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FEATURES OF CLINICAL - NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF SYMPTOMS OF PERINATAL LESIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF URGES OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE

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Annotation: To date, despite the achievements of modern medicine, perinatal damage to the nervous system of newborns remains one of the main urgent problems among practicing pediatricians and pediatric neurologists. The state of the nervous system of newborns depends primarily on the state of the mother's body during pregnancy, diseases transmitted by the mother, lifestyle, and labor activity, which, in turn, is influenced by the maternal metabolic process. Although much scientific research in medicine has been focused on this area, today this problem occupies a leading place in medicine, which further increases the need for research aimed at early diagnosis of the factors causing the disease, the clinical and neurological course of the disease.

Keywords: newborns, nervous system, diagnosis, damage syndromes, infancy

Introduction

Perinatal damage to the nervous system in newborns is a consequence of the state of all physiological systems of the mother's body during pregnancy, and especially the mental state of the mother, which in turn affects the process of childbirth and leads to damage to the nervous system during childbirth.

The first three days after birth are considered the period of adaptation of the child to the external environment. In the following days of the child's life, deficiencies in the nervous system of the newborn begin to manifest themselves. Currently, various influences, factors, namely external and internal influences, the state of all systems of the mother's body, the mother's unhealthy habits, lifestyle, work, family conditions, and even nutrition, have an adverse effect on the child's nervous system, leading to various pathological changes in the nervous system.

Research objective: To assess age-specific clinical and neurological changes in children with perinatal damage to the nervous system.

Purpose of the study: To assess the age-specific neurological changes in children under one year old. Research methods used in the study: Our study involved 41 children aged two weeks to one year and two months who were referred to the Department of Pediatric Neurology of the Samarkand Regional Multidisciplinary State Medical University as an outpatient. According to gender, 26 girls and 15 boys participated. We divided all participants into two groups according to the age of the child: Group I was

formed from children aged 1 to 7 months and Group II was formed from children aged 8 to 12 months. Complaints and anamnestic data obtained from the mothers of all participating children were collected, each child underwent a complete neurological examination and neurological status was assessed. In this study, the activity of the nervous system was assessed mainly by the expression of the state of the child's reflexes. From the paraclinical examinations, a neurosonographic examination was performed on a child who came to the consultation of a neuropathologist, based on the obtained data, a statistical analysis was performed. The exclusion criteria for children participating in the study were children with hereditary diseases and birth defects, as well as premature babies.

Research results. In order to achieve the goal set for us, we divided all children participating in the study into two groups. Group I consisted of 29 children, and Group II consisted of 13 children. Based on gender distribution, Group I consisted of 11 boys and 18 girls, and Group II consisted of 5 boys and 8 girls.

The complaints received from the children's mothers were that the child was irritable, restless, sleep disturbed, fussy, raised his chin when crying, threw his head back, and gasped when crying. When conducting a comparative analysis of complaints from mothers, it was found that the child's sleep disturbance was 93.10% (27 people) in group I, of which 18 (66.66%) were girls and 9 (33.33%) were boys, in group II this indicator was three times less, amounting to 30.76% (4 people), of which 3 (75%) were girls and 1 (25%) were boys, and in group I it was expressed in several times more numbers than in group II.

The next complaint from mothers was that the child was startled by loud noises, which was 20 children (68.96%) in our group I children, of which 13 were girls (65%) and 7 were boys (35%).

This complaint was detected in 3 (23.07%) children in our group II children, 2 of whom (66.66%) were girls and 1 (33.33%) were boys, and there was almost no significant difference in gender distribution between this complaint in our group I and group II children. The complaint of children shaking their chins when crying was observed in 8 (27.58%) of our children in Group I, including 5 (62.5%) girls and 3 (37.5) boys. This complaint was detected in only 2 (15.38%) of children in Group II, which was 4 times less frequent than in Group I. The child's gasping for breath when crying was observed in 4 (13.79%) of the participants in Group I, and this complaint, which was taken from the mother, was observed in only 1 (7.69%) of children in Group II.

In order to assess the nervous system of children under one year of age, a clinical neurological examination was conducted in all children. During the neurological examination of the first group of children, 11 (37.93%) children had a nervous system stimulation syndrome, 4 (36.36%) of whom were boys and 7 (63.63%) were girls. During the examination of the children, 5 (17.24%) children were diagnosed with a nervous system stimulation syndrome. At the same time, 6 (20.68%) were diagnosed with a syndrome of impaired CSF flow, and 4 (66.67%) of them had diarrhea. Vegetative-visceral syndrome was observed in 7 (24.13%) of the participating children, mainly their mothers complained of their child's frequent urination and frequent defecation. The results of the neurological examination of the children in the second group who participated in the study were as follows. Astheno-neurotic syndrome was detected in 9 (69.23%) of the children, and their mothers mainly complained of irritability and sleep disturbances in all children (7 (77.77%)), irritability in 6 (66.66%) children, and falls in one (11.11%).

The syndrome of lagging behind in motor development of the child was observed in 1 (7.69%), and the syndrome of impaired liquefaction was observed in only 2 (15.38%) children. Affective-respiratory attacks were detected in only one (7.69%) of the children, and the complaints from the mother were expressed in the child's irritability and irritability. Pre-speech development was delayed in 5 (38.46%) children, 4 (80%) of whom were boys and 1 (20%) were girls. Based on complaints from the children's mothers, sleep disorders in children decreased several times in the second half of the child's life.

Conclusion. Thus, according to the results of the conducted research, the clinical manifestations of perinatal damage to the nervous system in children under one year of age are characteristic up to six months. It is mainly expressed in the syndrome of increased excitability of the nervous-reflex system, which is several times more common than other syndromes of damage to the nervous system. It was revealed that in the clinical manifestations of damage to the nervous system in children from six months to one year of age, the astheno-neurotic syndrome predominates.

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