

VASCULAR FACTOR IN THE ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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Introduction: Vascular factor is very important in the development of AD. The research investigates the changes in the cerebral angioarchitectonics at various AD stages.

Methods: The research included 92 patients of which:

Test Group: 47 aged 34-79 suffering from AD different stages including:

- 4 with preclinical stages or high risk of disease development (TDR-0);
- 15 with mild dementia (TDR-1);
- 20 with moderate dementia (TDR-2);
- 8 with severe dementia (TDR-3).

Control Group: 45 aged 28-78 with various types of brain lesions accompanied by dementia but without Alzheimer's disease including:

- 15 with chronic cerebrovascular insufficiency of atherosclerotic genesis and moderate dementia;
- 12 with severe vascular dementia;
- 14 with atherosclerotic parkinsonism;
- 4 with Parkinson's disease.

Each patient underwent MRI, CT, SG, REG, MUGA.

Results: At AD different stages, changes in angioarchitectonics and microcirculation show themselves in:

- lack of expressed atherosclerotic lesions of intracranial vessels - 47 (100%) patients,
- reduction of capillary bed in the temporal and frontoparietal regions - 47 (100%),
- development of multiple arteriovenous shunts in the same areas - 47 (100%),
- corresponding early venous shunts - 47 (100%),
- abnormal development of venous trunks receiving blood from arteriovenous shunts - 42 (89.4%),
- venous congestion at frontal and parietal region border - 43 (91.5%),
- increased loop formation of intracranial arteries - 37 (78.7%).

Control group patients had no combination of such changes.

Conclusions: We named the vascular factor in AD "the discirculatory angiopathy of Alzheimer's type" (DAAT).