

DEAR COLLEAGUES!

This issue of the journal delves into different facets of neurogeriatrics. It is a well-established fact that neurological problems affect over 70% of older and oldest-old individuals. One of the most common problems in neurogeriatrics is cognitive and emotional disorders.

In the original studies section, you will find data on the role of vitamin D in depression, which were obtained in a cohort study of centenarians from the central region of Russia.

Several original studies have been conducted on cognitive disorders, including data on the diagnostic value of a Mini-Cog test for patients with chronic heart failure aged 65 and over. The results of validation of the Russian version of the GPCOG questionnaire are also presented.

The prevalence of cognitive disorders and type 2 diabetes mellitus tends to increase as the population ages. At the same time, a major concern for patients with cognitive impairment lies in the onset of hypoglycemia, a subject addressed in the literature review.

Alzheimer's disease is the leading cause of severe cognitive impairment (dementia) among older and oldest-old individuals. This journal issue sheds the light on methods for timely detection and treatment of Alzheimer's.

Additionally, various deficiencies are frequently observed in older patients. In particular, a deficiency of vitamin B12 has been identified as playing a significant role in the development of neurological conditions. This review highlights the main symptoms associated with vitamin B12 deficiencies and proposes a treatment regimen for their correction.

Due to the high prevalence of vascular risk factors in older population, medical practitioners often encounter cases of vascular brain damage. This condition often contributes to cognitive impairment. In this issue, you will learn about how to interpret MRI data and optimize pharmacotherapy for patients with vascular brain damage.

In addition, a novel approach to stratifying the risk of coronary artery bypass surgery in older patients based on functional status indicators is presented in a separate article of the issue.

We continue to provide our readership with relevant and useful information and insights into various clinical aspects of managing older patients. The content of this journal issue is intended to be of interest not only for geriatricians and neurologists but also for therapists, cardiologists, endocrinologists, and other healthcare professionals.

Yours faithfully,
Olga Tkacheva