



CLINICAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SICK CHILDREN WITH PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY

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Abstract: To carry out a comparative assessment of sick children with peripheral neuropathy against the background of a set of rehabilitation measures.

Keywords: Clinical, analysis of complaints

Materials and methods of research: To achieve the set goals, 25 children with peripheral neuropathy of the upper limbs were examined. Clinical, neurological, anthropometric and electrophysiological methods of investigation were performed on all patients. Clinical methods of investigation included analysis of complaints, life and disease history, general and neurological status. The study of neurological status allowed us to evaluate tendon reflexes as well as reactions during functional tests (symptoms of Lasseg, Bonne-Bobrovnikova, Vassermann-Matskevich). The evaluation of the component composition of the body was carried out by the method of J. Mateika. The following indices were calculated: Kettle-2 index (BMI), Erissmann index, Rohrer index, stenia index. The functional state of motor and sensitive nerves was studied by the method of electroneuromyography stimulation (ENMG) and needle electro-myography (EMG) by the generally accepted method on the Neurosoft apparatus (Russia). Statistical processing was performed using Statistica for Windows software.

Research results: After the treatment the restoration of clinical and neurological parameters in the main group was noted in the form of reduction of movement restrictions by 6.6 times, paravertebral muscle tension by 3.5 times, reaction to functional tests by 11.5 times, as well as lack of changes in reflexes, muscle strength and sensitivity in the lower extremities. After the conducted course treatment, a reliable ($p < 0.05$) decrease in muscle-tonic syndrome by 60%, vegetative-



vascular syndrome by 37.2% was noted. Mixed form by 71.5%. Neurodystrophic by 100%. After the therapy, the control group showed the restoration of clinical and neurological parameters in the form of a 4.14-fold decrease in movement restrictions, 2.6-fold decrease in paravertebral muscle tension, 7-fold reaction to functional tests, as well as absence of reflexes changes, muscle strength and sensitivity in the lower extremities.

Conclusions: The conducted research proves high efficiency of the developed method of rehabilitation measures that allows to recommend it in the further neurological practice.