A GROUP OF DISEASES WITH HORMONAL AND MENTAL DISORDERS IN THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Amonova Zakhro Kakhramonovna, *PhD.,*
assistant of the Department of Neurology,
Samarkand State Medical University
Amonova Zilola Kahramonovna
2nd year student at the Faculty of Dentistry of the
European Medical University

Abstract: In this article, we explore the fascinating and complex world of nervous system disorders, exploring the causes, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of the most common neurological disorders. By shedding light on these conditions, we aim to raise awareness, promote early detection, and improve the quality of care for individuals with neurological disorders.

Key words: nervous system, nervous system, stroke, Alzheimer's disease, infection.

The nervous system is a complex and intricate network of nerves, cells, and tissues that play an important role in controlling and coordinating the functions of the human body. It serves as the body's communication system, allowing signals to be transmitted between different parts of the body and the brain. The nervous system can be divided into two main parts: the central nervous system (CNS), which includes the brain and spinal cord, and the peripheral nervous system (PNS), which consists of nerves that connect the central nervous system to other organs body. Diseases of the nervous system include a wide range of conditions that affect the structure or function of the nervous system, causing a variety of symptoms and disorders. These diseases can be caused by genetic factors, infections, autoimmune reactions, traumatic injuries or degenerative processes. Understanding the underlying mechanisms of these diseases is essential for proper diagnosis and effective treatment. The nervous system is a complex network of nerves and cells that transmit signals between different parts of the body.

It plays a crucial role in the control and coordination of bodily functions, including movement, sensation, and perception. However, like other systems in the human body, the nervous system is susceptible to a variety of diseases that can profoundly affect a person's health and well-being. Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disease that affects memory, thinking, and behavior. It is characterized by the accumulation of abnormal protein deposits in the brain, which leads to a gradual loss of cognitive function. Symptoms of Alzheimer's disease include memory loss, confusion, language and decision-making difficulties. Although there is no cure for

Alzheimer's disease, treatment focuses on managing symptoms and improving quality of life. Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia. Alzheimer's disease is the biological process that begins with the appearance of a buildup of proteins in the form of amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles in the brain. This causes brain cells to die over time and the brain to shrink. Early symptoms of Alzheimer's disease include forgetting recent events or conversations. Over time, Alzheimer's disease leads to serious memory loss and affects a person's ability to do everyday tasks.

There is no cure for Alzheimer's disease. In advanced stages, loss of brain function can cause dehydration, poor nutrition or infection. These complications can result in death. But medicines may improve symptoms or slow the decline in thinking. Programs and services can help support people with the disease and their caregivers. The disease begins years before the first symptoms. The damage most often starts in the region of the brain that manages memory. The loss of neurons spreads in a somewhat predictable pattern to other regions of the brain. By the late stage of the disease, the brain has shrunk.

Researchers trying to understand the cause of Alzheimer's disease are focused on the role of two proteins:

Plaques. Beta-amyloid is a fragment of a larger protein. When these fragments clump together, they affect communication between brain cells. The clumps form larger deposits called amyloid plaques.

Tangles. Tau proteins play a part in a brain cell's internal support and transport system to carry nutrients and other essential materials. In Alzheimer's disease, tau proteins change mshape and organize into structures called neurofibrillary tangles. The tangles disrupt the transport system and cause damage to cells. Parkinson's disease is a movement disorder that affects the central nervous system. It is caused by the loss of dopamine-producing cells in the brain, leading to symptoms such as tremors, stiffness, and difficulty with balance and coordination. Treatment for Parkinson's disease includes medication, physical therapy, and in some cases, surgery to manage symptoms and improve mobility. Multiple sclerosis is an autoimmune disease that affects the central nervous system, particularly the brain and spinal cord. In MS, the immune system attacks the protective myelin sheath that covers nerve fibers, causing communication problems between the brain and the rest of the body. Symptoms of MS vary widely and can include fatigue, insomnia, weakness, and difficulty coordinating. MS treatment focuses on managing symptoms, slowing disease progression, and improving quality of life. Epilepsy is a neurological disorder characterized by recurrent seizures. Seizures are caused by abnormal electrical activity in the brain that causes temporary changes in behavior, awareness, or movement. Epilepsy can be caused by a variety of factors, including genetic predisposition, brain injury, or infection. Treatment for epilepsy usually includes medication to control seizures, but in some

cases, surgery and other treatments may be recommended when broken, a stroke occurs. Strokes can damage brain tissue, causing sudden weakness, sleeplessness, confusion, and difficulty speaking or understanding speech. Stroke treatment depends on the type and severity of the stroke, but may include medications, surgery, and rehabilitation to restore function and prevent complications.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it can be said that diseases of the nervous system can have a significant impact on human health and quality of life. Early diagnosis, appropriate treatment, and ongoing management are critical in managing these conditions and improving patient outcomes. By raising awareness, encouraging research, and supporting individuals affected by neurological disorders, we can work to better understand and manage disorders of the nervous system.

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