

Correlation between neurosis and psychosis with different types of dementia

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INTRODUCTION: With increasing the number of people in the world, the number of patients suffering from dementia is increasing and that becomes a big problem. According with Alzheimer's Society there are different types of dementia, with Alzheimer's disease as the most common type.

AIM: The aim of this study is to see if there is some connection between dementia and neurosis and psychosis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A total of 35 patients (mean age: 63,51 ±6.64; 42,86% male, 57,14% female) with dementia were examined for neuropsychiatric symptoms with CMAI (Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory) and NPI (Neuropsychiatric Inventory). Patients were examined with MMSE (The Mini Mental Status Examination) for confirming and to determine the level of dementia.

The results were analyzed descriptively and using Pearson correlation coefficient in IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0.

RESULTS: 48,57% of the patients had mild type, 42,86% had moderate type and 8,57% were with severe type of dementia according to MMSE (mean MMSE: 18,46±5,18). With the NPI 34,29% from the patients had neuropsychiatric symptoms that match to the mild behavioural disturbance, 37,14% with moderate behavioural disturbance and 28,57% matched to severe bahavioral disturbance. Correlation between MMSE score and NPI score was low ($r = -0,213$).

All the patients were evaluated with the Cohen-Mansfield Agitationg Inventory and the data was analysed with factor 3 analysis, where physically nonaggressive behaviour (21 reported) and verbally agitated behaviour (23 reported) were most often reported (12 patients with both), patients with aggressive behaviour were rare (7 reported), 7 patients had no symptoms for agitated behaviour. 5 patients had symptoms for all three types of agitated behaviour.

CONCLUSION: Neuropsychiatric symptoms are present at every level of dementia, but there is no correlation with them. For more accurate results there is need for analysis on bigger group of patients.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, neurosis, psychosis.

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