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Cognitive and Affective Disorders in Patients with Epilepsy

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Objectives. Conducted a comprehensive examination of 112 patients of both sexes, with an established diagnosis of epilepsy, seizure focus, duration of the disease not more than 10 years, who have cognitive and affective disorders.

Aims. In the research with the aim to study the cognitive and affective disorders in patients with epilepsy and to develop principles for correction and rehabilitation of patients.

Methods. Cognitive function in patients with epilepsy were evaluated according to the Mini-mental state examination scale (MMSE).

Results. We systematized affective disorder in patients by etiopathogenic factor: psychogenic, combined, medications (due to the influence of anticonvulsants) and nosogenic (provoked by the disease). The main types of clinical variants of non-psychotic affective disorders in patients with epilepsy in the interictal period were indicated: depressive disorders, affective reactions, dysphoria and obsessive-phobic disorders.

At the initial examination before the study in all patients cognitive disturbances were established (MMSE): $20,5 \pm 2,5$ point. These indicators of cognitive productivity can be classified as "mild dementia" (20-23 points).

An integrated approach consists of methods of pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy, and psychoeducational training. Patients received Lamotrigine (the traditional scheme was used), as well as complex psychotherapeutic methods of influence: rational psychotherapy, family psychotherapy, cognitive training, and psychoeducational sociotherapy programs.

Conclusions. The study demonstrated that this rehabilitation program based on the clinically differentiated approach is the main prerequisite for effective social and employment recovery of epilepsy patients with cognitive and affective disorders.