

# EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IGNORESECURITY IN THE TREATMENT OF NEUROLOGICAL CHANGES IN ISCHEMIC STROKE

I.T. Tuhtaev<sup>1</sup>

D. T. Khodjaeva<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Bukhara state medical Institute

**Abstract:** *According to who data, the average life expectancy of people in civilized countries is increasing, as a result of which the percentage of elderly and senile people in the population structure is increasing.*

**Keywords:** *hyperperfusion, discirculation, neurovascular diseases, venous discirculation.*

## 1. Introduction

Against this background, a significant increase in neurovascular diseases has recently been noted (Kolesnichenko I. P., Brezhnev S. A., 2000; Gusev E. I., 2003, Zhulev N. M., et al., 2002). With each subsequent decade, the number of patients with cerebrovascular diseases increases by 2 times, including those with acute cerebral circulatory disorders (ONCC). ONCC is the most common form of vascular diseases of the brain, often leading to disability and death (Gerasimova M. M. et al., 2000; Makarov a Yu., 2002; Korobov M. V., Pommikov V. G, 2002), especially in the elderly and senile. Calculations based on register data show that more than 400,000 strokes occur annually in Russia, with a mortality rate of up to 35%. over the past 10 years, the Incidence in St. Petersburg has increased from 380 to 530 per 100,000 population per year. The frequency of strokes in Saint Petersburg in 2000 was more than 5 people per 1 thousand population per year (Zhulev N. M. et al., 2002). Therefore, vascular diseases of the brain have been and remain one of the main problems of modern angioneurology in older age groups (Bakharev A V. and co-author. 2000; Zinnatullina e S., Takhavieva f V., 2000; Caste M, 2003; Skvortsova V. I., 2003). In recent years, the problem of diagnosis and preventive treatment of cerebrovascular diseases has become increasingly relevant. Stroke is the most common cause of permanent disability (E. I. Gusev, 2007). The leading role in the diagnosis and prognosis of stroke, as well as the choice of further treatment and rehabilitation tactics is assigned to non-invasive ultrasound research methods, which make it possible to assess the parameters of cerebral hemodynamics. (I. D. Stulin, 2006).

## 2. Materials and Methods

More than forty years of experience in the use of reflexology in our country and in the CIS countries has convincingly shown its capabilities in the treatment and rehabilitation of neurological patients. During this period, many regularities and mechanisms of action of acupuncture therapy (IRT) were revealed (Vogralik VG, Vogralshs MV, 1988; Ignatov Yu. D. et al., 1990; Bogdanov N. N., 2000; Kachan A. T, 2002). We have not found any guidelines for the use of IRT in the elderly, and even more so in old age. Works on the use of IRT in the acute period of cerebral circulation disorders are isolated (Gorokhovskaya V. S., 1980; Godovanik O. O., 1997; Falev A. I. et al., 2000). Given the above, the identification of the possibilities of using acupuncture methods, along with other methods of treatment in the elderly and senile in the acute period of cerebral circulatory disorders, becomes relevant both from a practical and economic point of view. In recent years, the problem of diagnosis and prevention of cerebrovascular diseases has become increasingly relevant. Stroke is the most common cause of permanent disability (E. I. Gusev, 2007). The leading role in the diagnosis and prognosis of stroke, as well as the choice of further treatment and rehabilitation tactics, is assigned to non-invasive ultrasound methods that allow us to assess the parameters of cerebral hemodynamics (I. D. Stulin, 2006). More than forty years of experience in the use of reflexology in our country and in the CIS countries has convincingly shown its capabilities in the treatment and rehabilitation of neurological patients. During this period, many regularities and mechanisms of action of acupuncture therapy (IRT) were revealed (Vogralik VG, Vogralshs MV, 1988; Ignatov Yu. D. et al., 1990; Bogdanov N. N., 2000; Kachan A. T, 2002). We have not found any guidelines for the use of IRT in the elderly, and even more so in old age. Works on the use of IRT in the acute period of cerebral circulation disorders are isolated (Gorokhovskaya V. S., 1980; Godovanik O. O., 1997; Falev A. I. et al., 2000). Given the above, the identification of the possibilities of using acupuncture methods, along with other methods of treatment in the elderly and senile in the acute period of cerebral circulatory disorders, becomes relevant both from a practical and economic point of view. Intensive care, early rehabilitation and prevention of complications, search for new approaches to treatment will reduce the mortality and disability of patients with this type of pathology.

Carotid endarterectomy is the most significant measure for the prevention of ischemic stroke caused by occlusive damage to the carotid arteries (A. B. Pokrovsky, 2001). However, the risk of perioperative cerebrovascular complications, ranging from 1.6% to 24%, imposes increased requirements for determining indications for surgical treatment. Complications include ischemic disorders (71%): cerebral embolism, circulatory ischemia with compression of the common carotid artery; and hemorrhagic hyperperfusion damage and the phenomenon of brain edema on the background of cerebral venous discirculation (29%). Up to 60% of complications occur during the intraoperative period (M. Spenser, 1999). The degree of preservation of the compensatory capabilities of the cerebral blood flow has a great influence on the

outcome and even on the very possibility of performing surgical treatment (De Bekay, 1996). The ability of brain tissue to tolerate ischemia associated with carotid artery compression during surgery depends on the state of the cerebral hemodynamic reserve. During preoperative preparation, the patient is treated with drugs that improve microcirculation and brain metabolism (E. B. Kuperberg, 1997). However, these measures do not always increase the brain's tolerance to hypoxia to a sufficient extent, which is characterized by low tolerance of the common carotid artery compression test - the Matas test. Currently, the possibilities of correcting the cerebral hemodynamic reserve using acupuncture have not been sufficiently studied, and indications for its use as part of preoperative preparation in angiosurgery have not been developed.

### 3. Purpose of research

Improving the quality of treatment of patients with stenotic lesions of the brachiocephalic arteries by increasing the tolerance of cerebral hypoxia using acupuncture in preparation for carotid endarterectomy.

### 4. Results of our own research

The features of etiopathogenesis of ischemic stroke in elderly and senile individuals include a weakening of the regulatory effect of the nervous system, which leads to a restriction of the adaptive capabilities of the body, Inertia of vascular reactivity, leading to structural and functional changes, affecting cerebral hemodynamics, changes in physical and chemical indicators of homeostasis, deterioration of hemocoagulation and rheological properties of blood, the presence of formed systemic lesions, the problem of finding ways to reduce the drug load And, if possible, replace drugs with adequate therapeutic methods of exposure without reducing the effectiveness of treatment in elderly and senile patients comes to the fore. One of the possible solutions to this problem may be the additional use of reflexotherapy (acupuncture) methods in the conventional therapy of patients with ischemic stroke in the elderly and senile age. Reflexotherapy methods contribute to the normalization of the cardiovascular system (Kapustin a V et al., 1984; Chuvilskaya L M 1997, Shestarov And Ya., 1997) and, most importantly, brain hemodynamics (Alekseev V, Dmitriev V K, 1984; Leonova M V et al., 1990, Runova A A et al., 1997) Acupuncture has a beneficial effect on the functioning of the kidneys and bladder (Vyskrebensov E. A, 1976; Grossu G S et al., 1984; Kamenetskaya V K , Leontieva ML, 1984; Kirgizov Yu.a. et al., 1984). Under the influence of acupuncture, the activity of blood enzymes changes, as well as the function of the clotting and anti-clotting system, which is confirmed by objective examination methods (Fomberpgein K B, Malikova s F, 1972).

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