

MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

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ANXIETY-DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS AND CHRONIC HEART FAILURE: FEATURES IN ELDERLY AND SENILE PATIENTS

Relevance

Anxiety-depressive disorders (ADD) due to the high prevalence of chronic heart failure (CHF) in older age groups can significantly impact the course of the disease. Therefore the study of their severity in this category of patients is relevant.

The purpose of the study

To study the relationship between the severity of ADD and CHF in elderly and senile female patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study included 107 elderly and senile patients with CHF that developed due to coronary heart disease and arterial hypertension. The Hamilton scale (HAM-D) assessment was conducted to assess the impact of CHF on the social aspects of the patients' lives.

RESULTS

A higher proportion of ADD among patients was observed in the elderly group – 60.8%. In the elderly group, the prevalence of ADD was 55.2%. The ADD prevalence in patients with CHF in the study groups, depending on FC, showed that the higher prevalence of depression in FC II and III was in elderly patients. The analysis of the prevalence of ADD, depending on their severity, showed that there is a pronounced relationship between the degree of depression and CHF FC, which was determined in the age group of elderly patients, in whom the severity of ADD increased with an increase in FC. The results of the HAM-D questionnaire showed that severe depression was observed in a group of elderly and middle-aged patients.

Such figures are quite understandable in the middle-aged group because some of the patients in this group were non-disabled, and the development of CHF affected their routine activities, leading to a change in their usual lifestyle.

CONCLUSION

The presence of ADD in elderly and senile patients with CHF is one of the leading factors affecting FC and the course of the disease.