

COGNITIVE DISORDERS IN PATIENTS ALCOHOLISM

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Introduction: Due to the relatively rapid development of the disease, the young age of onset of the disease, resistance to therapy, as well as its fairly widespread prevalence, the treatment of alcoholism is an important and urgent problem in narcology [1, 3]. According to our own observations, alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence in young people are the basis [2].

Keywords: alcohol dependence, cognitive impairment, treatment, psychological testing.

The purpose of the study: to study emotional, personal and cognitive impairments in patients with alcohol dependence.

Materials and methods of research. To solve the tasks set, 100 alcoholism patients aged 24 and over were examined, treated and followed up with catamnestic observation up to 38 years old. The experimental group consisted of 80 patients – 50 men and 30 women. The study was conducted on the basis of the City Narcological Dispensary in Andijan. The control group included 80 people (45 men and 35 women, average age 26.8 ± 0.7 years), during the study, representatives of this group were characterized as practically healthy, based on the fact that they had no somatic and mental disorders, they were not registered in narcological and psychiatric dispensaries. The main research methods in the work were: clinical and psychopathological, sociometric - assessment of the severity and dynamics of socio-labor and family-household maladjustment, experimental psychological.

Psychological testing is performed by a psychologist using the following tests: The MMPI test (a variant of the mini-mult psychological questionnaire test, which is an abbreviated form) to study the personality traits of the subjects; The biographical questionnaire is a development of German psychologists to study the biography, family situation and personality of the subjects.

The results of the study. Of the men surveyed, 22.9% with alcohol dependence and 25.7% of healthy men served in the army. At the time of the survey, 38.6% with alcohol dependence and 58.6% of healthy people had a permanent job. By marital status, the groups are dominated by unmarried people, only 20% of patients with alcohol dependence and 32.9% of healthy people have their own family. 13 drug addicts (18.6%) and 20 control subjects (28.6%) have children. The correlation analysis showed that there is a relationship between the characteristics revealed by the 9mA hypomania scale "MMPI" and the characteristics of the ZNu hysteria scales "MMPI" ($g=0.318$, $p<0.01$). This confirms the inherent qualities of this group: high personal activity, sociability, optimism in combined with the instability of emotions, demonstrativeness. The value of the 4Pd "MMPI" psychopathy scale in this group is interrelated with the parameters "Social status" (BIV) ($g=0.304$, $p<0.05$), which indicates the difficulty of social adaptation. The value of the schizoidness scale 8Sc (individualism) "MMPI" in representatives of the experimental group is closely related to the psychasthenia scale 7Pt "MMPI" ($g=0.758$, $p<0.001$), according to L.N.Sobchik (2001) this reveals internal tension, nervousness, a tendency to endless, often fruitless,

thinking about any problems, a chronic feeling of mental discomfort, insecurity and guilt complex. Also, the value of the 8Sc schizoid scale is manifested in the fact that the subjects feel tired most of the time ($g=0.422$, $p<0.001$), they often have a feeling of loneliness ($g=0.394$, $p<0.01$), and they are quite often immersed in their own problems ($g=0.387$, $p<0.05$). The MMPI profile of patients with alcohol dependence in men is distinguished by peaks on the scale of psychopathy 4P (1 (66.1 ± 2.8)) and hypomania 9mA (64.9 ± 2.3), as well as some increase in the scales of schizoidness 88c (individualism) (62.9 ± 2.3), paranoia 6Pa (mental rigidity) (62.3 ± 2.2) and

depression 2B (pessimism) (60.9 ± 2.6). In men of the control group, the indicators were significantly higher: "Lie scale B" "MMPI" ($p < 0.001$), "Extraversion" (B1U) ($p < 0.001$), "Displacement" (LSI) ($p < 0.01$), and in women - "Paranoia 6Pa" "MMPI" ($p < 0.001$), "The Power of Self" (BIV) ($p < 0.001$), "Neuroticism" (VIV) ($p < 0.001$). This suggests that men are more likely than women to deny the presence of weaknesses in their behavior. They (men) are mostly more impulsive and socially active than women, they are characterized by the desire to dominate, to have power. This is confirmed by correlational relationships: the L "MMPI" scale with the presence of problems with the law in men ($g = 0.351$, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions. Men with alcohol dependence are more characterized by: emotional instability, excitability, hostility to the world, displacement of painful experiences, ignoring manifestations of negative behavior and symptoms of drug addiction, demonstrativeness. Women with alcohol dependence show signs of mental rigidity, disregard for social norms and values, conflict, impulsivity. Deformation the psychological characteristics of women under the influence of alcohol

occur according to the masculine type, and the personality of men in relation to a number of features changes towards an increase in feminine traits.

Literature:

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