

ANALYSIS AND CORRECTION OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME AND POSTINFARCTION CARDIOSCLEROSIS

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ABSTRACT:

To conduct a comparative analysis of the severity of depression and the level of anxiety in patients with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and coronary artery disease postinfarction cardiosclerosis (PIKS) and their correction with sulpiride.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the study: to conduct a comparative analysis of the severity of depression and the level of anxiety in patients with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and coronary artery disease postinfarction cardiosclerosis (PIKS) and their correction with sulpiride .

METHODS

The study was conducted in 45 patients with PICS aged 45 to 55 years (mean age 50.6 ± 0.8 years) and 30 patients with IBS with pain variant and hypomotor dyskinesia in the age category from 22 to 45 years. The study did not include patients with other complications of acute myocardial infarction. The psychosomatic status of patients was assessed using a standardized psychosomatic scale such as the HADS (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale). The patients were divided into 2 subgroups. Group 1 received standard therapy for the underlying disease, and group 2 received combination therapy with the inclusion of sulpiride (prosulpin). The drug was prescribed for 1 month at a dose of 100 mg 1 time per day.

RESULTS

In the study of the mental status in patients with coronary artery disease PICS, affective disorders of varying severity were found. The initial level of depression according to the HADS questionnaire was 7-10 points in the subgroups (subclinically expressed depression), the level of anxiety exceeded 16 points - clinically expressed. On the background of prosulpin therapy, the degree of reduction of depression was 5-8 points, showing mild depression, the level of anxiety decreased

to 6 points according to HADS in the absence of anxiety symptoms. Also, in the study of patients with IBS pain syndrome, affective disorders of varying severity were found: the initial level of depression was 11-10 points, the level of anxiety exceeded 15 points. After therapy with proslupin, the degree of depression reduction was 6-8 points, and the level of anxiety decreased to 5 points.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, in patients with coronary artery disease PICS and with IBS pain syndrome, affective mental status disorders were equally noted. The appointment of the drug proslupin as part of the combination therapy of the underlying disease in both groups causes an effect by the end of the 4th week, which increases the effectiveness of treatment and is recommended for use in practical healthcare.

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