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## **Etiopathogenetic Risk Factors for Stroke Development in Pregnant Women**

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Acute cerebrovascular accident (ACVA) is one of the most life-threatening in general clinical practice, placing a significant burden on healthcare. In Uzbekistan, stroke ranks second among all causes of death, accounting for 3.4 per 1,000 people per year. In reproductive age, the incidence of strokes is relatively low. According to epidemiological data, among people under 35, strokes are diagnosed more often in women than in men, and are characterized by more severe consequences. Up to 35% of strokes in women aged 15 to 45 are associated with the gestational period. According to the latest data, the incidence of this pathology in pregnant women and women in labor ranges from 4 to 41 per 100 thousand births. Previously published information on the prevalence of strokes in the gestational period was characterized by a wide range - from 4,3 to 210 cases per 100 thousand births, which was due to differences in defining criteria, the methods used to diagnose cerebrovascular accidents, and insufficient samples. Despite the fact that the development of stroke in pregnant women is considered a rare phenomenon, it is of particular importance due to the severity of the pathology, disability of patients, and an increase in maternal and perinatal mortality.

In the course of the study, we studied sufficient material in the form of articles and abstracts to be able to come to the following

### **Conclusion:**

Mortality from stroke during pregnancy, according to published data, is 2,7-20,4% and, despite the advances in neurology and neurosurgery, has not changed significantly over the past decades. The currently used routine methods for examining pregnant women do not allow predicting the development of stroke and carrying out appropriate preventive or therapeutic measures. Two thirds of patients with potential stroke risk do not have signs of increased risk. In these cases, there is probably a state of latent readiness for thrombotic complications, the etiopathogenetic mechanisms of which require further study.