Scientific method: reality and future trends of researching

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RISK ANALYSIS OF URINARY DISORDERS IN CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

Annotation. Enuresis in children is always an open problem for many specialists, pediatricians, nephrologists, neurologists, psychiatrists, etc. That represents both medical and social problem. In this paper we analyzed the examination of children with urinary disorders with comorbid background in the form of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. With the help of parental questionnaires and additional instrumental methods of research, the peculiarities of clinical signs were determined, which required optimization of treatment tactics and correlation of the existing syndromes.

Objective. To study and evaluate the system analysis of comorbid background in children with nocturnal urinary incontinence (enuresis).

Material and methods of research. Children with enuresis (according to ICD-10) in the number of 66 children aged from 5 to 7 years were subjected to the examination. Patients were sampled in the departments of pediatric neurology and pediatrics of the Samarkand State Medical University, in outpatient polyclinics No. 1, 3 of Samarkand for the period of 2021. Samarkand for the period of 2021-2022. All patients were examined according to the planned stage, where first of all it was necessary to determine the issue of diagnostic tactics. For this purpose, a team of doctors (neurologist, pediatrician, nephrologist, endocrinologist, neurosurgeon, psychiatrist) at the primary level by examination, collection of anamnesis studied the presence of enuresis in children, excluded organic disease of urolithiasis, kidneys; diabetes mellitus, congenital lumbosacral hernia; mental illness, autism. It should be noted, parents are offered to conduct questionnaire (questionnaire), compiled beforehand together with specialists, as well as keeping a patient diary for a period of 3 months, to record the number of episodes of nocturnal urinary incontinence. As an instrumental method of research was conducted EEG; necessary, taking into account the goal, to conduct all examined children "Griffiths scale", to determine the level of child development. According to the ADHDRS scale, ADHD assessment in accordance with the DSM classification, the criteria of hyperactive disorder and attention deficit were determined. The level of emotional and behavioral disorders was checked using the "CSI-4 scale" (Child Symptom Inventory-4). Statistical processing of the results was carried out on an individual computer with a set of standard Mata-Whitney criteria, where p<0.05.

Study Results. According to the results of obstetric anamnesis, the mothers of the examined children were found to have preterm labor in 29% of cases (of which two births were twins). In 39% of cases Apgar scale was below normal from 5 to 7 points. The proportion of women in labor
exceeding the age of 40 years was 11%. Extragenital pathology was noted in 6 women, threat of pregnancy termination in the first trimester was noted in 30.5%. Questionnaire survey of parents allowed us to characterize the current condition of patients. In addition to the main complaint of nocturnal urinary incontinence, the following symptoms were determined. Asthenic syndrome, where the main complaint, according to parents, was tearfulness, capriciousness, mood lability, and decreased appetite in 38.6% of cases. Sleep disorders, hyperactivity and impulsivity, attention deficit were noted in 38.9% of cases. Daytime urinary incontinence was noted only in 2 children (one of them had encopresis). Complaints of fears and increased anxiety in 20% of cases. Hyperactivity and uncontrollable impulsiveness was associated not only with dysuria, but also manifested in the form of impaired intestinal peristalsis. Accordingly, there is a correlation between enuresis and ADHD syndrome. Of all the studies, the largest was the study of enuresis with comorbid background, where 1.5 thousand children were examined. Enuresis was assessed by age categories of children, the researchers found the fact of the prevalence of enuresis, much higher in children with ADHD, compared to the control group, where p<0.012. This association forms persistent changes in the CNS that are difficult to treat. Among the clinical cases according to types of ADHD, the combined type was observed in majority. In reckoning by gender changes, combined type in boys was found in 35%. Attention deficit type in boys was found in 19% and hyperactivity predominant type in 11.9% of cases. In terms of ADHD syndrome in girls, who have a lower incidence of both enuresis and ADHD, the distribution of types was as follows. In the first place is the type of attention deficit disorder in 14.7% of cases, almost identical percentage of combined type 13.9%, the type with predominance of hyperactivity occurs in 8% of cases. That is, we can conclude from the above that the fact of unfavorable obstetric and gynecological history of mothers is reflected in the development of children, where there is an association between ADHD and nocturnal urinary incontinence.

CONCLUSIONS:
1. Children with enuresis reliably often have a comorbid background in the form of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, which is in turn a reflection of poor obstetric and gynecological analysis of mothers.
2. The peculiarity of the clinic of such associative correlations of the disease, is the deficiency on the part of the CNS, in the form of statistical disorders, emotional lability, inattention, impulsiveness, social maladaptation anxiety; on the part of the CNS - manifestations of sympathicotonia.
3. Additional inclusion of Pantagam in the standard treatment makes it possible to achieve a positive effect in the clinic in a short period of time (a month) to reduce episodes of nocturnal urinary incontinence, and increase the level of attention to reduce signs of hyperactivity.

References: