UDC: 616.853.432-092

PATHOGENETIC ASPECTS OF HYPOTHALAMO-PIPOPHYSICAL SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY


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ЭПИЛЕПСИЯ БИЛАН КАСАЛЛАНГАН БЕМОРЛАРДА ГИПОТАЛАМО - ГИПОФИЗАР СИНДРОМИНИНГ ПАТОГЕНЕТИК ЖИҲАТЛАРИ

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ПАТОГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ГИПОТАЛАМО-ГИПОФИЗАРНОГО СИНДРОМА У БОЛЬНЫХ С ЭПИЛЕПСИЕЙ

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Резюме. *Эпилепсия билан оғриган беморларда гипоталмо-пипофизик синдромнинг патогенетик жиҳатлари жуда мураккаб ва кўп қиррали муаммо бўлиб, у асаб тизимининг турли даражалари ва эндокрин тизимининг ўзаро таъсирини ўрганишни талаб этади. Ушбу мақолада гипоталмо - пипофизик синдромининг эпилепсия билан боғлиқ патогенетик механизмларини, клиник кўринишларини, диагностика ва даволаш усуллари ҳақида маълумотлар берилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *эпилепсия, беморлар, гипоталамо -гипофизар синдром, гипофиз, гормонлар, даволаш, асаб фаолияти.*

Abstract. *The pathogenetic aspects of the hypothalmo-pipophysial syndrome in patients with epilepsy is a very complex and multifaceted problem, which requires the study of the interaction of the nervous system and the endocrine system at different levels. This article provides information on the pathogenetic mechanisms of hypothalmo-pypophysial syndrome associated with epilepsy, clinical manifestations, diagnostic and treatment methods.*

Key words: *epilepsy, patients, hypothalamic-pituitary syndrome, pituitary gland, hormones, treatment, nervous activity.*

Introduction. Hypothalamo-pypophysial syndrome is a pathological condition caused mainly by the interaction of the hypothalamus and the pituitary gland. The hypothalamus is located at the upper level of the nervous system, and it carries out many physiological processes, including the production of hormones, temperature regulation, and control of sleep and wakefulness rhythms. The pituitary gland produces its own hormones under the influence of hormones produced by the hypothalamus. The development of hypothalamic-pituitary syndrome in patients with epilepsy is often associated with pathological changes in the hypothalamus.

Materials and methods. Epilepsy is a chronic disease of the nervous system characterized by sudden epileptic seizures caused by temporary changes in nerve activity. Epilepsy patients may develop hypothalamo-pipophysial syndrome, which complicates their clinical presentation and treatment. The hormonal activity of the hypothalamus plays an important role in the management of epileptic seizures, because the normal functioning of the hypothalamus ensures the stability of the nervous system. The pathogenetic mechanisms of hypothalamo-pypophysial syndrome depend on several factors. First, the hormonal activity of the hypothalamus may be disturbed in patients with epilepsy. Disturbances in the passage of hormones from the hypothalamus to the pituitary gland can lead to changes in pituitary hormone production. These changes can disrupt a variety of metabolic and physiological processes in the body, including stress response, energy metabolism, and the immune system. Second, changes in the hypothalamus can affect other parts of the nervous system. As a result of the development of hypothalamo-pipophysial syndrome in patients with epilepsy, changes may occur in other parts of the nervous system, for example, in the limbic system. And these changes can lead to the psychologi-

cal state of the patient, especially depression and anxiety [1].

Results and discussions. Clinical manifestations of hypothalamic-pituitary syndrome can be very different. Patients may experience various symptoms, such as sleep disturbances, changes in eating habits, changes in hormone levels, weight changes, etc. These symptoms can worsen the general condition of the patient and reduce the quality of life. The diagnostic process is important in determining the hypothalamo-pypophysial syndrome.It is necessary to analyze the clinical manifestations of patients, perform laboratory tests, including measurement of hormone levels, and evaluate the state of the hypothalamus and pituitary gland using imaging methods, such as MRI or CT. These methods help to determine the causes of hypothalamo-pypophysial syndrome and play an important role in determining the treatment strategy [2].

Treatment options are important in the management of hypothalamic-pituitary syndrome. Treatment for patients with epilepsy often involves the use of antiepileptic drugs. However, the presence of hypothalamo-pypophysial syndrome can complicate the treatment strategy. Therefore, to improve the condition of patients, additional treatments aimed at balancing hormones, such as hormone therapy or psychotherapy, can be used. Pathogenetic aspects of the hypothalamo-pipophysial syndrome and its connection with epilepsy are an urgent problem in modern neurology and endocrinology. Correct diagnosis and effective treatment of this syndrome help to improve the quality of life of patients. Also, expanding knowledge about new hormonal and nervous system changes during the study of hypothalamic-pituitary syndrome allows to develop more effective approaches to the treatment of patients.Several methods are used in the treatment of epilepsy and hypothalamic-pituitary syndrome [3].

These methods are selected depending on the patient's condition, symptoms and severity of the disease. Antiepileptic drugs are the main method in the treatment of epilepsy. These drugs help prevent epileptic seizures and come in different types. Each drug is selected depending on the individual characteristics of the patient. Doctors take into account the patient's age, sex, medical history and other factors when choosing the right medicine for patients. Hormone therapy is used to eliminate disturbances in the production of hormones in hypothalamic-pituitary syndrome. In such cases, special drugs are used to normalize hormone levels. This method of treatment helps to improve the general condition of the patient and reduce the symptoms [4].

Psychotherapy also plays an important role, as patients with epilepsy and hypothalamo-pyophysial syndrome may develop psychological problems, such as depression or anxiety. Psychotherapeutic sessions help improve the patient's mental state, reduce stress and improve their social life. Physiotherapy methods of treatment, such as massage and other physiotherapeutic methods, can be useful in improving the general condition of the patient and strengthening the nervous system. These techniques help reduce stress and strengthen muscles. Clinical monitoring is also very important. Patients with epilepsy should be constantly monitored by a neurologist. This allows to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment and change the treatment regimen if necessary, and also helps to quickly identify changes in the patient's condition [5].

In some cases, if drugs do not help or the patient's condition is severe, operative treatment may be required. In some types of epilepsy, such as focal epilepsy, the epileptic focus can be surgically removed, which can lead to fewer or complete seizures. Diet and lifestyle are also important in improving the condition of patients. A healthy diet and regular physical activity increase the general well-being of the patient. Some patients may benefit from special diets, such as the ketogenic diet, which may help reduce epileptic seizures. In general, the treatment method for each patient is selected individually and is carried out according to the plan established by the doctor. During treatment, it is important to constantly assess the patient's condition and make the necessary changes. Patients and their relatives need to be in close contact with doctors and monitor symptoms and drug effects [6].

The pathogenetic aspects of the hypothalamo-pipophysial syndrome in patients with epilepsy are complex and multifaceted. This syndrome occurs as a result of dysfunction of the hypothalamus and pituitary glands, which leads to hormonal imbalance. The hypothalamus plays an important role in the production of hormones and in controlling their effects on the pituitary gland. Dysfunction of the hypothalamus in patients with epilepsy is often associated with changes in the nervous system that cause epileptic seizures. The connections between the hypothalamus and the pituitary gland are also important in the body's stress response mechanisms, control of hormone levels, and regulation of metabolic processes [7].

Changes in hormone levels in patients with hypothalamic-pituitary syndrome affect various body processes. Factors such as disturbances in the production of hypothalamus hormones, an increase in stress hormones, changes in the nervous system and disturbances in metabolic processes can further worsen the condition of patients. Changes in the production of hormones by the hypothalamus are clearly visible, mainly in the level of adrenal hormones, reproductive hormones and other important hormones. Changes in the nervous system play an important role in the hypothalamic-pituitary syndrome. Dysfunction in the hypothalamus can increase the excitability of nerve cells and cause epileptic seizures. These processes, in turn, worsen the general condition of the patient and have a negative effect on the treatment process [8].

Conclusion. In general, the pathogenetic aspects of the hypothalamic-pituitary syndrome associated with epilepsy are complex and multifaceted, and it requires the study of the interaction of the nervous and endocrine systems. Correct identification and treatment of this syndrome can help improve the quality of life of patients and lead to new advances in modern medicine. For this, it will be necessary to combine scientific research and clinical experiences.

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Резюме. *Патогенетические аспекты гипоталамо-пипофизарного синдрома у больных эпилепсией представляют собой весьма сложную и многогранную проблему, требующую изучения взаимодействия нервной и эндокринной систем на разных уровнях. В статье представлена информация о патогенетических механизмах гипоталмо-пипофизарного синдрома, ассоциированного с эпилепсией, клинических проявлениях, методах диагностики и лечения.*

Ключевые слова: *эпилепсия, больные, гипоталамо-гипофизарный синдром, гипофиз, гормоны, лечение, нервная деятельность.*