

THE GOOD COMPLIANCE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO AVOID PATHOLOGICAL BRAIN AGING

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Preservation of health, increase in life expectancy determine the need to improve the effectiveness of medical recommendations, which, despite the success of pharmacology, are insufficient for reasons related to the low level of compliance with these recommendations by patients. The authors of the article believe that compliance is a kind of quantifiable and behaviorally realized reflection of therapeutic interaction, refracted through the prism of the patient's individual personality characteristics. Participants of the study-148 employees of medical institutions: 12 men, 136 women, their age ranged from 27 to 74 years. The research tool was the neuropsychological rapid method. 3 research subgroups were formed: 27-40 years (37 people), 41-50 years (60 people), 51 years and older (51 people). Comparison of the results of subtests of neuropsychological Express technique showed heterogeneous results in subgroups of the study. In addition, the dynamic characteristics of psychological processes were evaluated: depletion, inertia, impulsivity. A significant difference in the performance of the graphomotor test between the subjects of the age subgroup of 27-40 years and the subgroup of 41-50 years was statistically confirmed. For the qualitative performance of this simple test requires a sufficient level of development of all structural and functional components of brain functions and, in particular, the "front" function of programming and management and consistent organization of movements. In older people revealed a much greater number of errors, interruptions of the test than the representatives of the more "young" subgroup. Similar results were obtained when comparing the "young" and "old" subgroups. Despite the absence of signs of decompensation of concomitant pathology, representatives of the subgroups took a different amount of concomitant therapy. Using the scale of assessment of drug compliance, it was found that compliance is most reduced in the subgroup of 41-50 years. In this subgroup, a comprehensive decrease in compliance across the "behavioral", "emotional", and "cognitive" domains was detected in 87.8% of cases, while in the younger subgroup partial non-compliance was 32.4%, in the older subgroup - 74.5% An analysis of the states of cognitive functions in 52 representatives of the middle age subgroup with low compliance rates showed that, unlike other representatives of the same subgroup, their indices for a number of neuropsychological tests are close to the results of more adult participants in the study. Individuals demonstrating low compliance with quite favorable CNS resources are at risk for the formation of pathological aging.

Key words: compliance - aging - cognitive aging

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GENDER FEATURES OF THE COGNITIVE RESERVE

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Relevance: the high risk of cognitive impairment in people of older age groups determines the relevance of the study of factors contributing to the preservation of cognitive potential at a young age, which is necessary to develop a cognitive reserve model aimed at preventing the transformation of physiological aging into pathological. Purpose: to identify the importance of the "gender" factor for the formation of a cognitive reserve. Methodology and research methods: the research material was scientific publications on the topic of work. The general scientific method was applied: analysis of modern scientific literature on the research problem, generalization, comparison, systematization of theoretical data regarding the "gender" factor, which helps preserve the normative parameters of cognitive functions in the late period of life. The research material was scientific publications on the topic of the work. The General scientific method is applied: analysis of modern scientific literature on the problem of research, generalization, comparison, systematization of theoretical data in relation to factors that contribute to the preservation of normative parameters of cognitive functions in the later period of life. Results: the "gender" factor is one of the factors determining the parameters of the cognitive reserve at a late age. Scientific novelty: for the first time, a systematic review of scientific literary sources was conducted, devoted to the analysis of the contribution of the "gender" factor to the formation of an individual's cognitive reserve. the concept of cognitive reserve is usually used in relation to old age, but there is no doubt that it is the total result of various activities that a

person has performed throughout life. Factors that determine the cognitive reserve, acquired factors that are implemented during the life of the individual and biological factors, one of which is the "gender" factor. The "gender" factor has a certain effect on the risk of developing late dementia. The proven Polo-specific differences in the structure of the brain, the dynamics of cognitive functions, which are implemented differently in men and women in ontogenesis, suggest the need for different approaches to the formation and maintenance of the cognitive reserve in men and women.

Key words: cognitive reserve - cognitive aging - aging - intellectual longevity

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NEUROFUNCTIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF NARCISSISM AS A PREDICTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS

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The term "narcissism" was introduced by Z. Freud in 1914 and originally denoted the orientation of the libido cathexis to the personality itself. Subsequently, the conceptual framework of narcissism was constantly changing. At present, the range of meanings of this concept is extremely wide: on the one hand, it is regarded as a synonym for the term "autism" (Bleiler 1911), on the other hand, it denotes a property of the psyche that is close to the concept of "field independence". Accordingly, the spectrum of possibilities for using narcissism as a diagnostic unit in the clinic is extremely wide. Moreover, due to the lack of a clear definition, this possibility is not realized at all. As a solution to this problem, in our opinion, there is only one way - an interdisciplinary approach to the study of this phenomenon. Thus, the aim of our work is to justify the presence of a morphofunctional basis of narcissism, formed on the basis of its study using pathopsychological and neurophysiological methods. Materials and methods: as an object of study, 183 people were selected with the presence of Icarus syndrome (Murray 1936), which is part of many common personality disorders (dissocial, borderline, etc.) and whose obligate sign is pronounced narcissism. All these individuals were examined by both cognitive and personal pathopsychological techniques. In addition, a cross-correlation analysis of the electroencephalogram was performed in order to determine the functional activity of the brain and the connections of its individual regions. The results of the pathopsychological examination indicate a violation in the examined group of integration of emotional and cognitive processes in the personality structure. Data of a neurophysiological examination demonstrate the presence of a predominant disruption of the right parietal lobe of the brain in the selected group of individuals. Taking into consideration that this area is the main associative zone of the II functional side according to A.R. Luria, it forms the neurobase of narcissism.

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CHARLES BONNET SYNDROME PREVALENCE IN A YOUNGER OPHTHALMOLOGY OUTPATIENT POPULATION

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Background: In the literature, most of the studies on Charles Bonnet Syndrome (CBS) were performed on older populations. This study aims to determine the prevalence and epidemiology of CBS and the nature of the hallucinations of the younger group of patients from an ophthalmology outpatient clinic of a university hospital.

Subjects and methods: Twenty-eight patients were randomly chosen from the outpatient ophthalmology clinic of a university hospital, and those who agreed to participate in the study were included. First, the patients were asked if they had ever seen visions that other people cannot when they were fully awake. The patients who were experiencing this symptom were given sociodemographic questionnaire and Psychiatry Institute Visual Hallucination Questionnaire, and asked to explain their hallucinations in detail. To exclude a psychiatric disorder, the participants were made a psychiatric interview as well.

Results: The study included 19 female (67.9%) and 9 male (32.1%) participants. Five patients (17.9%) were diagnosed with CBS. Average age of the patients diagnosed with CBS was 39.4 (min.31-max.48). Three of the 5 patients (60%) with CBS noted negative emotions (fear, wince and bewilderment) about their hallucinations.