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несших ишемический инсульт, наблюдались парциальные в 13(46,4%), генерализованные в 7(25%), вторично-генерализованные приступы в 8(28,5%) случаях. В группе пациентов, перенесших ТИА, в основном диагностировались парциальные приступы 8(72,7%). Данные ЭЭГ рассматривались с позиций пароксизмальной и фоновой активности и были зарегистрированы во всех основных исследуемых группах больных. В группе больных, перенесших геморрагический инсульт, регистрировалась эпилептиформная (пиковая и/или пик - волновая) активность в 9(21,4%) случаях, генерализованный характер эпилептиформной активности в 22(52,3%) и фокальный характер эпилептиформной активности наблюдалось в 11(26,1%) случаев.

При изучении локализации очага у пациентов с постинсультной эпилепсией преобладали лобная 21(38,2%) и височная 15(30,8%) локализации. Темено-затылочная локали-

зация наблюдалась в 10(12,3%); теменная в 8(9,8%) и лобно-височная в 7(8,6%) случаях. Выявлена корреляционная взаимосвязь между локализацией инсульта в лобной доле с развитием простых парциальных припадков ($r=0,7813$ $P<0,001$)

Выводы.

Комплексное применение нейровизуализации МРТ /МСКТ головного мозга с электроэнцефалографией позволяет на ранних этапах диагностировать эпилептические очаги, обусловленные структурными изменениями мозга при церебро – васкулярных заболеваниях.. В свою очередь это помогает для каждого больного создать индивидуальный персонализированный протокол лечения, что способствует снижению частоты судорожных приступов и, соответственно, риск инвалидизации.

IMPACT OF STATIC AND DYNAMIC RISK FACTORS ON COGNITIVE ABILITY IN PATIENTS WITH DRUG RESISTANT EPILEPSY

Sultonova D.A., Azizova R.B.

Tashkent medical academy

The purpose.

To investigate the impact of different types of epilepsy on the cognitive abilities of patients with temporal lobe epilepsy and hippocampal sclerosis.

Materials and methods.

A total of 32 patients with various forms of epilepsy were examined at the neurology department of TMA. Among them, 18(42.85%) were males and 24(57.15%) were females. The mean age of the patients was 37 ± 2.18 years. After performing several diagnostic methods including MRI, video EEG monitoring, we divided all patients into several groups according to classification type of seizures and time of seizure onset. Then we gave patients two cognitive assessment tools-MoCA and HADS scales-to evaluate their cognitive performance.

Results and discussions.

Focal seizures were diagnosed in 18 patients. Two patients experienced seizures after the removal of a brain tumour from the left parieto-temporal lobe. Temporal lobe epilepsy was

diagnosed in nine patients, six of whom had left or right-sided hippocampal sclerosis. Frontal lobe epilepsy was diagnosed in seven patients. Fourteen patients had a history of seizures from childhood, while seizures started during juvenile age in eight patients. The mean duration of the disease in other patients was 6 ± 2.1 . Analysis of MoCA scale findings indicates that individuals with temporal lobe epilepsy and hippocampal sclerosis did not exhibit a lower total score (mean= 25 ± 1.22) in comparison to other forms of epilepsy. Nevertheless, cognitive deficiencies, especially in memory and executive function domains, are frequently observed in individuals with TLE and HS.

Conclusions.

In conclusion, further investigation of cognitive impairments may be necessary for individuals with TLE and HS. The temporal lobes play a critical role in memory formation and retrieval, as well as executive functions like planning, problem-solving, and cognitive flexibility. Their involvement, particularly that of the hippocampus, leads to the disturbance of these cognitive processes' normal functioning.

COGNITIVE DISORDERS IN POST-TRAUMATIC EPILEPSY

Khudayberganov N.Y., Jabbarov M.T.

Urgench branch of the Tashkent medical academy

The purpose.

Study the features of cognitive impairment in patients with post-traumatic epilepsy.

Material and research methods.

To solve this problem, 38 patients were under our supervision, including 20 (53.0%) patients with post-traumatic epilepsy, 18 (47.0%) patients with genuine epilepsy. All patients with post-traumatic epilepsy had a history of traumatic brain injury and were hospitalized at the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery of the Khorezm Regional Multidisciplinary Medical Center. To exclude age-related cognitive disorders, only middle-aged patients were included in the study, the average age was 41.5 ± 4.2 years. The research methods included clinical, neurological, neuropsychological methods: MMSE test and determination of the properties of attention according to the Schulte tables with Gorbov's modification, a test for memorizing 10 words.

chological methods: MMSE test and determination of the properties of attention according to the Schulte tables with Gorbov's modification, a test for memorizing 10 words.

Results and discussions.

At the study of the results of clinical-neurological, psychodiagnostic research methods in patients revealed the following disorders of the cognitive sphere. When testing patients according to the MMSE test, it was shown that the scores of cognitive impairments in post-traumatic epilepsy (20.2 points) and genuine epilepsy (22.1 points) did not differ significantly from each other. In the analysis of mnemonic disorders in patients of the studied groups revealed the predominance of involuntary memory disorders (68.2%).

When analyzing the results of the study on the test for memorization of 10 words, violations were revealed, both in direct memorization and changes in long-term memory. Thus, in the main group and patients with epilepsy, there was a significantly lower number of reproducible words immediately after memorization of words (4.6 ± 0.2 and 4.8 ± 0.3 , respectively) and after 10 minutes (2.8 ± 0.24 and 3.2 ± 0.31 words). After 20 minutes, patients with post-traumatic epilepsy reproduced significantly fewer words (2.4 ± 0.3) compared to patients with epilepsy (2.8 ± 0.3). As the degree of memory deficit increased, a significant decrease in the number of reproduced words was

noted. In second place in terms of frequency of occurrence were disorders of concentration when performing the task to read the word backwards (MMSE test), as well as when counting in the mind, which were 2.5 times more common in patients of the main group.

Conclusions.

Thus, in the neuropsychological picture of patients with post-traumatic epilepsy, severe and moderate cognitive impairments predominate. The most common disorders are memory and concentration disorders.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 INFECTION ON THE CLINIC OF EPILEPSY

Khalimova Kh., Rashidova N., Ilkhomova S.

Tashkent medical academy

The purpose.

COVID-19 has impact on the seizure of patients with epilepsy due to the high temperature and the rapid progress of the inflammatory process, and the recovery period after the attack. This provides requirement special attention to treatment.

Material and methods. The examination was carried out in 95 patients. 55 patients with Covid and 40 patients with epilepsy without Covid. 23 of them are men and 32 are women. The average age was $28 \text{ years} \pm 5$. Out of the total number, 43 patients had major attack, (60%) 12 patients had minor seizure. (21,8%)

Results and discussions.

95 patients were previously under control with epilepsy and received anti-epileptic treatment. They were observed to be infected with coronavirus disease and 39 patients had worsening of generalized seizures after diagnosis and 4 patients had

increased acute inflammatory symptoms and status epilepticus and were admitted to the intensive care unit. Initially in 7 of 12 patients, the seizures became generalized seizures, and in 5 patients, the number and appearance of seizures was not affected. The results were summarized based on the patients' PSR examinations, anamnestic complaints and EEG examination. In 46 of our patients, EEG sharp delta waves increased, and in 7 patients, EEG symptoms remained almost unchanged.

Conclusions.

Based on a short examination, we should conclude that 83,3% of patients with COVID-19 had an increase in epileptic seizures and a deterioration in the quality of life, it was found that frequency of seizures were not affected of the the rest of 16,36% of patients.

POST-STROKE EPILEPTIC SEIZURES

Khalimova Kh., Rashidova N., Ilkhomova S.

Tashkent medical academy

The purpose.

To study characteristics post-stroke epileptic seizures in patients.

Material and methods.

The examination was monitored in 15 patients post-stroke epilepsy. 9 of them are men and 6 are women. The average age was 38 years. Out of the total number, 10 patients subarachnoid hemorrhage, 5 patients experienced ischemic stroke.

Results and discussions.

In the 15 patients monitored did not previously have epileptic attacks before. In all patients, an epileptic attack was observed on the first day after the stroke and anticonvulsant treatment

was given. EEG monitoring found high rhythms in 11 out of 15 patients, in 4 patients experienced epileptic seizure however it was not founded high rythms in EEG. During the observation, 45st day of observation 10 out of 15 patients were found to have reduced attacks, and the amount of anticonvulsant treatment was reduced. In 5 patients, acute rhythms remained in EEG, and the anticonvulsant treatment stayed unchanged.

Conclusions.

Based on the examination, we should conclude that in 67% of patients, epileptic attacks after stroke decreased by anticonvulsant treatment, and 33% of patients had epileptic attacks unchanged. This result included 6 month observation.

