

The cognitive reserve at the dementia with impaired eating behavior and apathy

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The relevance of the research

- Eating disorders in late dementia are recognized as one of the most frequent phenomena with the occurrence to 40,8% of all cases of later dementia.
- They significantly contribute to the burden on the caregiver and can affect the overall condition of the elderly patient. No systematic data about eating disorders in later dementia.

The relevance of the research

- A prospective observational comparative dynamic research was conducted on the basis of the Sverdlovsk regional clinical psychiatric hospital in 2011 – 2017.
- To study the clinical symptoms and the dynamics of dementia with disorders of eating behaviour and dementia with normal eating behavior.

Research methods

- Clinical
- Psychopathological
- Psychometric
- Neuropsychological
- Statistic

Research instruments

- «Mini – Mental State Examination» (MMSE),
- «Neuropsychiatric Inventory» (NPI)
- «Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study Activities of Daily Living Inventory» (ADCS ADL)

Research materials

156 patients with later dementia both sex by age 60 and over with somatic and neurological condition on 0,5 months and over:

The key group - 106 patients with eating disorders: 15 males and 91 females, age 79,0 (73,0÷83,25) years

The comparison group: 9 males and 41 females, age 80,0 (75,75÷83,0).

CONCLUSIONS

- 1 . Premorbid disorders of adult personality and behavior are more common in study participants with eating disorders ($p=0,033$);
- 2.The earlier the onset of cognitive decline are more common in study participants with eating disorders ($p=0,01$);
- 3 . A t o t a l i m p a i r m e n t o f neuropsychological functions occurs more frequently than with dementia with intact feeding behavior ($p>0,05$);
4. There are often agitation/aggression ($p < 0 , 0 0 1$) , a p a t h y ($p = 0 , 0 2 7$) , irritability/emotional lability ($p=0,004$) in dementia with eating disorders; anxiety in study participants intact eating behavior ($p=0,002$);
5. The level of functional activity of patients with eating disorders is lower than in intact eating behavior ($p<0,001$).