

POSTOPERATIVE NEUROCOGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION AFTER CARDIAC SURGERY AND CITICOLINE

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Background: Nowadays special interest was taken for cerebral injuries occurred after cardiac surgeon operation. Especially high risk comes on neurocognitive disorders. 40%-75% of mentioned disorders occur in postoperative period, 12%-30% happens one month later of operation.

Methods: For the Last two years in our clinic there were 467 patients for cardiac surgery. From these 78 patients (67 men and 9 women) were with neurological monitoring. The patients underwent the following types of cardiac surgery: Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)-64 patient, valve operation in 11 cases intervention on ascending aorta and aortal arch – 4 cases. In 51 cases out of 78 surgical treatments was provided without cadriopulmonal bypass (CBP).

Results: Postoperative neurocognitive disorder was detected in 37 patients. Patients were divided into two clinical groups. 22 patients from first group took combination of basic therapy and citilcoline – 1000mg intra venous during 10 days, or 500 mg intra muscular during 20 days. Second group of patient was free of citicoline injection.

Neuropsychological test and PSG – parameters reviled positive dynamics in those patients, who were treated citicoline in contrast with II group.

Conclusion: Cardio surgical intervention causes high risk of postoperative neurocognitive disorder. There is probability that citicoline positively influences in process of regression of cognitive disorders.