ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC FINDINGS IN WOMEN WITH TENSION HEADACHE AND MIGRAINE WITHOUT AURA

Abstract: Headache is one of the most common symptoms encountered in various diseases encountered by the neurologist and GB is the most common form of pain in the world

Material and Methods: The study consisted of 89 female patients who were treated as inpatients at the City Hospital, Department of Neurology and private clinics in Karshi city for the period 2021-2023. The whole main group was divided into two subgroups - 50 of which had a diagnosis (according to the International Headache Classification Type 3 2018), migraine headache without aura. Patients ranged in age from 25 to 45 years, mean age 33±1 years. Exclusion criteria, were severe somatic, gynaecological, psycho-neurological diseases identified during initial examination and diagnosis. In addition, for the purity of the evidence study, 26 healthy women without headache, selected during the preventive examination in urban polyclinics, were included. Methods of investigation included a clinical and neurological examination before and after treatment. To assess the nature of headache, patients filled out a questionnaire describing their headaches (frequency, localisation, intensity). Assessment of pain intensity was assessed by the standard visual analogue scale (VAS), and by the McGill questionnaire. Electroencephalography was the preferred method of neurophysiological study, before and after treatment. Statistical evaluation of the study results was done on an individual computer, with the standard deviation and correlation tests of Spearman, Mann-Whitney, where p-0,05.

Outcome of the study. According to the anamnesis and filled questionnaire-questionnaire the duration of disease, headache in the examined women was distributed as follows: 1-2 years in 10%; 2-3 years in 15%; 3-5 years in 26%; 5 years pain in 49%. According to the nature of clinical signs of headache.

In patients with migraine without aura, the presenting headache complaints were with characteristic throbbing pain, nausea and vomiting, in some cases accompanied by light or sound phobia. At the same time, patients with GBN were diagnosed (in accordance with the international classification) on the basis of headaches with episodic or chronic frequency, in addition to the basic complaints presented, the intensity of headaches was determined using questionnaire scales and patients were subjected to palpation to identify the direction and soreness of the muscles. The mean value of headache intensity was 50 on the VAS scale. Evaluation of clinical and neurological symptoms revealed pericranial muscle tension in patients with GBN. It should be noted that the number of attacks in patients with chronic character, the number of attacks varied up to 2 days per
week (in patients with the duration of the disease more than 4 years). The duration of the course of GBN was significantly longer in female patients compared to migraine without aura.

Conclusions: Thus, in women of childbearing age with headache and with migraine without aura, there are general diffuse changes of bioelectrical activity on the EEG, which distinguish them from healthy women without headache, while there are also signs on the EEG, which distinguish them from each other.

References: