

MODERN PERCEPTIONS OF IMMUNOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF CHRONIC FORMS OF HEADACHE

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Abstract

Pain syndrome is a complex complication of painful sensations of different severity, according to statistics, at least one episode of headache occurs in 70-75% of the population, and in 25-40% of cases from IT, headaches are of a permanent or recurrent character. The following main clinical forms of headaches are differentiated: migraines, tension headaches, smoky (cluster) cephalgia, chronic paroxysmal hemicrania, intracranial disorders that do not depend on stroke and blood vessels, consumption of certain substances, pain associated with infection and metabolic disorders. There are also pains caused by excessive medication intake, expressed in drug dependence. This pathology, which in most cases is resistant to medication, often causes patients to lose their working capacity and sometimes disability.

Keywords: migraine, tension headache, chronic headache, immunology.

Introduction

Scientific research on immunological mechanisms of chronic forms of headache can be found in World's leading scientific centres and institutions of higher education, including University College London (UCL) Queen Square Institute of Neurology, London, UK; Infectious Diseases Institute, College of Health Sciences, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda; Kiruddu National Referral Hospital, Kampala, Uganda; Department of Neurology, Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University, National Center for Neurological Disorders, Beijing People's (people Republic of China); Department of Pediatrics, Medical Institute Tokyo; Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid (USA); Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universidad de Valladolid, Valladolid, (Spain); Department of Neurology, Beaumont Hospital, Beaumont Road, Dublin 9, Ireland, samara International University, Stavropol Medical Institute, Rostov State Medical Institute Bukhara State Medical Institute (Uzbekistan).

The following scientific results were obtained regarding the immunology of migraine: the importance of depression in the formation of migraine disease was studied, which included data on the role of serotonin, sex hormones, cytokines (Hospital Pharmacy Service, Hospital General Dr. Balmis de Alicante, Spain), monoclonal antibodies in the treatment of migraine have been shown to have a peptide role in relation to the CGRP gene (HUN-REN-SZTE Neuroscience Research Group, Hungarian Research Network, University of Szeged (HUN-REN-SZTE), Danube Neuroscience Research Laboratory, Hungary), a monoclonal antibody effect on CGRP/R



has been studied in resistant migraine (Section of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical and Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Pisa, Italy); arterial hypertension and migraine involvement studied (Department of brain and Behavioral Sciences, University of Pavia, Italy; the migraine treatment is based on the low incidence of hepant adverse effects on the drug amitriptyline (Department of Neurology, Conventhospital Barmherzige Brüder Linz, Linz, Austria); the effectiveness of rAAV2-PCBP1-EGFP gene therapy has been studied in an induced model (Fuxing Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing (China; black substance in dopamine neurons in catecholamines biosynthesis (dopamine, norepinephrine, adrenaline) and tetrahydrobiopterin synthesis (VN4): tyrosinghydroxylase (tn), decarboxylase Aromatic L-amino acid (AADC), dopamine- β -hydroxylase (DBH), phenylethanolamine-N-methyltransferase (PNMT), and GTP-cyclogidrolase I (AADC) GCH1) has been studied in Parkinson's disease and has been shown to decrease the amount and activity of mRNA and all enzymes (School of Medicine, Fujita Health University, Aichi, (Japan); zinc disorders in migraines have been studied (Rostov State Medical University (Russia; biomarkers have been identified (Perm State Medical Institute (Russian Federation); hypothyroidism, which comes from the hamrox in migraines, has been studied (Tashkent Medical Academy).

Headaches are the most common complaint of patients seeking a doctor, and thus are of interest to most researchers. In this regard, it is mentioned in many foreign and Russian medical publications (Adrián Viudez-Martínez., 2024; Meixuan Ren., 2024; David García Azorín., 2024; Alessandra Della Vecchia., 2024; Federico Mazzacane.,2024; V.A.Golovachyova., 2024; Emma Troy., 2023; Christian Lampl., 2023;Salahi M.,2022; Leonardo B.,2022; Goldman R.E., Damush T.M., 2020; Masaru Tanaka.,2023;. g.U.Sa ' dinova., 2023). Zinc disorders observed in migraines have been studied by researchers (V.A.Golovachyova.,2024). The authors are studying the relationship between systemic lupus erythematosus and migraine disease (Meixuan Ren.,2024). The authors are studying the importance of cytokines in migraine disease (Gaku Yamanaka.,2023). The authors showed candesartan efficacy in migraine disease prevention (David García Azorín.,2024). The pharmacoresistent chronic migraine effect of the drug Erenumab has been studied (Emma Troy.,2023). CD3, CD4, CD8 I CD19 have been found to be higher in chronic migraine compared to episodic migraine (Adrián Viudez-Martínez). The role of monoclonal antibodies in the treatment of migraines has been proven (Masaru Tanaka.,2023). Monoclonal antitanacha effect on CGRP/R has been studied in resistant migraine (Alessandra Della Vecchia.,2024); arterial hypertension and migraine involvement studied (Federico Mazzacane.,2024). Based on the low incidence of adverse effects of hepants on the drug amitriptyline in migraine treatment by researchers (Christian Lampl.,2023). Neuroimaging processes in migraine have been studied by researchers (Leonardo B.,2022). It has been pointed out by researchers that there should be specialized centers for the adequate treatment of chronic headaches, and that treatment measures should be carried out on the basis of protocols (Goldman R.E., Damush T.M., 2020). Researchers have studied the effect of a peptide associated with the calcitonin gene on migraine, as well as studying the effect of anti CGRP therapy using the example of monoclonal antitana (Frederic R.Taylor., 2018; Stewart Dj.Tepper.,2018). Headaches have been shown to affect the patient's daily life activity, clearly impair the quality of life, are accompanied by various comorbid disorders (depression, sleep disorders, somatoform disorders), and the



difficulty in choosing effective treatment methods leads to chronic headaches to the level of a complex socio-medical problem (Sergeev A.V., 2018).

In recent years, a number of scientific studies have been carried out by scientists of our country on the disclosure of the pathogenetic mechanisms of headaches, the development and clinical course of the disease (Mavlanov M.M.,2024; Sa'dinova G.U.,2023;Sanoeva M.J., 2020; Alidjanova D.A., 2023).

Despite the fact that a large number of studies have been carried out in this direction, there is not enough data on the role of the vegetative and neurogumoral system in chronic headaches, which indicates the need for detailed clinical and laboratory research on this problem.

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