MODERN PRINCIPLES OF HEADACHE THERAPY

Abstract: According to the World Health Organisation, migraine increases the risk of stroke by 16 times. While not a fatal disease, migraine results in serious economic losses due to absences from work and school during attacks. Despite the longer history of migraine research, there are no strong opinions on the ethics and pathogenesis of this disease. Existing methods of pathogenetic and symptomatic treatment of migraine do not achieve persistence in the number of attacks, and sometimes do not bring any therapeutic result at all. Preventive therapy of repeated migraine attacks does not always give the expected therapeutic effect. All necessary measures about extreme urgency and importance of search of additional methods of diagnostics and treatment of migraine.

Purpose of the study. To study the use of transcranial magnetic stimulation for the treatment of headache in women of fertile age.

Material and methods of research. The study included 89 women who underwent treatment, inpatient treatment in the city hospital of the Department of Neurology and private clinics of Karshi city, for the period 2021-2023. The whole main group was divided into two subgroups - 50 of which were diagnosed (according to the international classification of headaches type 3 2013), migraine headache without aura. The age of the patients ranged from 25 to 45 years, mean age 33±1 years. Exclusion criteria were severe somatic, gynaecological, psychiatric-neurological diseases detected during the initial examination and diagnostics stage. In addition, 26 healthy women without headache, selected during the preventive examination in urban polyclinics, were included for the purity of the study evidence.

Study outcome. According to the anamnesis and completed questionnaire-questionnaire, the duration of the disease, headache in the examined women was distributed as follows: from 1-2 years in 10%; 2-3 years in 15%; 3-5 years in 26%; pain 5 years - 49%. In patients with migraine without aura, the presenting complaints of headache were with characteristic throbbing pain, nausea and vomiting, in some cases accompanied by light or sound phobia. At the same time in patients with GBN the diagnosis was established (according to the international classification) on the basis of headaches with frequency episodic or chronic, besides the main complaints presented, the intensity of headache was determined with the help of scales - questionnaires, patients underwent palpation to identify the direction and soreness of muscles.

Conclusions: Thus, electroencephalographic indicators of the state of cortical structures of the brain, are more pronounced in patients with GBN than MBA, and are characterised by a high value of amplitude response, and decreased latency. The result of the study showed that EEG is an informative method for determining the brain structures, which allows objectifying the factors
of chronicity of pain syndrome, so for patients with MBA and GBN there are characteristic general changes on EEG, compared to healthy individuals, and changes differing from each other, where for MBA typically reduced strength of alpha rhythm, and for GBN - increased strength of theta rhythm.

References:
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