

首页 | 杂志介绍 | 编委成员 | 投稿指南 | 订阅指南 | 过刊浏览 | 广告投放 | 论著模板 | 综述模板 | 帮助

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老年脑梗死患者急性期认知障碍及情绪障碍特征研究 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

摘要目的: 探讨老年脑梗死患者急性期认知障碍及情绪障碍特征。方法: 将符合研究标准的急性期脑梗死病例267例按照年龄分为老年组 (136例) 和非老年组 (131例), 运用简易智力状态试验 (MMSE) 评价患者的认知状况, 运用汉密顿焦虑量表 (HAMA) 对患者进行焦虑状态评估。结果: 老年组患者简易智力状态试验总分明显高于非老年组 ($P < 0.01$), 其中短期记忆、物体命名、言语复述、言语理解、言语表达、图形描画评分老年组高于非老年组 ($P < 0.05$)。老年组患者躯体焦虑评分高于非老年组 ($P < 0.05$), 其中胃肠道症状和泌尿生殖系统症状老年组评分高于非老年组 ($P < 0.05, 0.01$)。结论: 老年急性脑梗死患者认知障碍明显, 焦虑状况以躯体焦虑为主。

关键词: [老年](#) [脑梗死](#) [认知障碍](#) [情绪障碍](#)

Characteristics of cognitive disorder and emotional disorder in old patients with acute cerebral infarction [Download Fulltext](#)

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

Abstract Objective: To explore the characteristics of cognitive disorder and emotional disorder in old patients with acute cerebral infarction. Method: A total of 267 patients with acute cerebral infarction were enrolled and divided into old-age group (136 cases) and non-old-age (131 cases) group. The cognitive function was evaluated with mini mental state examination (MMSE), and anxiety state was evaluated with Hamilton rating scale for anxiety (HAMA). Result: The MMSE overall scores in old-age group were obviously higher than that in non-old-age group ($P < 0.01$). The scores of short-term memory, denomination, speech repeat, speech comprehension, verbalization, delineation in old-age group were obviously higher than those in non-old-age group ($P < 0.05$). Somatic anxiety scores were higher in old-age group ($P < 0.05$). In the factors of HAMA somatic anxiety, the old-age group had higher scores in gastrointestinal symptoms and genitourinary system symptoms ($P < 0.05, P < 0.01$). Conclusion: The old patients with cerebral infarction in acute phase have more obvious cognitive disorder and more severe somatic anxiety, which may be closely related to the physiological and psychological characteristics of old patients.

Keywords: [old age](#) [cerebral infarction](#) [cognitive disorder](#) [emotional disorder](#)

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