COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL DISORDERS IN EARLY RECOVERY PERIOD OF ISCHEMIC STROKE

Viktoriia Gryb, Viktoriia Gryb, Viktoria Gerasymchyuk, Tetyana Nasonova

Stroke is a leading cause of a long-term disability. Both cognitive and emotional disorders have a significant impact not only on patients', but also on their families’ life quality. The objective of study was to evaluate the severity of cognitive and emotional disorders in patients in the early recovery period of hemispheric ischemic stroke. MMSE and Montreal cognitive assessment scale (MoCA) were used for the cognitive impairment diagnostic. Emotional disorders were assessed with the help of Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). Cognitive impairment (CI) was found in 87.7%, among which mild (24.6%) and moderate CI (36.9%) predominated. The average MMSE score was 24.15±0.45 compared to 29.16±0.38 in control group (p<0.05). In main group the average MoCA score was 18.73±0.65, whereas in the control group it was 28.05±0.24 (p<0.05). Depression was found in the emotional status in 43.1%, and the anxiety was diagnosed in 40.0%. In the structure of emotional disorders predominantly mild depression (36.9%) and mild anxiety (35.4%) were observed. The combination of both anxiety and depression was detected in 18 (27.7%) patients. The average HADS anxiety score was 9.64±0.45, the HADS depression score was 11.48±0.36 versus 4.32±0.29 and 3.98±0.35 points in the control group (p<0.05), respectively. So the prevalence of cognitive and emotional disorders is quite high, and their early diagnosis and adequate correction could increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation of patients in the early recovery period of ischemic stroke.