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THE ONSET OF DEMENTIA IN PATIENTS WITH AN ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE

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Introduction: Stroke is a disorder that has great prevalence, defined vascular territories and psychiatric signs generally emerge in association with specific cognitive deficits.

Objective: Dementia occurs frequently after acute ischemic stroke. The incidence of dementia six months after stroke is about 42%. Fortunately, in recent years, more attention has been paid to organic disorders provoked by strokes, especially to dementia.

Aim: To follow up the occurring dementia after stroke and also to follow the various psychiatric disorders with the onset during or after an acute ischemic stroke.

Methods: Altogether 110 patients were recruited to this observational and non-interventional study, patients who were suffering from a psychiatric disorder after an ischemic stroke (according to DSM IV TR). The screening was followed by four visits during six months, when CGI, 17-HAMD, CROCQ and MMSE scales were used.

Results: Of 110 patients, 39,09% has been diagnosed with dementia. A number of these patients (n=26) developed an onset like paroxistic disorder (60,46%), or an acute syndrom (20,93%) and 8 patients were considered „de novo” (with the onset of cognitive impairment after 60 days). There were various acute disorders occurring in the onset of dementia, that includes: amnestic syndrom, organic delirium, organic anxiety syndrom and a small number of patients (n=2) who developed mild cognitive disorder.

Conclusions: The literature considers vascular dementia occurring after an ischemic stroke and increasing step by step mnesitic deficits; our study releaved a metamorphosis of various types of onset (anxiety, depression, delirium) or cognitive impairment could occurs after 30 days.