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CHARACTERISTICS OF COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN TYPE 2 DIABETES

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Aim: Assessment of cognitive impairment in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and chronic cerebral ischemia.

Materials and methods: 71 patients participated in the study. Among them, 42 patients (59.1%) were women, 29 patients (40.8%) were men. Patients' age ranged from 45 to 78 years (mean age 66.1 ± 3.4 years). Chronic cerebral ischemia stage I was noted in 18 patients with type 2 diabetes, chronic cerebral ischemia stage II in 36 patients, and chronic cerebral ischemia stage III in 17 patients. Patients were studied in groups 1, 2, and 3 depending on the stage of chronic cerebral ischemia. All patients underwent clinical examination: patient complaints, anamnesis collection, MMSE and Mini-Cog questionnaire, neurological examinations, laboratory analyses.

Results: According to the results of the MMSE test conducted in all patients, the average MMSE score was 26.5 in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and stage 1 chronic cerebral ischemia. In 2 groups of patients, this indicator was equal to 22.6 points. Group 3 patients - patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and chronic brain ischemia III stage, the average MMSE score was 19.2. When we analyzed the results of all patients using the Mini-Cog questionnaire, cognitive impairment (less than 3 points) was detected in 28 patients (39.4%) in group I and 37 patients (52.1%) in group II. Cognitive disorders were detected in almost all patients of group III - 95.7% (68 patients). In addition, we studied the relationship of blood glucose and glycated hemoglobin with cognitive activity in patients from laboratory analyses. In group 1 patients, the average blood sugar level was 8.9 mmol/l, and glycated hemoglobin was 8.5%. In group 2 patients, this indicator was 9.5 mmol/l and 9%. The average glucose level in group 3 patients was 11.5 mmol/l, and glycated hemoglobin was 10.0%.

Conclusion: The data we present in this study confirm that cognitive impairment is common in patients with type 2 diabetes and chronic cerebral ischemia stage III, and severe cognitive impairment was found in these patients. Blood sugar and glycated hemoglobin levels were also directly associated with cognitive impairment. High levels of sugar and glycated hemoglobin were observed in patients with severe cognitive impairment.

DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS OF NEUROTIC DISORDERS IN IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME AND IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT IN THEM

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Aim: Affected intestine syndrome neurotic violations differential analysis and them medical psychological help improvement.

Materials and methods: Research works in 2022 during Tashkent Medicine Academy a lot network clinic gastroenterology in the department was eaten. Affected intestine syndrome diagnosis with sick patients analysis done. Inspection 62 people in the patient take went Patients medium age 29 ± 4.5 consists of 24 men, 38 women was Patients two to the group divided without studied: First group - 30 patients used only in TIS standard base treatment and psychopharmacotherapy applied. Second group - 32 patients standard from treatment except psychotherapy applied. Anxiety-phobic violations determination in order to Spielberger-Hanin from the questionnaire was used.

Results: In the assessment of anxiety-phobic disorders in patients, it was found that patients in group 1 have three different levels of personal anxiety. In particular, 12 patients (40%) had mild anxiety, 10 patients (33.3%) had moderate anxiety, and 8 patients (26.6%) had severe anxiety. After the end of treatment, these indicators were reflected in the following values: mild anxiety in 18 patients (60%), moderate anxiety in 8 patients (26.6%) and severe anxiety in 4 patients (13.3%). Scores for reactive phobic disorders in patients of group 1: mild phobic disorders in 15 patients (50%), moderate phobic disorders in 7 patients (23.3%) and severe phobic disorders in 6 patients (20%). They also reported changes in these parameters after treatment: mild phobic disorders in 20 patients (66.6%), moderate phobic disorders in 5 patients (16.6%) and 3 patients (10%) severe phobic disorders. Indicators of phobic disorders (group 1) The results of the study showed that in the patients of the first group, severe and moderate forms of anxiety decreased and turned into mild forms, mild anxiety disappeared completely. Anxiety scores before treatment in group 2: mild anxiety in 15 patients (47%), moderate anxiety in 9 patients (28%) and severe anxiety in 8 patients (25%). After treatment in group 2, these scores changed as follows: mild anxiety in 18 patients (56%), moderate anxiety in 4 patients (13%), severe anxiety in 1 patient (3%) and anxiety in 9 patients (28%) did not bother at all.

Conclusions: In conclusion, it should be noted that the treatment of anxiety observed in patients with irritable bowel syndrome alleviates the course of the disease and prolongs the duration of remissions. The simultaneous use of psychotherapy and psychopharmacotherapy with the main treatment allows to reduce the risk of relapse and recurrence of the disease, restore work capacity and even accelerate recovery from the disease and increase adherence to the main treatment.