
DYNAMICS OF COGNITIVE DISORDERS IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH ESSENTIAL ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION DURING ANTIHYPERTENSIVE TREATMENT

E. Pervichko¹, O. Ostroumova², Y. Zinchenko¹

¹Faculty of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia ; ²Treatment Faculty, Moscow State Medical Dental University, Moscow, Russia

Introduction

The diagnostics of cognitive disorders (CD) as a brain subclinical lesion marker in patients with essential arterial hypertension (EAH) is often necessary for the choice of treatment strategy.

Objectives

To investigate the dynamics of CD in patients with EAH during antihypertensive treatment.

Methods

25 patients with EAH took the part in the study, stage 1-2, mean age was $67,6 \pm 6,1$. Antihypertensive therapy with fixed dose combination amlodipine 5 mg/lisinopril 10 mg (with dose titration if necessary) was prescribed for all of them during 24 weeks. The assessment of cognitive functions was conducted with A.R. Luria's qualitative neuropsychological assessment scheme before and after the treatment.

Results

At first, impairments of visual-action thinking were found in 24% of patients, and impairments of verbal-logical thinking - in 24% of patients. After the treatment the number of patients with disorders in visual-action sphere was reduced to 12%, and in verbal-logical to 8%.

Attention deficits were found in 60% of patients, after the treatment in 52%. The audio-verbal memory capacity was impaired in 48% of patients both before and after the treatment. The reliable reduction of paraphasia's number was revealed. The reduction of short-term visual memory capacity met in 88% of cases before the treatment, and long-term in 12%. After 24 weeks the number of patients with stated memory disorders reduced to 76% and 8% accordingly.

Conclusions

The improvement of thinking, the reduction of paraphasia's number and the improvement of the memorization accuracy were found in EAH patients after the antihypertensive treatment.