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INTEGRATSIYASI”
I XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI
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И КЛИНИЧЕСКОЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ»
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Ushbu ilmiy-amaliy anjumanning ilmiy maqola va tezislari to'plamida ilm-fan va ta'lim tizimidagi keng ko'lamli islohotlar. pedagogik ta'limda xalqaro tajriba va innovatsion yondashuvlar borasida fikr va tajriba almashish, sohada amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarni tahlil qilish, tadqiq etishga qaratilgan takliflarni qamrab oluvchi ilmiy, amaliy hamda uslubiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Mazkur to'plamga kiritilgan maqolalar va tezislarining mazmuni, statistik ma'lumotlar, bildirilgan fikr hamda mulohazalarga mualliflarning o'zlari mas'uldirlar.

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Ивиш тизими параметрларини ўрганиш туғилишни назорат қилишнинг жарроҳлик усули билан мумкин бўлган интраоператив асоратларни ўз вақтида аниқлаш имконини берди.

Хулоса

Хулоса қилиб шуни таъкидлаш мумкинки, ҳомиладорлик ва туғруқдан кейинги давр асоратларини камайтирадиган туғруқ ва туғруқдан кейинги давр учун гемостаз асоратлари хавфи юқори бўлган аёлларни тайёрлаш жараёнида тромбофилия ва гемостаз тизимининг генетик белгиларини аниқлаш муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

CLINICAL AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF GENERALIZED EPILEPSY

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Abstract Generalized epilepsy is a chronic neurological disorder characterized by widespread bilateral epileptic activity affecting cognitive functions and mental health. Understanding its neuropsychological impact is essential for optimizing treatment strategies and improving patient outcomes. This study aims to evaluate the relationship between the duration of generalized epilepsy and its effects on cognitive function and depression severity.

Keywords: Generalized epilepsy, cognitive impairment, depression, polytherapy, MoCA, HDRS.

Introduction

Epilepsy is currently one of the most unresolved problems among neurologists and psychologists. The overall prevalence of epilepsy worldwide is 7.6 per 1000 members of the population. The incidence and prevalence are slightly higher in men than in women. Generalized epilepsy is a group of seizure disorders characterized by widespread, bilateral epileptic activity originating from both hemispheres of the brain. It includes various subtypes, such as absence seizures, myoclonic seizures, and generalized tonic-clonic seizures, which significantly impact patients' neurological and cognitive functioning. Despite advances in understanding its genetic and idiopathic forms, generalized epilepsy remains a major concern due to its effects on cognition, mental health, and overall quality of life.

Methods

A total of 100 patients aged 18 to 60 years (mean age 36.5 ± 12.6) with generalized epilepsy (idiopathic, symptomatic, cryptogenic) were selected. Diagnosis was confirmed based on clinical and EEG findings. Patients were categorized into three groups according to epilepsy duration: Group 1 (<5 years), Group 2 (5–10 years), and Group 3 (>10 years). Cognitive function was assessed using the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) test, and depression severity was evaluated using the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS). The correlation between epilepsy duration and cognitive and depressive states was analyzed using Spearman's correlation.

Results

MoCA scores progressively declined across groups, indicating worsening cognitive impairment with longer epilepsy duration (Group 1: 23.4 ± 0.24 , Group 2: 22.3 ± 0.38 , Group 3: 21.6 ± 0.8 ; $p < 0.001$). Similarly, HDRS scores showed a significant increase, suggesting a higher prevalence of depressive symptoms in patients with prolonged epilepsy (Group 1: 11.8 ± 0.35 , Group 2: 13.7 ± 0.55 , Group 3: 15.6 ± 0.21 ; $p < 0.001$). Spearman's correlation analysis revealed a negative correlation between MoCA scores and epilepsy duration ($\rho = -0.45$, $p < 0.001$) and a positive correlation between HDRS scores and epilepsy duration ($\rho = 0.36$, $p < 0.001$).

АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ПСИХОКОРРЕКЦИИ НЕВРОТИЧЕСКИХ РАССТРОЙСТВ У БОЛЬНЫХ ПСОРИАЗОМ <i>Махмудов Р.Х.</i>	205
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