



## ACUPUNCTURE IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS IN ISCHEMIC STROKE

I.T.Tuxtaev

Bukhara State Medical Institute



**Abstract:** Recently, there has been a significant increase in neurovascular diseases. The number of patients with cerebrovascular diseases increases every year, including those with acute disorders of the cerebral circulation (ONMC). ONMC 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., Pomnikov V. G, 2002). Every year in Uzbekistan there are more than 400 thousand strokes, the mortality rate of which reaches 35%. Therefore, vascular diseases of the brain have been and remain one of the main problems of modern angioneurology.

Providing the population with high-quality and affordable medical care is an important and priority area of the health care of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The planned dissertation work is devoted to the development and improvement of therapeutic, preventive and rehabilitative measures for this pathology with the inclusion of acupuncture. The data obtained during the study lead to an improvement in the quality of life of patients with this pathology. This determines the priority of research areas in the Republic. Combined methods of their use, such as magnetolaser therapy, magneto-amplipulse-galvanotherapy, medicinal ultraphonophoresis and other methods of combined application of hardware physiotherapy with methods of balneo-and hydrotherapy, peloid therapy, climate, aero, helio - and thalassotherapy, etc., have been developed and are used in the practice of restorative treatment of this category of patients. Nevertheless, the problem of improving the effectiveness of restorative correction of impaired functions and rehabilitation of this category of patients, the development of new scientifically based effective methods of their restorative therapy, both in the acute and in the long-term period of the disease, continues to be far from the optimal solution. One of the promising directions in the development of methods for improving the effectiveness of restorative treatment and rehabilitation of patients who have undergone ONMC is undoubtedly the development and improvement of technologies for the use of acupuncture therapy as part of the complex therapy of these patients.

Among the important advantages of acupuncture is the ability to use it to mobilize the body's own functional reserves, effectively stimulate the restorative correction of motor disorders and sensitivity disorders, initiate an increase in the power of central and local stress-limiting systems and adaptive reactions in the body. These methods are physiological, economical and have a low probability of developing side effects.

However, the experience of using acupuncture therapy in the rehabilitation of patients with post-stroke disorders is not always sufficiently confirmed by objective data; a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of acupuncture therapy in different periods of recovery of patients has not been performed. In this regard, the problem of a reasonable choice of the most appropriate methods of acupuncture for the clinical condition of patients and improving their effectiveness in the rehabilitation treatment of patients who have undergone ONMH is an urgent problem.

Determination of therapeutic possibilities for the use of acupuncture (IRT) and development of recommendations for the use of acupuncture in the treatment of patients with ONMC. 103 patients with ONMC were selected, including 73 patients with ischemic stroke, who, after explanations, with their consent, were treated with acupuncture along with the traditional method; 30 patients who were treated in the hospital for a cerebral infarction and received conventional drug therapy. A necessary requirement for the selection of patients in the main and control groups was the absence of any degree of consciousness disorders, as well as gross intellectual and mnemonic disorders, since under these conditions, obtaining and evaluating the intended sensations would be impossible. To achieve the goal of the study and solve the tasks set, general clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of research were used.

The possibility of using IRT in patients with ONMC in a specialized hospital will be shown;

Recommendations on the use of IRT for patients with ONMC will be developed, which will reduce the dosage of drugs and thereby reduce the risk of side effects of polyprogmatia;