



COGNITIVE DISORDERS BASED ON GENDER CHARACTERISTICS IN YOUNG PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM

Rakhimbayeva Gulnora Sattarovna

Doctor of Medical Sciences Professor

Head of the Department of Neurology of the Tashkent Medical Academy,

Kamalova Nigora Laziz qizi

Assistant of the Department Neurology, Andijan State Medical Institute

Sotvoldiev Maxammadjon Muxiddin o'g'li

Assistant of the Department Neurology, Andijan State Medical Institute

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, 6]. According to our own observations, alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence in young people are significantly based on obvious psychological and neurological problems. In addition, premorbid borderline mental disorders in women who drink are detected twice as often (60-70%) than in men who drink (30%).

Key words: cognitive disorders, mental disorders, young age, alcoholism.

Today, alcoholism is both a medical and a social problem that affects all spheres of human life. According to the World Health Organization, 5.9% of the world's population dies from alcoholism [2]. According to recent data, the incidence of alcoholism among young people has been increasing in recent years [5]. Even short-term alcohol consumption causes irreversible organic changes in the brain, which are clinically manifested in the form of various disorders [3, 4, 6]. It was found, that this is a characteristic feature of permanent mental impairment in patients with alcoholism. Alcohol addiction leads to various brain diseases. This leads to various cognitive impairments [4, 7]. Neuropsychological research methods, along with modern clinical and instrumental methods, play a special role in the identification of cognitive disorders in patients with alcoholism. They make it possible to detect not only focal diseases at different stages of the disease, but also structural and functional changes in the brain (Mini-Mental State Examination – MMSE), widely used as a conventional method [1]. Early diagnosis of cognitive impairment in It is important for patients with alcoholism both from a theoretical and practical point of view, since treatment and prevention measures are most effective at this stage.

The purpose of the study: to study emotional, personal and cognitive disorders in young people with alcohol dependence.

Materials and methods of research. To solve these tasks, 160 alcoholism patients aged 24 to 44 years were examined, treated and followed up with catamnestic observation. The experimental group consisted of 80 patients – 50 men and 30 women. The study was conducted on the basis of the Regional Narcological Dispensary in Andijan. The control group included 80 people (45 men and 35 women, average age 30.8 ± 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 neurological, psychometric scales for assessing cognitive functions (Mini-Mental State Examination – MMSE), sociometric – assessment of the severity and dynamics of socio-labor and family-household maladjustment,

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

The results of the study. MMSE (Mini-Mental State) examination Examination) revealed patients with impaired understanding of time and space, willpower, memory, attention deficit, changes in reading, writing, drawing and repetition of sentences. It was found that half of the examined patients had moderate dementia, 13% had mild dementia, 26% had no pre-dementia, and 13% had no cognitive impairment. These figures are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Prevalence of cognitive impairment on the MMSE scale

№	MMSE Scale (Mini-Mental State Examination)	abs	%
1	No cognitive impairment (score 28-30)	10	13
2	Pre-dementia status (score 24-27)	21	26
3	Mild dementia (score 20-23)	10	13
4	Moderate dementia (score 11-19)	39	48
5	Severe dementia (0-10 points)	-	-

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. Correlation analysis has shown that there is a relationship between the characteristics identified the scale of hypomania 9mA "MMPI", and the characteristics of the scales of hysteria ZNu "MMPI" ($g=0.318$, $p<0.01$). This confirms the inherent qualities of the given group: high personal activity, sociability, optimism combined with 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 schizoid scale 8Sc (individualism) "MMPI" in representatives of the experimental. The group is closely related to the 7Pt "MMPI" psychasthenia scale ($g=0.758$, $p<0.001$), 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 a 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 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 8Sc (individualism) (62.9 ± 2.3), paranoia 6Pa (mental rigidity) (62.3 ± 2.2) and depression 2B (pessimism) (60.9 ± 2.6). Men in the control group had significantly higher indicators: "Lie scale B" "MMPI" ($p<0.001$), "Extraversion" (BIU) ($p<0.001$), "Displacement" (LSI) ($p<0.01$), and women - "Paranoia 6Pa" "MMPI" ($p<0.001$), "Strength 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.

1. The data obtained showed that patients with alcoholism had brain dysfunctions. This manifested itself in the form of a violation of higher mental functions, which was investigated using high neuropsychological tests. The use of neuropsychological diagnostic measurements in drug treatment practice makes it possible not only to determine cognitive disorders and the degree of their violation, but also to localize pathological disorders in the brain.

2. 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. The deformation of the psychological characteristics of women under the influence of alcohol occurs according to the masculine type, and the personality of men in relation to a number of features changes in the direction of increasing feminine traits.

Literature:

1. Andrianova E.D., Damulin I.V., Sivolap Yu.P. Cognitive disorders in alcoholism // *Narcology*, 2013. Vol. 12. No. 6. pp. 79-85.
2. Gruzeva T.S., Dufinets V.A., Zakolyevich V.B. Harmful alcohol consumption: prevention, trends, health burden, reduction strategy // *Wiadomosci Lekarskie* (Warsaw, Poland: 1960), 2016. Vol. 69. No. 2. Pt 2. pp. 183-189.
3. Ochilov U.U., Turaev B.T., Zhumageldiev N.N. Features of the formation and course of alcoholism in persons with character accentuations and personal disorders // *Bulletin of Science and Education*, 2020. No. 10-4 (88). pp. 101-103.
4. Bernardin F., Maheut-Bosser A., Paille F. Cognitive impairment of alcohol-dependent subjects // *La Revue du praticien*, 2014. Vol. 64. No. 4. pp. 462-465.
5. Carrus G. et al. Group membership and adolescents' alcohol intake: The role of drinking motives // *Journal of studies on alcohol and drugs*, 2016. Vol. 77. No. 1. pp. 143-149.
6. Perry C.J. Cognitive decline and recovery in alcohol abuse // *Journal of molecular neuroscience*, 2016. Vol. 60. No. 3. pp. 383-389.
7. Sanvicente-Vieira B. et al. Theory of mind in substance users: a systematic minireview // *Substance use & misuse*, 2017. Vol. 52. No. 1. pp. 127-133.
8. Rakhimbayeva Gulnora Sattarovna, Kamalova Nigora Lazizovna "FEATURES OF THE COGNITIVE SPHERE IN PERSONS WITH ALCOHOL ABUSE DEPENDENCE" *Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*. Volume: 11, Issue 02, Fev-2024.
<http://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/article/view/1039>