

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**106-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького колективу
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Матеріали підсумкової 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2025. – 450 с. іл.

У збірнику представлені матеріали 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) зі стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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community and service support. The overall assessment of the quality of life in the subjects of the main group is 54.1 ± 1.30 , and in the subjects of the control group – 61.7 ± 1.06 . Therefore, the obtained results may indicate a negative impact of comorbid cardiovascular pathology on the severity of depressive symptoms and on the quality of life of patients.

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MENTAL DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

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Introduction. Mental disorders are important comorbidities of nervous system diseases and they have a lot in common in risk factors and pathogenesis. In the organic brain injury of vasculogenesis is in older people, the characteristics of non-psychotic disorders and cognitive disorders are important for study, as they affect the quality of life and social adaptation of this category of patients. Non-psychotic disorders include depressive, anxious, asthenic, apato-abulic and dysphoric syndromes, which can occur against the background of chronic cerebrovascular insufficiency or acute cerebral circulation disorders. Depression is a global chronic medical illness that leads to low mood, loss of interest, change in appetite, insomnia, and neurocognitive dysfunction.

The aim of the study. This study provides the clinical, neurological, neuropsychological features of non-psychotic diseases and cognitive disorders in organic brain damage of vasculogenesis, due to Parkinson's disease in elderly people, as well as to identify factors affecting the course and prognosis of the disease.

Material and methods. The study included 30 patients aged 60 to 80 years, diagnosed with organic brain damage of vasculogenesis, and Parkinson's disease.

Results. The results of the study showed that in patients with organic brain damage to vasculogenesis, cognitive decline, depression and increased anxiety levels, poor quality of life compared to the norm were observed. The impairment of cerebral autoregulation has been reported to be a feature of several diseases, including cerebral stroke, observed that cerebral autoregulation was compromised in patients with depression and negatively correlated with the depression score. Though the mechanism is still unknown, improving cerebral autoregulation could be a potential therapeutic approach to treating the neurological symptoms of depression.

In patients with organic brain damage to vasculogenesis, non-psychotic disorders such as depression (63,3%), anxiety (51,7%), apathy (46,7%), as well as cognitive disorders, mainly memory (76,7%), attention (66,7%) and reasoning (58,3%). Post-stroke depression, the most common psychiatric implication of stroke, negatively impacts patients' rehabilitation results, cognitive function, and quality of life.

Depressive disturbances are common in patients with Parkinson's disease. A high proportion of patients with Parkinson's disease had depression (80%). Motor symptoms, postural instability, gait difficulty, anxiety, and fatigue are the significant influencing factors in cases of Parkinson's disease with depression. Moreover, dopamine may play a more important role in Parkinson's disease with depression compared to 5-HT. Another study observed that high concentrations of dopamine may cause the high incidence of restless leg syndrome (RLS) in Parkinson's disease patients, which was accompanied by anxiety, depression, insomnia, and other mental health symptoms. This finding highlights the importance of monitoring such symptoms in the clinical management of patients with Parkinson's disease.

Conclusions. The study confirmed the hypothesis of the relationship between inflammatory symptoms and neuropsychological diseases in patients with organic brain damage to vasculogenesis. Early recognition and intervention for potential depression after stroke is of great importance.