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**TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF HEADACHES IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE**

**Abstract:** The most debated issue, not only among neurologists but also in medical matters, is headache (cervical) pain. The majority of the population suffer from this pathology at least once, but have experienced a headache. Despite the increased interest and diversity of research, headaches, predominantly primary and migranous, tension headaches, leave open for practitioners, diagnostic standards and difficulties, in some cases untreatable.

**Study objective.** To investigate the use of transcranial magnetic stimulation for the treatment of headache in women of fertile age.

**Material and Methods:** The study included 89 women who had received inpatient treatment at City Hospital, Department of Neurology and private clinics in Karshi, for the period 2021-2023. All the main group was divided into two subgroups - 50 of them had diagnosis (according to International Classification of Headaches, type 3, 2013), 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 detected 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.

**Results of the study.** According to the history and completed questionnaire-questionnaire, the duration of disease, headache in examined women was distributed as follows: from 1-2 years in 10%; 2-3 years in 15%; 3-5 years in 26%; pain of 5 years in 49%.

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 (according to 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 given palpation to identify the direction and soreness of the muscles.

According to the data of the table a positive correlation between the pain intensity in the subgroups according to the VAS scale and the McGill test can be seen.

**Conclusions:** Headache, the most common of all painful signs occurring in neurological practice is more than 80% and is characteristically gender-specific among women. Electroencephalographic indicators of the state of the cortical structures of the brain, are more
pronounced in patients with GBN than MbA, and are characterised by a high value of the amplitude response, and a decrease in latency.

References:
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