

## The State of Cognitive Sphere in Patients with Chronic Cerebral Ischemia

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**Introduction.** One of the leading problems in the study of cerebral pathology is allocated to the chronic cerebral ischemia (CCI) and progressive cognitive disorders.

**Purpose.** To study changes of the cognitive functions in the patients with CCI in relation to its genesis.

**Material and methods.** 237 patients with CCI were divided into 2 groups. Group 1 included 115 (43,1%) patients with CCI, developed on the basis of arterial hypertension. Group 2 consisted of 122 (5,7%) patients with CCI developed due to cerebral atherosclerosis. Control group included 30 (11,2%) of healthy subjects.

**Results.** In the control group the parameters of MMSE scale showed the points  $29,5 \pm 0,1$ . In the patients of group 1 the points was  $21,1 \pm 0,3$  ( $P < 0,001$ ), in group 2 -  $25,1 \pm 0,3$  ( $P < 0,001$ ). The study of velocity of the sensomotor reactions and attention by Shulte's table revealed that the time spent in the control group was  $31,0 \pm 0,4$  sec., in the patients of group 1 –  $49,4 \pm 0,3$  sec. ( $P < 0,001$ ), of group 2 –  $41,2 \pm 0,3$  sec ( $P < 0,001$ ). The study of activity of attention and memory showed in the patients of group 1 reduction of findings of the short-term memory by 35,1%, long-term memory by 38,2%, productive memory by 27,7% in comparison with control group. In patients from group 2 short-term memory decreased – by 28,5%, long-term memory – by 24,7%, productive memory – by 22,8%.

**Conclusion:** The revealed cognitive deficit appeared to be more marked in the patients with CCI of hypertonic genesis in comparison with patients with CCI of atherosclerotic genesis.