diabetes showed that absence of cognitive impairment in men is noted in only 20% of cases, and in women it is more than half of observations – 52%. Mild cognitive impairment was at 12% more common in men than in women. An even more pronounced tendency to increase was established in relation to moderate cognitive impairments, which was observed in men more often than in women by 20%.

Conclusion. Disorders of cognitive functions are more often found in patients with type 2 diabetes, moreover, due to an increase in the proportion of pre-dementia mild cognitive disorders.

Type 2 diabetes is characterized by a predominance of cognitive dysfunctions in men, due to mild and moderate cognitive impairments in total, observed 2 times more often than in women. At the same time, in women with type 2 diabetes, cognitive disorders are not detected in 52% of cases, which is 2.6 times more often than in men.



Podurets Anastasiia	102
THE IMPORTANCE OF SPIROMETRY IN THE MODERN WORLD	102
Rohan Jose.....	103
Peripheral Arterial Occlusion Disease.....	103
Shubham Malhotra, Tanu Suman	105
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ADEMETIONINE ON THE STAGES OF LIVER FIBROSIS AND THE PENTRAXIN-3 LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION.....	105
Soha Raad, Wael Hassan Daajeh	106
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND DIABETES: A GROWING LINK	106
Sypalo Anna	107
SORTILIN AS A PREDICTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIPID DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH COMORBIDITY OF PATHOLOGIES	107
Teslenko Anna.....	109
RESEARCH ON THE RISK OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN STUDENT	109
Yakovlieva Anastasiia, Semikhat Iryna	110
ALLERGY TO UNUSUAL ITEMS	110
Zemlianitsyna L.V., Oliinyk O.Yu.....	112
POST-COVID LONG-HAULERS	112
Zhuravok Artem	114
AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH LESIONS OF THE BRONCHOPULMONARY SYSTEM IN CYSTIC FIBROSIS (CLINICAL CASE).....	114
NEUROSCIENCES	116
Amanjot Kaur, Ravkiran Kaur	117
Alzheimer's disease.....	117
Chupina Vilena.....	118
FEATURES OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN LATENT HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY	118
Haleta Yana, Matsievska Yulia	119
ASSESSMENT OF STRESS AND BURNOUT IN HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS	119
Hutsal Katerina, Hutsal Semen	121
EFFICIENCY OF COMPLEX THERAPY OF AGORAPHOBIA	121
Kachurina Maria, Kaisyna Sofiia	122
BRACHIAL PLEXUS PAIN	122
Kaploukh Olha	124
PSYCHOEDUCATION AS A COMPONENT OF FAMILY ADAPTATION OF PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA	124
Kondratenko Anastasiia	125
MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS	125
Mironova Anna	127
NON-DRUG TREATMENT OF MYOFASCIAL PAIN SYNDROMES.....	127
Roohi Pandit, Walaa Houssein Moussawi.....	129
FEATURES OF THE CLINIC OF SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER, DEPRESSIVE TYPE	129
Rudenko Serhii.....	130
Evaluation of the distribution of various cognitive domains impairment in patients with acute ischemic stroke	130
Svitlana Nevzorova	131
CONSTITUTIONAL FEATURES OF PATIENTS WITH THYROTOXICOSIS	131
Uchechi Blessing Azuwiki	132
SOME ASPECTS OF THE ATTITUDE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO MENTAL PATHOLOGY ...	132
Varuni Ravishankar Upadhya	133
AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS	133
Zelenska Kateryna, Tolstaia Tetiana	136
THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF ANXIETY DISORDERS IN INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS	136