

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA WITH THE INCLUSION OF NEUROTROPIC DRUGS

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Abstract

Both large and small vessels run through the brain. They supply this most important organ of the human body with blood. The brain consumes more blood than any other organ. It needs a huge amount of oxygen every second. Therefore, any vascular lesion affects its work in the form of neurological and mental disorders. Chronic cerebral ischemia (CCI) is one of the pathologies of the vessels that run through this organ. Diagnosed in time, the disease can be corrected without affecting physical and mental health and life expectancy.

Keywords: Chronic cerebral ischemia, atherosclerosis and hypertension, diabetes mellitus

Introduction

The main risk factors are atherosclerosis and hypertension. Problems with blood vessels leads to diabetes, obesity, sedentary lifestyle, bad habits, unbalanced diet. In these cases, changes in blood composition, atherosclerotic plaques appear on blood vessels. Cystic fibrosis develops due to emboli, atherosclerotic stenosis, and thrombosis. Spinal diseases, spasms of the neck muscles, blood abnormalities leading to increased blood clotting may be a provoking factor. The cause of the disease may be a deformation of the vertebral arteries, caused by heredity or temporary disorders of blood flow in them. The worse the blood supply to the neurons in the brain, the more the disease progresses, deepens, and develops foci of infarction. As the disease progresses, it goes through three stages. At the initial stage, minor symptoms of neurological nature are observed. Headache and dizziness occur. At the second stage, sub compensation occurs. Symptoms progress up to the development of depression, and the first signs of personality change appear. The third stage is decompensation. It comes to severe neurological disorders, vascular dementia. Symptoms of cerebral ischemia are not always evident. In some people, the disease does not reveal itself at all. It is possible to find vascular pathology only during screening examination. So far, screening of cerebral vessels is not included in medical check-ups. But everyone can be examined independently. Timely detection of vascular abnormalities and subsequent management of such patients makes it possible to reduce the probability of stroke by 50%. This also applies to senile dementia. Diagnosis should be comprehensive. Simultaneously with the examination of blood vessels on the machines it is necessary to take blood tests. Such parameters as blood concentration of cholesterol, glucose, lipid fractions are important for diagnosis. Chronic cerebral ischemia at any stage of development is subject to treatment. Therapy is aimed at preventing ischemic foci in the brain.

Treatment of chronic cerebral ischemia includes: Monitoring and maintenance of normal blood pressure, blood sugar, blood lipid levels.

Conclusions

Cerebral circulation disorders associated with vascular abnormalities are a frequent cause of strokes, death and disability. Modern diagnostic methods allow you to find problems at an early stage. For this purpose, it is necessary to be attentive to one's health, to be examined regularly, especially if heredity is not favorable. Preventive measures allow you to maintain health into old age.

Literature

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