
POSSIBILITIES TO REDUCE THE SEVERITY OF POST-STROKE DEMENTIA AMONG PATIENTS AFTER MASSIVE STROKE BY MEANS OF TRANSLUMINAL LASER REVASCLARIZATION METHOD

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Introduction

The research investigates the possibility of reducing the level of post-stroke dementia.

Methods

The research involved 92 patients after massive ischemic stroke aged 32-72. The patients underwent: CDR, MMSE, cerebral CT, MRI, SG, REG, cerebral multi-gated angiography (MUGA).

Initial dementia and cognitive impairment severity was identified among 33 patients (35.87%):

- moderate dementia (CDR-2) - 18 (54.55%) patients (MMSE 11-18);
- severe dementia (CDR-3) - 15 (45.45%) patients (MMSE 7-10).

Transluminal treatment was performed in 68 cases - Test Group.

Conservative treatment was performed in 24 cases - Control Group.

Results

Test Group. Good immediate angiographic outcome manifested in the restoration of vessels lumen and patency, as well as in collateral revascularization, was achieved in 66 (95.59%) cases. The following positive trend was observed in 12-24 months:

- Absence of dementia signs, cognitive function restoration to MMSE 28-30 - 14 (20.59%) patients;
- Dementia severity reduction to CDR-1, cognitive function restoration to MMSE 21-27 - 30 (44.12%) patients;
- Dementia severity reduction to CDR-2, cognitive function restoration to MMSE 17-20 - 24 (35.29%) patients;

Control Group. The following was observed in 12-24 months:

- Dementia severity reduction to CDR-1, cognitive function restoration to MMSE 21-26 - 2 (8.33%) patients;
- Dementia severity reduction to CDR-2, cognitive function restoration to MMSE 17-20 - 5 (20.83%) patients;
- Absence of clear signs of declining dementia - 17 (70.85%) patients.

Conclusion

Transluminal laser revascularization of cerebral blood vessels is more efficient than therapy in the treatment of ischemic stroke; it can significantly reduce dementia level and bring patients back to their normal active life.