

THE INFLUENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MICROSOCIAL FACTORS ON THE ADHERENCE TO LONG-TERM THERAPY OF SEVERE COGNITIVE DISORDERS

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- Russian research scientists have shown that 42.5% of the elderly are in need of specialized psychiatric care
- The appearance of cognitive symptoms depends on various factors:
- Carriage of certain genes determines the likelihood of developing cognitive disease (K. R. Bales, E. T. Tzavara, S. M. Paul, F. P. Bymaster, G. G. Nomikos (1989)
- Elevated levels of β -amyloid in the parenchyma tissue in the early stages of the disease (E. Masliah et al. (2005), J. Marksteiner (2007)
- Distortion of the structure of tau protein
- Violation of the transport system in neurons
- Violation of the signal between cells
- Neuronal death (J. Marksteiner, H. Hinterhuber, C. Humpel (2007)
- Accurate knowledge of the biological factors that influence the formation of non-cognitive symptoms of dementia missing
- Non-cognitive disorders in dementia: psychotic, behavioral, depressive disorders

The results of own research
The study involved 315 patients with dementia in Alzheimer's Disease (G30.0 +, G30.1 +) and Vascular Dementia (F01)
Their somatic and neurological status were good. Decompensation associated diseases has not been for at least 6 months.
Formed two study groups :
Patients of first group (214 patients) lived in family. They had a caregiver
Comparison group (101 patients) were living in state social protection institutions. They were non-families.
People caring for the patients of the first group (214 pers.) were also participants in the study.

Research groups: Main (first))group - 214 patients: F00.0 - 19 people. F00.1 - 112 people. F01. - 83 people.
160 women (74.8%), 54 men (25.2%)
The average age $69,1 \pm 0,7$ years
Severity of dementia $16,8 \pm 3,9$
Disease duration $2,6 \pm 1,2$ years
Dementia is easy - 41.5%
Moderate dementia - 55.1%
Dementia heavy - 3%
Comparison group - 101 patients:
F00.0 - 6 people.
F00.1 - 57 people.
F01. - 38 people.
87 women (86.1%), 14 men (13.9%)
The average age $70,9 \pm 0,6$ years
Severity of dementia $19,3 \pm 2,7$
Disease duration $1,9 \pm 0,4$ years
Dementia is easy - 62.4%
Moderate dementia - 38.6%

Psychopathological symptoms (NPI)	Speech disorder	Disorders of praxis	Disorders of gnosis	MMSE
Painful delusions	0,891***	0,188	0,452**	0,226
Perceptual disturbances	0,223	0,169	0,798***	-0,544**
Agitation / aggression	0,571**	0,219	0,566**	-0,623**
Depression/ dysthymia	0,311**	0,311**	0,21	-0,122
Anxiety	0,554**	0,081	0,479**	-0,671 **
Irritability	0,495**	0,413**	0,015	-0,233
Apathy / indifference	0,101	-0,142	0,096	0,221
Aberrant Behavior	0,399**	0,439**	0,201	-0,522**
Sleep disorders and the behavior disorders at night	0,491**	0,211	0,328	-0,553**
Eating disorders and eating behavior disorders	0,277	0,427**	0,688**	-0,861***

The volume effect and the treatment of dementia:
It depends not only on the characteristics of the disease, but also on the psychosocial characteristics of a person who cares
Need to work with caregivers to improve the condition of the patient with dementia