

EFFICIENCY OF THERAPY IN NEUROMETABOLIC FOR PATIENTS BY ISCHEMIC STROKE

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The most common diseases are vascular of the brain in Ukraine. The last 10 years the prevalence has increased 1.5 times, over 3 million patients with this pathology were registered. The most severe form of cerebrovascular diseases are brain strokes. Annually 100 to 110 thousand inhabitants of the country for the first time ill cerebral stroke. In the structure of stroke, ischemic disorders of cerebral circulation occupy a leading position, because they are much more common than hemorrhagic. Due to stroke about 45 thousand inhabitants die every year of the country, which is by 100 thousand of population is 92.2. This figure is almost 2 times higher than in developed European countries. Therefore, the problem of prevention and effective treatment of stroke is one of the most actual medico social problems around the world and in Ukraine firstly.

The purpose of this research was to evaluate the effectiveness of the application of cytoflavin as metabolic neuroprotector in treatment of patients with acute ischemic stroke in the acute period.

Materials and methods. Under our supervision there were 57 patients with hemispheric ischemic stroke in the three-week period from the beginning of the disorder treated cytoflavin on basic therapy. The anamnesis of diseases were considered, analyzed the medical records of pre-hospital and hospital stages, the results of objective inspection: data somatic and neurological status, the results of the EEG.

The results of the research. During treatment, patients receiving cytoflavin (to the 21st day of treatment), there was observed positive dynamics of focal neurological symptoms. There was a significant decrease in the number of patients with the most severe forms of nervous system (aphotic disorder, dysarthria, hemihypesthesia) group therapy with cytoflavin, in comparison with group of the patients received basic therapy.

Introduction of cytoflavin patients with acute ischemic stroke caused pronounced shifts in the bioelectrical activity of the brain.

Conclusions: received results allow to conclude that the use of cytoflavin intensive therapy of acute disorders of cerebral circulation improves quality of treatment of patients due to influence on pathogenetic parts of the pathological process.