

COMPARATIVE PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS THE VASCULAR, TRAUMATIC AND EPILEPTIC DEMENTIA**V.A. Verbenko¹**, **A.L. Malev¹**, **A.N. Zakharova²**¹Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, Narcology, ²Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy, Crimean State Medical University, Simferopol, Ukraine

Introduction: The cerebrovascular disorders, traumatic brain injury and epilepsy lead to the development of dementia, which requires a psychometric verification of cognitive disorders.

Objectives: In patients with dementia due to vascular brain diseases, traumatic brain injury and epilepsy was analyzed psychometric indicators of cognitive impairment.

Aim: Was studied the severity psychometric characteristics of cognitions in patients with dementia due to vascular diseases of the brain, brain injury and epilepsy.

Materials: 5 groups patients with dementia: F01.00 - 14 patients (mean age 55 years), F01.1 + F01.3 - 14 patients (mean age 60 years), F01.8 - 14 patients (mean age 65 years), F02.802 - 21 patients (mean age 50 years), F02.803 - 15 patients (mean age 38.5 years).

Methods: The psychometric methods: MMSE, FAB, Schulte, the clock drawing test, nonparametric statistical methods.

Table of results:

Diagnosis	MMSE	FAB	Table Schulte (seconds)	Clock drawing test
F02.803	19,93±3,73	13,30±2,17	83,5±49,5	6,27±1,90
F02.802	20,04±4,12	10,47±4,15	97,5±53	6,66±2,18
F01.00	20,90±2,98	10,27±3,37	105±46	4,72±2,05
F01.8	17,66±6,20	10,11±3,33	122±59	3,77±2,68
F01.1+F01.3	17,40±6,53	8,30±3,33	188±117	5,12±1,45

[Psychometric indicators of dementia]

Conclusion: Severity of cognitive impairment is increasing in the following order:

- 1) dementia due to epilepsy;
- 2) dementia due to brain injury;
- 3) acute post-stroke dementia;
- 4) atherosclerotic, vascular dementia unspecified;
- 5) multi-stroke, mixed cortical and subcortical vascular dementia.

Disorders of frontal functions dominate in the structure of cognitive impairment in all dementias.