ISSN: 2692-5206
AMERICAN ACADEMIC PUBLISHER
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS AND SECONDARY HEADACHES

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ABSTRACT: Cerebrovascular diseases are one of the pressing medical and social problems of our time [Vereshchagin N.V., Piradov M.A. 2002; Vilensky B.S. 1995,1999; Gusev E.I., Skvortsova V.I. 2001; Skvortsova V.I. et al. 2001; Murray C.J.L., Lopez A.D. 1997J. In the last decade, there has been a clear tendency towards an increase in the incidence of stroke at a young age [Begidova N.M. et al., 2003, Burtsev E.I. 1986; Deev A.S., Zakharushkina I.V. 2000; Deev A.S. et al., 2003; Elchaninov A.P. et al., 2002]. In our country, as in most countries of the world, the problem of cerebral circulatory disorders, the basis of which are vascular lesions of the nervous system, continues to be one of the most important in modern medicine [Vereshchagin N.V., Varakin Yu.L. 2001; Gusev E.I. et al., 2001; Zakharushkina I.V. et al., 2003; Kalashnikova L.A. et al., 2003]. In most cases, vascular damage to the brain is multifactorial - caused by a combination of several risk factors, including genetic ones [Vereshchagin N.V., 2003; Skvortsova V.I. et al., 2001; Suslina Z.A. et al., 2004; Heiss W.-D., 2003; Shlonkowska A., 2003]. One of the important risk factors for cerebrovascular accidents in young people is rheumatic diseases [Ivanova M.M., 2001; Kazanchyan P.O. et al., 1991; Kalashnikova L.A., 1997; Nasonov E.L. et al., 1999]. Rheumatic diseases (RD) belong to a group of diseases that are characterized by the development of autoimmune processes against antigens of almost all organs and tissues of the body, which is often combined with the formation of autoantibodies with organ-nonspecific properties [Nasonov E.L., 1998; Nasonov E.L. et al., 1999]. Over the past decade, Russia has seen an increase in the total number of patients with rheumatic diseases by more than 3,230 thousand or 35% [Folomeeva O.M. et al., 2001, 2002].

Objectives of the scientific research 1. To study the clinical features of cerebrovascular pathology in the dynamics of the immunopathological process in patients with rheumatic diseases (systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic scleroderma and some forms of systemic vasculitis). 2. To study the structural features of brain damage in the studied rheumatic diseases. 3. To assess the state of cerebral vessels of various calibers in systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic scleroderma and systemic vasculitis. 4 4. To study the immunological parameters of blood and cerebrospinal fluid to clarify the main immunological mechanisms of cerebrovascular pathology development. 5. To study hemodynamic and hemostasiological parameters and their role in the formation of the main cerebrovascular syndromes and the state of cerebral blood flow. 6. To determine the clinical and instrumental features of cerebrovascular disorders in various rheumatic diseases and to evaluate the proportion of individual distinctive differential diagnostic features. 7. To evaluate the effect of intensive care (pulse therapy) of rheumatic diseases on the condition of cerebral vessels. 8. To highlight the main pathogenetic mechanisms of vascular damage in various forms of rheumatic diseases. 9. To suggest diagnostic and therapeutic algorithms for cerebrovascular pathology in patients with rheumatic diseases. Scientific novelty The article

ISSN: 2692-5206
AMERICAN ACADEMIC PUBLISHER
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describes neurological syndromology in cerebrovascular disorders against the background of systemic rheumatic diseases and shows for the first time its dynamics during long-term follow-up observation. A high frequency of acute (cerebrovascular accidents, strokes) and chronic cerebrovascular disorders in the study group was revealed and their frequency was determined in various nosological forms of rheumatic diseases. For the first time, the dynamics of cerebrovascular disorders has been traced, two critical periods for the development of acute cerebrovascular disorders have been identified (2-5 years and after 10 years from the clinical manifestation of rheumatic disease). It has been shown that the first period is associated mainly with autoimmune inflammation, and the second - with the severity of somatic pathology, hemostasiological disorders and increasing atherogenesis. Clinical features of strokes in the studied RDs are presented, an increase in their frequency with an increase in the activity of the process in SV is shown.

CONCLUSIONS

The importance of a set of non-invasive methods for studying cerebral vessels (magnetic resonance angiography, ultrasound Doppler, duplex scanning, ophthalmoscopy), methods for assessing the hemostasis system (fibrinogen, PTI, APTT, RFMC, spontaneous fibrinolysis, thrombin time), as well as immunological methods (a-n-DNA, aCL, RF, VA, etc.) in the diagnosis of vascular lesions of the brain in RD, allowing to clarify their pathogenesis, individualize therapy and increase its effectiveness, was assessed.

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ISSN: 2692-5206
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