

# DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SEIZURE DISEASE (EPILEPSY) AND ITS MODERN SOLUTION?

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**Annatatsiya** This article describes the symptoms of seizures (epilepsy) and the extent to which they occur in people with various diseases, as well as modern measures for their treatment.

**Keywords:** seizure, seizure, cerebral, chronic, trauma, stress, Charles Newto

## INTRODUCTION

Diabetes, cancer, and heart disease have been prevalent in developing countries in recent years. Among them, epilepsy, namely seizures, is especially common. It is not difficult to cure this disease, doctors say. Most people with epilepsy live in poor and temperate countries. The same topic was covered in an article published in the medical journal "Lancet". The author is Charles Newton, a spiritualist scientist, Professor at the University of Oxford. He studied seizures in Kenya and Tanzania. "Epilepsy is such a disease in which the brain releases more neural and electronic charges than it needs, as a result of which a person experiences abnormal movement, sensations and even fainting," says the scientist. Seizures do not choose age and gender. It can occur equally in all ages and in both males and females. "Can be passed from parent to child. There are other hereditary causes. Infection, trauma received at birth, head injuries and even strokes and brain cancer are also the cause of the disease," says Newton. There are many types of the disease. Cases

of death are also common among people with seizures. Ushba patients are unable to handle their misdeeds when bora's mental capacity is impaired. With this, there is no cure for the disease or you will receive an answer if during the course of reading this guide you are partial to your questions related to this disease.

Epilepsy is a frequent brain disease in which the patient has repeated seizures. A seizure or seizure attack is a short-term change in normal brain activity, the main sign of the disease. When two or more seizures occur, the patient is diagnosed with epilepsy. Some seizures may appear to be long staring at a point. Other attacks cause a person to fall, shake, not understanding what is happening around him. Attacks can last from a few seconds to a few minutes. The disease is more common in children and the elderly, but can affect people of any age. Epilepsy is a chronic disease of the brain that is accompanied by seizures, which are manifested by movement, intuition, vegetative and mental disorders. The prevalence of epilepsy in the population is 7-10 per 1000 people. The disease can occur at different ages due to its high etiology, but 75% of epilepsy begins in the age group of up to 20 years. The incidence rate is almost the same in both males and females. According to experts, at least 30% of epilepsy patients experience mental disorders.

Epileptic seizures occur with increased nervous system activity, which leads to physical symptoms of seizures. The reason for the appearance of seizures is usually the release of more than necessary neuronal and electronic charges as a result of the fact that the triggering weight of the brain and a decrease in brain activity occur at the same time.

Other forms of seizures can be caused by injuries, infections, heavy drug use, and hypoxia. Understanding the factors underlying epileptic seizures has led to the discovery of many successful antiepileptic drugs, and has also been the reason for the development of better and more perfected drugs for various epileptic syndromes.

Epilepsy seizure or rabbit discharge is a chronic disease that is reversible without muscle pull and tension and is accompanied by a change in the patient's personality. The causes of the origin of the disease are numerous and diverse.

1. Neuroinfections (influenza, brucellosis, rheumatism, cystocercosis, exinococcus, glists)
2. Various inflammations of the brain (meningitis, lepto meningitis, encephalitis).
3. Closed brain injuries (injuries at the birth, asphyxia).
4. Vascular diseases of the brain (atherosclerosis, cartilage disease, vasculitis)
5. Various poisoning and alcoholism.
6. Circulatory disorders in the brain (strokes).
7. Chronic tonsillitis in children and various organic diseases of the brain (cerebral palsy in children).
8. It is caused by hereditary-degenerative diseases and cranial tumors and several similar causes.

The classification of epilepsy is numerous, and in medical practice epilepsy is studied by dividing it into 3 more types. If epilepsy develops due to any disease of the brain-symptomatic epilepsy, in cases where a genealogical factor has been identified and no cranial diseases have been identified - idiopathic epilepsy, and finally, in cases where no cause has been identified-cryptogenic epilepsy is distinguished. Also, foci (partial, focal, local) attacks are distinguished. Furnace attacks are caused by excitations of cranial structures, especially bark centers. They are manifested by attacks of movement and intuition on the face, hands and feet, depending on which centers are triggered.

Also, hearth attacks are hallucinations of sight, hearing, smell, and taste, and the phenomenon of "previously seen" or never seen", sudden fear and belly. it is also observed in the

form of observed pain attacks. Their duration does not exceed 30 sec. In acute attacks, the patient does not lose consciousness, and these are called simple partial attacks, when acute attacks are manifested by fainting, complex partial attacks are mentioned. In complex partial attacks, an unconscious patient experiences automatic movements such as swallowing, chewing, stroking somewhere, clapping, the duration of attacks is also around 30 sec.

What is Aura or is it possible to know in advance the onset of an epilepsy attack? Aura is an epileptic Messenger. A few hours before the onset of seizures, and sometimes a day or two before, the patient's sleep will escape, anxiety will appear, anger will remain, scrubs will appear on some areas of the face or body, the corners of the lips will begin to tremble. Usually, after these signs, large seizure attacks begin. The arrival of auras before seizure attacks is good. Because at such times, the patient takes himself to safety, does not leave the house with his parents or himself, goes to safety if he walks in dangerous places, etc. However, auras are not observed in some types of epilepsy. Large seizure attacks that occur without aura are life-threatening! Such patients are highly exposed to head and body injuries. Because the patient does not know the moment of the attacks and cannot take himself to a safe place.

How does a seizure attack begin? A seizure attack begins suddenly. When the attack begins, the patient's face and feet begin to pull on one side, and the patient lies down in a heap.

Breathing stops for a short time and the patient's color begins to bruise. At this point, he screams, bites his tongue. At this time, all the muscles of the patient are hardened (tonic stage). This period lasts an average of 1 minute. Sometimes no more than 30 seconds.

Then the trembling period of attacks (clonic stage) begins. In this, the head and limbs begin to tremble. The head turns back and sideways, the eyeball deviates upward and laterally. Tremors continue in this position. Tremors last 2-3 minutes, at which time the patient also urinates. The total duration of tonic-clonic attacks is 3-5 minutes. After the attacks, the patient goes to sleep hard for 2 hours. You should not wake him up. And after getting out of sleep, headaches are observed. Each sensitivity that the patient experiences is in a different way. This is expressed differently depending on what time and at what stage the attacks are.

Most experts believe that only after the seizure attacks have been observed 2-3 times, it is possible to make a statement on the diagnosis of epilepsy and draw up a plan for its treatment. Some experts believe that patients who have seizures 1 or 2 times a year do not need to be prescribed anticonvulsants either. Of course, anticonvulsants can not be given if the number of attacks does not increase, however, it is necessary to take them under the control of the doctor. Because attacks can increase later and begin to be observed every week or every day. The drug cannot be stopped at once, especially if it is given in high amounts. As much as possible, it is necessary to recommend the drug in the morning and late, for this it is better to choose drugs with an impact strength of 12 hours. There are many of them. Because in the morning and in the evening everyone will be at home, and there will be many reminders of the patient to take the medicine. Too many experts (even the patients themselves) find that the recurrence of attacks is caused by forgetting to take medication. In most cases, the part of the drug that is drunk during the day is forgotten. For most types of epilepsy, thought inertia and memory impairment are characteristic.

University of Oxford professor, spiritualist scientist Charles Newton. In the course of studying epilepsy, social factors, along with medical capabilities, also play an important role in its treatment, says the scientist. In many societies, the attitude towards a person with seizures is negative. Patients have difficulty getting an education, finding work, and getting married. According to Newton, there are options for preventing these problems. "Seizures can be controlled using drugs that are not expensive. Spending \$ 5-10 a year, it is possible to reduce or eliminate

attacks by 70 percent,” he says.

One such inexpensive drug is phenobarbital. The negative consequences of the drug are also not absent. For example, it can cause a rash on the skin in children, and a lot of sleep in adults. In recent years, work has been underway on new drugs that do not have negative complications, says the scientist. “The fact is that new drugs are very expensive. The poor cannot afford to buy them. So, in places with low population income, we continue to use traditional, well-tested preparations. Because how such drugs affect is also well known to us,” says Newton. Prevention of seizures is also important when it comes to reducing the production of drugs and prices, let people know more about the disease, says professor Newton. It is possible to double the incidence of epilepsy by reducing injuries during childbirth, improving sanitary and hygienic conditions. Governments and international organizations such as the UN should increase attention to the issue, says Professor Charles Newton of the University of Oxford.

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