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**COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS
WITH ENDOCRINE PATHOLOGY**

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The role of thyroid hormones deficiency in the development of neurological pathology is well-known. Neurological disorders make up a clinical picture for virtually all thyroid diseases, and in some cases they form a syndromic nucleus, being significantly ahead of other manifestations of the disease. However, not enough attention is paid to the issues of the connection between the two systems in the clinical picture.

The purpose of the work is to improve the effectiveness of medical care for patients with neurological disorders in those with endocrine pathology by studying pathogenetic mechanisms and clinical features in patients with thyroid gland dysfunction, taking into account non-psychotic mental disorders.

The study involved 26 patients with hypothyroidism as a result of AIT (autoimmune thyroiditis) and 20 patients with hypothyroidism without AIT. The control group consisted of 20 practically healthy individuals. 34 (73,9%) of patients were on synthetic derivatives of levothyroxine substitution therapy, and 12 (26,1%) patients had subclinical hypothyroidism. Cognitive impairment was noted in 74,8% of the patients. No one of these patients had severe cognitive impairments leading to a violation of social adaptation. In most patients (64,9%) cognitive impairments were mild. Patients complained of a slight decrease in memory, absent-mindedness, which did not reduce their working capacity and did not lead to a social maladaptation. Among patients with hypothyroidism secondary to AIT and with hypothyroidism without AIT, the incidence of cognitive impairments was practically the same. For instance, in patients with AIT, impaired attention and memory were noted in 75,7% of cases, and in patients with hypothyroidism without AIT in 72,4% of individuals. There were no significant differences in the severity of cognitive impairment in patients of both groups either. Among patients with subclinical and clinical hypothyroidism, there were no significant differences in the incidence or the severity of cognitive impairment. Disturbances in memory and attention were noted in 75,9% of patients with subclinical hypothyroidism. Among patients with clinical hypothyroidism, these disorders were found in 75%. Neurosis-like syndrome in patients with primary hypothyroidism was practically obligatory. Patients in most cases complained of mild irritability, tearfulness, emotional lability. In the majority of patients with primary hypothyroidism, regardless of its cause and severity, there was a high personal anxiety, and the reactive one was moderate. One of the features of neurosis-like syndrome in primary hypothyroidism is the prevalence of its manifestations in patients with autoimmune thyroiditis and in patients with subclinical hypothyroidism.

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CASE REPORT: LATENT AUTOIMMUNE DIABETES IN ADULT

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Latent autoimmune diabetes in adult (LADA) is a slowly progressing form of autoimmune diabetes that develops in adulthood, which does not require insulin therapy for some time after diagnosis, and is a trait for both type 1 and type 2 diabetes. This combination often causes diagnostic errors and, as a consequence, improper treatment of these patients, which can make it impossible to achieve disease compensation and early development of complications (Pieralisse S., 2018).

We present a case of LADA-diabetes that was not diagnosed in time. Patient B., 35 years old, had diabetes mellitus for 2 years. At the time of diagnosis, he complained of excess body weight, periodic dry mouth, general weakness. At that time, 13,2mmol / L hyperglycemia was