



IMPROVEMENT OF CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS METHODS OF PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY IN CHILDREN

Ismailov Z.N.

Neurologist Republican Children's Rehabilitation Centre with
Diseases of bearing-movable System (Uzbekistan)

Abstract: According to WHO, peripheral nerve lesions account for 8 to 10% of the total morbidity and up to 50% of all nervous system diseases. The problem of peripheral nervous system diseases is one of the leading in neurology.

Keywords: neuropathy, children, infectious.

Relevance. Recently, small proteins of heat shock are becoming increasingly important in the etiopathogenetic mechanism of peripheral nervous system development.

The beginning of polyneuropathy is associated with infectious diseases or immunization (preventive vaccination). Previously, it was believed that children with polyneuropathy are more likely to be dominated by carriers of certain HLA genes (A1, B8, DRW3). Nowadays, it is recognized that in the pathogenesis of polyneuropathy the leading place is occupied by aggressive T-cells that trigger inflammatory response at the level of sensory and motor nerves with violation of myelin integrity.

The purpose of the study. To study the peculiarities of clinical diagnostics in children with peripheral neuropathy.

Materials and methods of research. 25 children with peripheral neuropathy of upper extremities were examined to achieve the set goals. Among the upper limbs neuropathies there were 12 children with carpal tunnel neuropathy



and 13 children with carpal tunnel neuropathy. 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). Parents of all children gave their written consent to participate in the experiment. Statistical processing was carried out according to the Student Fisher criterion.

Research results. The clinical neurological examination revealed that the main complaints were numbness, paresthesia, dysesthesia of the upper limbs, pain in the joints of the hands, pain in the cervical spine for 2 months or more. In the younger age group, boys had a high percentage of complaints about dysesthesia (53.1%) and pain in the cervical spine (42.2%), joint pain in the upper limbs (31.5%). At the age of 7-11 years the number of children with the above mentioned complaints decreased significantly ($p < 0,05$) up to 41,6% and 32,8%, respectively, the number of pains in the joints of the lower limbs - 23,4%, in the upper limbs - 27,4%.

Conclusions: According to the results of clinical studies it can be concluded that numbness, paresthesia, dysesthesia were frequent complaints in children with peripheral neuropathy, which is associated with impaired pulse conduction on myelinated and non-myelinated fibers.