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Depressive frustration at cerebrovascular diseases in patients of elderly and senile age

According to inspection of patients elder 60 on the basis of Neurologic branch of the Geriatric Center high prevalence of depression of minor and average degree in the persons of advanced age suffering from cerebrovascular diseases is revealed.

Keywords: depression, elderly and senile age, an ischemic stroke, discircular encephalopathy.

Introduction. Among the general population of the elderly people 4% suffer from depressive frustration, and those or other forms of subdepressive frustration are found out in 15 % of the population of this age group. Along with other mental frustration of depression at persons of elderly and senile age suffer from 10 to 20 % [1]. The depressive frustration arising at senile age represents the big group of heterogeneous on clinic and etiopathogenesis conditions [2]. Depression is the important factor defining quality of life at senile age. Besides, as depression essentially reduces compliancy, it renders a great influence on the clinical forecast of many somatic diseases of late age [3]. An important feature of depression of late age is propensity to a chronic current which makes senile depression especially burdensome. Under the available data the chronic continuous current of depression at senile age is accompanied by progressing neurodegeneration, an important role in which play cerebrovascular disorders [4]. It is obvious that depression can provoke and aggravate available neurometabolic and cerebrovascular alterations. It, in particular, specifies infringement of a blood-groove marked at depression in frontal shares and reduction of their volume, and also the certificate of destruction of neurons of limbic system and hypothalamus at depression [5].

Research objective. Revealing of depressive frustration at the persons of elderly and senile age suffering from cerebrovascular diseases.

Material and research method. 201 patients with cerebrovascular pathology have been surveyed: 69 of them with ischemic strokes in carotid pools (IS), 137- from a chronic ischemia of brain (CIB). All patients have been hospitalized in neurologic branch of Geriatric Center of Republican Center №3. All supervision has been subdivided into 3 groups of supervision. Criterion of division is variant of CVD. The 1st group is 69 patients with ischemic strokes in carotid pools, the 2nd group – 67 patients with discircular encephalopathy- I, the 3rd group - 70 patients with discircular encephalopathy -II. All researches and treatment techniques were spent on the basis of the informed consent of patients and their relatives, in conformity with the international ethical requirements of WHO. Formation of age-sexual groups is made on the basis of classification of age groups, also in conformity with requirements of WHO. Expressiveness of depression estimate on a scale of depressive frustration of Hamilton which includes 11 parameters: women prevail.

In the 1st group persons at the age of 66-70 years (31,8 %), in the 2nd group of 60-65 years (34,3 %), in the 3rd group 71-75 years (45,7 %) prevailed (table).

Results and discussions. For definition of severity level of depression a total mean score of the patients participating in research was defined.

Depressive frustrations were various on expressiveness and "coloring".

It is shown that the highest point is at patients in a sharp stage of a stroke (patients of I group). It means that after ischemic strokes depression often meets at persons of senile and advanced age that basically is widely known fact. At the analysis of a role of cerebral factors from patients with clinically expressed depression it was found out that its level was authentically ($p < 0,05$) above at right hemisphere of a brain localizations of the ischemic center. This data will be coordinated with results of the researches spent by N.I. Lespuh and testifying that elderly and aged patients with right hemisphere of a brain localization of cerebrovascular process are worse restored in the sharp period of ischemic strokes. Apparently, the close connection of the right hemisphere of a brain with emotionally-motivational functions and occurrence of secondary organic depression at right hemisphere brain localizations of pathological process is the major factor defining degree of rehabilitation.

It is shown that depression symptoms often meet at people suffering from chronic ischemia of a brain. Among patients of 3 groups the total point of depression corresponded to criterion of moderate depression. It means that in clinic discircular encephalopathy stage matters irrespective of concrete living conditions.

As it is known, the developed clinical picture of depression is characterized by a combination of variety of symptoms. The cores from them are the lowered mood, apathy with loss of interests, and also decrease in activity and fatigability. These signs are accompanied by the lowered self-appraisal and indecision, sense of guilt, suicidal behavior, attention disorder and delay of thinking, impellent block or disturbing excitation. Besides, at sick depression often finds out infringements of a dream, appetite, digestion and change of weight of a body. Thus any distinctions of a clinical picture and a current of depression at men and women and its dependence on an educational level are not revealed. It should be mentioned that among patients with depressive frustration prevailed lonely, widowed people that at elderly often is one of principal causes of their psychogenic depressions.

Thus, senile depression is extended, but rather seldom diagnosed frustration. Depression at senile age is characterized by a difficult or atypical clinical picture and tends to a chronic current, and it is often combined with somatic diseases [1].

Conclusions:

1. According to the Hamilton's test depression with identical frequency is met as a result of ischemic strokes at patients at any age. Level of depressive frustration as a whole had no distinct age distinctions.
2. Practically identical frequency meets at sick groups with chronic ischemia of a brain
3. The conducted research has revealed high prevalence of depression of easy and average degree at persons of elderly and senile age with cerebrovascular diseases, thus inclusion in algorithm the Hamilton's test of inspection of patients with cerebrovascular diseases would let increase revealing of depressions considerably.

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Table

Distribution of patients on age

Group	60-65 yrs	%	66-70 yrs	%	71-75 yrs	%	76-80 yrs	%	>80 yrs	%
I N = 69	20	28.9	22	31.8	13	18.8	11	15.9	3	4.3
II n = 67	23	34.3	20	29.8	12	17.9	8	11.9	4	5.9
III n = 70	10	14.3	17	24.3	32	45.7	8	11.4	3	4.3

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Surgical treatment of keeled chest in children using titanium nickeline materials

The article reflects principles of surgical treatment of keeled chest in the Tomsk Region. It describes an operative approach depending on the deformity kind. The work provides analysis of surgical treatment of 26 patients. There were presented main stages of new technique, which supplement the “classical” kind of surgical intervention. It was noted that using titanium nickeline plates with the shape memory to correct keeled chest in children and adolescents is the method of choice and brings good clinical results.

Keywords: thorax surgery, keeled chest, thoracoplastic, titanium nickeline.

Congenital chest distortions are the defects associated with changes in the chest shape. Funnel chest (FC) is the most common. [1, 3]. Besides cosmetic defect this malformation is accompanied by cardiovascular and bronchopulmonary functional disorders. According to