ABSTRACT E-BOOK

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Features of cognitive functions in parkinsonism

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Purpose of the study: To give a comparative description of neuropsychological features in primary and secondary parkinsonism.
Materials and methods of research: Patients with primary parkinsonism - 15 people and with secondary parkinsonism - 14 were examined. For the study of cognitive functions in patients with Parkinsonism, the MMSE scale was used, affective disorders were the hospital scale of anxiety and depression of HADS, the nonspecific SF-36 questionnaire.
Results of the study: When assessing the level of cognitive functions, it was revealed that the total indices of the physical and psychological components of health were significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher in the comparison group (48.1 ± 3.23 and 51.1 ± 2.98 points, respectively) than in basic (31.2 ± 0.53 and 32.8 ± 0.8 points, respectively), and the difference between them was minimal in both groups. A similar situation is found in most scales of cognitive functions, except for BP (pain intensity) and SF (social functioning). Role function due to physical (RP) and psychological (RE) condition, suffered more significantly in patients with Parkinsonism than in persons of the comparison group ($p < 0.05$). Meanwhile, the index of role functioning due to the psychological component (RE) in men was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$), and the indicator of pain intensity (BP) in women was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$). The level of anxiety-depressive disorders in patients with primary parkinsonism was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than in patients with secondary and comparison groups. Tender analysis of anxiety and depression showed their statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in women compared with men.
Conclusions: Neuropsychological characteristics of patients with Parkinsonism depends on the etiologic factor. The degree of cognitive deficits in secondary parkinsonism is more pronounced than in the primary parkinsonism and does not have sex differences.

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The views of adults with Huntington's disease on assisted dying in Uzbekistan: A qualitative exploration

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Background: Assisted dying is frequently debated publicly and research often includes the views of health professionals on this issue. However, the views of people with life-limiting conditions, for whom this issue is likely to have a different resonance, are less well represented.
Aim: The purpose of this study was to explore the views of people who live with the inevitability of developing Huntington's disease, a genetically transmitted disease which significantly limits life, on assisted dying.
Methods: Using thematic analysis methodology, individual semi-structured interviews were conducted. Seven participants (five women and two men) who were gene positive for Huntington's disease took part in the study.

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Assessment of cognitive disorders in Parkinson's disease (PD)

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Purpose of the study: Assess the impact of cognitive impairment on the daily activity of patients with BP.
Results of the research: The use of the UPDRS scale showed, characterizing the daily activity of patients, the total score was 11.9 ± 0.6 in women, 11.8 ± 0.5 in men (p> 0.05), an average of 11.7 ± 0 ,4. According to the UPDRS section assessing impairments, the sum of scores in female subjects was 21.2 ± 0.9, in males - 25.1 ± 1.2 (p> 0.05), an average of 22.9 ± 0.7.
When examining patients with BP using the cumulative index scale characterizing the level of comorbidity, this indicator averaged 2.4 ± 0.1. It was significantly higher in males compared with females (3.1 ± 0.3 vs. 2.1 ± 0.3, p < 0.02); In general, respiratory diseases, pathology of the genitourinary system were detected. The level of education also did not differ significantly in women and men, respectively 13.1 ± 0.5 years and 12.3 ± 0.5, p> 0.05. At the same time, the total score in female patients was 23.3 ± 0.7 for men with MMSE, 21.9 ± 1.1 for men, and no significant difference (p>0.05); this indicator for the group was 22.8 ± 0.3.
It was found that in 21% of patients with BP the total score for MMSE ranged from 28-30 points, which indicates the absence of cognitive impairment. The magnitude of the total score of MMSE from 24 to 27 points was revealed in 20% of patients, on the average - 25.3 ± 0.2 points. In 25% of patients with BP, the total score for MMSE ranged from 23 to 11, indicating the presence of dementia.
Conclusions: When performing a differential diagnosis between BP and vascular parkinsonism, the results of the neuropsychological examination should be taken into account.

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New assessments of cognitive disorders in patients with parkinsonism in Uzbekistan

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Background: Parkinsonism-neurologic syndrome is a disorderly degenerative disease of the nervous system, characterized by akinesia, rigidity, tremor in calmness and postural insufficiency. One of the pressing problems in the world of medicine. In the last 20 years, cerebral hemorrhages and atherosclerosis have been associated with Parkinson's syndrome. Loss of cerebral blood vessels is one of the main causes of Parkinsonism development. The first symptoms of the disease appear in the 50's and 60's of the patient's life.
Aim: Study the principle of cognitive impairment in Parkinson's syndrome (brain cerebral circulation disorder, backdrop of atherosclerosis).
Patients and methods: Neurology Department presented 24 patients with cognitive impairment in Parkinson's syndrome. 46% of them (11) had cerebral (75% male, 25% female) atherosclerosis, 37% (9) hypertension (40% in men, 60% in women), 17% (4) (75% in men and 25% in women).