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TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF PAROXYSMAL AND EPILEPTIC DISORDERS IN CHILDREN BORN FROM MARRIAGES BETWEEN CLOSE RELATIVES

Resume: The problem of paroxysmal and epileptic disorders and diseases in children born from marriages between close relatives is one of the important problems of modern neurology, pediatrics and psychiatry.

The prevalence of convulsive states in children born in a close marriage is 5.0 -10.0%. paroxysmal and epileptic disorders and diseases are the main source of epilepsy in adults, so preventing their occurrence in children is the key to preventing epilepsy. Especially important in this regard is the study of convulsive states in early childhood (up to 3 years).

Keywords: closely related marriage, paroxysmal and epileptic disorders and diseases, epilepsy, risk factors, childhood, prevention.

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ЛЕЧЕНИЕ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ПАРОКСИЗМАЛЬНЫХ И ЭПИЛЕПТИЧЕСКИХ РАССТРОЙСТВ У ДЕТЕЙ, РОЖДЕННЫХ ОТ БРАКОВ БЛИЗКОРОДСТВЕННЫМ БРАКАМ

Резюме: Проблема пароксизмальных и эпилептических расстройств и заболеваний у детей, рожденных от браков между близкими родственниками, является одной из важных проблем современной неврологии, педиатрии и психиатрии.

Распространенность судорожных состояний у детей, рожденных в близком браке, составляет 5,0 -10,0%. пароксизмальные и эпилептические расстройства и заболевания являются основным источником эпилепсии у взрослых, поэтому предотвращение их возникновения у детей является ключом к профилактике эпилепсии. Особенно важно в этом отношении изучение судорожных состояний в раннем детстве (до 3 лет).

Ключевые слова: близкородственный брак пароксизмальные и эпилептические расстройства и заболевания, эпилепсия, факторы риска, детский возраст, профилактика.

Relevance. The problem of convulsive states in children born in closely related marriages is one of the important problems of modern neurology, pediatrics and psychiatry [3,7].

The prevalence of convulsive states among children is 5.0 -10.0% [1,4]. Convulsive states are the main source of epilepsy in adults, so preventing their occurrence in children is the key to preventing epilepsy. Especially important in this aspect is the study of convulsive states in early childhood (up to 3 years) [2,5].

In young children, the causes of convulsive states can be studied in more detail than in adults, because parents and relatives of a sick child can tell the doctor accurate information about the course of pregnancy and childbirth in the mother, the postpartum period, about changes in the behavior and character of the child [3,6].

The purpose of the study. The aim of the study is the treatment and prevention of paroxysmal and epileptic disorders in children born from marriages between close relatives

Material and methods of research. To solve the tasks, a clinical and epidemiological examination of 60 young children with convulsive disorders was conducted. Of these, 40 boys (66.7%), 20 girls (33.3%).

The results of the study. The importance of hereditary factors in the occurrence of convulsive states is not denied, but is considered by most authors only as predisposing.

In our patients, hereditary burden was detected in 18.0% of cases, including epilepsy in relatives in 3.4% of cases, in one of the parents – in 7.7% of cases. Other mental illnesses among relatives of the first degree of kinship were noted in 6.9% of cases.

Accurate information about the time of the onset of seizures was obtained for all patients. In the first days after birth, convulsive states first appeared in 8 children (13.5%), (boys -7, girls -1), during the first month – in 6 (10.2%) children, (boys -3, girls -3), up to 6 months of age – in 23 (39.0%) children, (boys -14, girls - 9), up to 1 year – 16 (25.4%) children, (boys - 13, girls – 3), up to 2 years – 4 (6.8%) children, (boys - 2, girls - 2), up to 3 years – 3 (5.1%) children, (boys – 1, girls - 2).

From the data obtained, it can be seen that convulsive states occur more often in young children for the first time up to 6 months.

Many authors note that heredity is a factor that lowers the convulsive threshold of a child's brain. Seizures appear only when epileptic harmfulness joins this predisposing factor.

Among the prenatal hazards that can further provoke the occurrence of convulsive states include chronic fetal hypoxia, gestosis, infections and intoxication of the pregnant mother. Birth trauma, prolonged labor, delivery with obstetric forceps, vacuum extractor, rapid labor, prolonged asphyxia are one of the frequent perinatal causes of convulsive states. In children suffering from convulsive conditions, asphyxia and gestosis in the mother during pregnancy are often detected in the anamnesis.

According to the clinical examination, the presence of prenatal hazards was detected in 43 (73%) cases, perinatal hazards were detected in all the children we examined (100%).

In the postnatal period, convulsive states can cause numerous and diverse factors: brain infections, traumatic brain injuries, various somatic diseases. Acute infections are of great importance in the development of convulsive states. Among the patients studied by us, in 24 (40.6%) cases there are indications of past infections.

We observed a direct connection of infection with convulsive states in 14 (23.7%) patients. In 2 (3.4%) patients, convulsive states appeared for the first time after DPT vaccination.

The most common form of kinship marriage is a marriage union between cousins. In general, rural residents with a lower level of education are more likely to enter into a related marriage.

The frequency of convulsive states among boys is twice as high as among girls, that is, boys are more susceptible to the occurrence of convulsive states.

Convulsive states occur under the influence of the combined effects of endo- and exogenous factors. Among the endogenous factors, the hereditary factor is the most important. Among the exogenous ones, gestosis of pregnancy, birth injuries, and infectious diseases are of the greatest importance.

Conclusion. Thus, the problem of related marriages, despite the existing trends towards a decrease in their frequency in many countries, affects at least 20% of the population and dozens of countries of the planet and today does not lose its relevance.

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