CLINICAL, NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL AND IMAGING FEATURES OF VASCULAR DEMENTIA

A. Bandati[1], A. Milstein[2]

[1]Monitoring of Medical Servicies, IMSP DRN, Chisinau, Moldova ; [2]Psychiatry, USMF N. Testemitanu, Chisinau, Moldova

Purpose of the study.
- The clinical and neuropsychological estimation of vascular dementia.
- Highlighting the clinical and neuropsychological and CT correlations depending on the degree of evolution in disease severity.
- Assessing the possibility of establishing prior positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, evolution and prognosis.

Material and methods.
32 patients aged from 47 to 74 years (17 female and 15 males) diagnosed with vascular dementia were included. For diagnosis patients were examined clinically and neuropsychological, and CT.

Results.
According Mini Mental Score:
- 17 patients: 16 - 23 items
- 11 patients: 6 - 15 items
- 4 patients: <6 items
Ischemic Score Hachinsky:
- 7 patients: <8 points
- 15 patients: 8 - 11 points
- 6 patients: 11 - 14 points
- 4 patients: >18 points
Hamilton Depression Scale:
- 11 patients: <7 points
- 10 patients: 7 - 9 points
- 8 patients: 10 - 12 points
- 2 patients: >12 points.
Evolutionary studies of vascular dementia were correlated with psychometric assessments and anatomical gap size revealed by brain CT. Differential diagnosis was made with Alzheimer's disease.

Conclusions.
- In the onset and evolution of vascular dementia on the neurological examination predominant presence of signs of outbreak
- Neuropsychological changes are manifested by cognitive symptoms
- The direct link to increase the neuropsychological symptoms, depending on the severity of cerebral atrophy and volume of ischemic site on brain CT.
- Clinical, neuropsychological tests and CT revealed that early positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, progress and prognosis.