

## MODERN PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL-ASSOCIATED POLYNEUROPATHY

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**Introduction.** Alcohol abnormality in the structure of other forms of substance dependence is the dominant. Alcohol-related polyneuropathy is a neurological disorder in which multiple peripheral nerves throughout the body malfunction simultaneously. Alcohol-related polyneuropathy is a chronic and potentially debilitating disease that can be associated with sensory, motor, and autonomic nerve dysfunctions. Alcohol-related polyneuropathy is caused primarily by chronic alcoholism; however, vitamin deficiencies are also known to contribute to its development. The most constant and frequent damage to the nervous system when alcohol abuse is polyneuropathy. Polyneuropathy occurs in people who abuse alcohol, or as a result of the toxic effects of alcohol. It is believed that alcohol impairs the protective barrier of the peripheral nervous system, on the one hand, and can be a risk factor for development of chronic hyperglycemia, breaking the utilization of B vitamins. Timely correction of vitamin metabolism disorders, along with other therapeutic measures, can prevent the development of polyneuropathy or to facilitate its flow. This aspect justifies the relevance of research in this direction.

**Aim:** to study aspects of pharmacotherapy of alcoholic polyneuropathy drug Neyromultivit®.

**Materials and Methods.** Under our supervision there were 87 patients, KRCDTH patients suffering from alcohol addiction for more than 5 years old, male, aged 37 to 67 years (mean age was  $44.6 \pm 2.35$  years). All the patients underwent a thorough clinical and neurological examination with the study of anamnestic data.

**Results and discussion.** Polyneuropathy results confirmed data electroneuromyographic, was observed in 62 (71%) patients with alcohol dependence who were randomized into 2 groups: the main group (n = 30) received Neyromultivit® 1 tablet 3 times a day for 21 days, and a control group (n = 32) that received the standard vitamin therapy (B1, B6, B12) drugs administered parenterally.

In the course of the study in both groups noted a decrease in the severity of pain (clinically and scales). No significant differences in efficacy and safety between the two groups of patients receiving Neyromultivit®, and a group of patients treated with vitamins parenterally received.

**Conclusions.** The study showed the effectiveness of treatment of alcoholic polyneuropathy by Neyromultivit® when dosing regimen of 1 tablet 3 times daily for 21 days as an equivalent replacement of B vitamins for intramuscular injection.