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DIAGNOSTICS OF SENSORY ATAXIA IN PATIENTS WITH SENSORY PREDOMINANT CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY

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Motor disturbances and coordination disorders take a predominant place among the causes of restriction of patients' vital activity. Chronic peripheral polyneuropathies, including sensory predominant chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (SP-CIDP). A leading symptom of motor SP-CIDP disorders is sensory ataxia, which is displayed by instability strengthening at eyes close position. Due to various sensitive systems (vestibular, proprioceptive and visual) brain receives the information about the process deviation from the vertical. Stabilometry is the most exact method, allowing making an assessment of body balance, to investigate quality of balance function, to study the contribution of various systems to maintenance of vertical position: vestibular mechanisms of deduction of balance and motor activity, function of proprioceptive system, visual evaluator and other systems of organism expressly or by implication influencing on postural reaction.

Research Aim: To estimate expressiveness of sensory ataxia in patients with sensory predominant chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy in two regions of the Russian Federation: Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and Krasnoyarsk region.

Materials and Methods: A group of healthy volunteers (24 people, median age 33 [23.5; 47] years) and patients with SP-CIDP from Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (42 people, median age 43 [30; 48] years) and Krasnoyarsk region (87 people, median age 28 [22; 35] years). Diagnostics methods: Neurological examination and stabilometry had been conducted in all patients.

Results: The results of stabilometry in patients with SP-CIDP have revealed area expansion of pressure centre in phases "eyes open" and "eyes close" with deflection the pressure center forward by anteropulsion type among patients with SP-CIDP from Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Also in the Yakut group has been noted to have severer clinical course in comparison with inhabitants of Krasnoyarsk region.

Conclusion: The method of computer stabilometry allows estimating objectively presence and degree of manifestation of sensitive ataxia in patients with SP-CIDP.

Biography

Tatiana Egorovna Popova is a neurologist and professor in the Department of neurology and psychiatry at the North-Eastern Federal University in Yakutsk. Scientific interest is devoted to the study of demyelinating diseases, epilepsy, neurodegenerative diseases. Tatyana Popova has made a significant contribution to the improvement of the diagnosis of sensory predominant chronic polyneuropathy on an outpatient care setting.

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