



EVALUATION OF COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION, FUNCTIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND DEPRESSION SEVERITY CHANGES DURING REHABILITATION IN PATIENTS AFTER CEREBRAL STROKE

Mankė Gintarė, Varžaitytė Lina

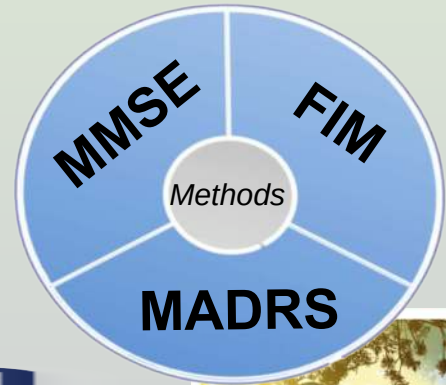
Hospital of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kauno Klinikos - Kaunas, Lithuania

Introduction.

Cognitive impairment and depression are frequent residual consequences of the stroke. They have a large impact on quality of life and long-term prognosis.

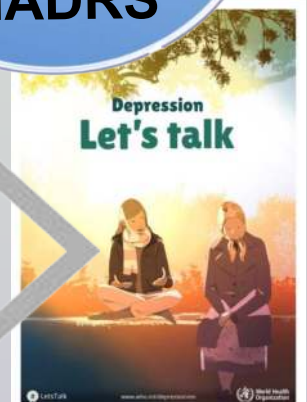
14

participants from Neurorehabilitation department in Hospital of LUHS Kauno Klinikos



Purpose. To estimate changes of cognitive dysfunction, functional independence and depression severity before and after rehabilitation in patients after stroke. The goals:

- 1) To estimate the changes of cognitive dysfunction and functional independency during rehabilitation process
- 2) To determine the severity of depression during rehabilitation
- 3) To determine the dependence of cognitive dysfunction on demographic data before rehabilitation
- 4) To estimate the influence of functional independence and depression severity on cognitive dysfunction before rehabilitation



R E S U L T S

Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)

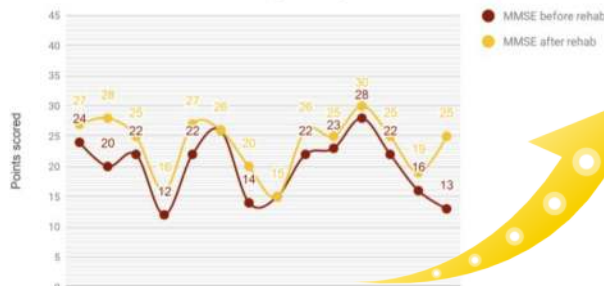


Figure 1 Participants (n=14)
Cognitive function after rehabilitation significantly got better but mild cognitive dysfunction remained. Female patients had more severe cognitive dysfunctions. Changes were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Kaunas, Lithuania, 2017.

Functional Independence Measure (FIM)

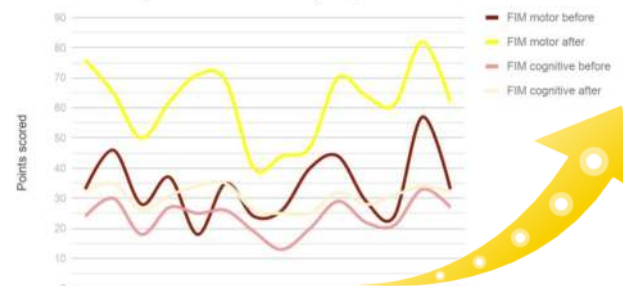


Figure 2 Participants (n=14)
Functional independence improved after rehabilitation and most patients needed supervision only. Changes were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Kaunas, Lithuania, 2017.

Conclusions

- 1) Cognitive function after rehabilitation got better but mild cognitive dysfunction remained. Functional independence improved after rehabilitation, most of the patients needed supervision only
- 2) Mild depression remained after rehabilitation but the score reduced significantly
- 3) Female patients had more severe cognitive dysfunctions
- 4) It was found out that functional independence and depression severity did not have influence to cognitive dysfunction before rehabilitation.

Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS)

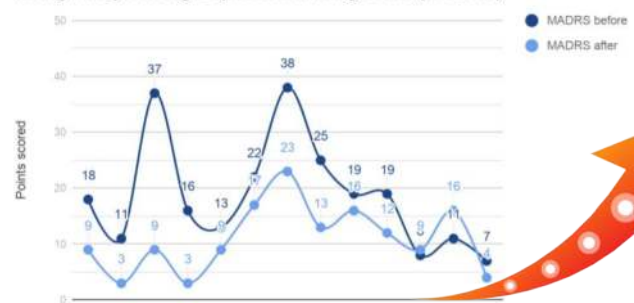


Figure 3 Participants (n=14)
Mild depression remained after rehabilitation but the score reduced significantly. Changes were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Kaunas, Lithuania, 2017.