2 – SON / 2022 - YIL / 15 - OKTYABR

HERPETIC MENINGITIS.

Negmatova.G.Sh
Head of Endocrinology Department:
Salimova D.E.
Scientific leader: assistant.
Mardiyeva Zarnigor Olimjon qizi
Murodullayev Suhrob Mannobovich
Mamadiyorov Marufjon Orifjonovich
Students of Samarkand State Medical University

Annotation: *Meningitis is a severe neurological disease, an inflammatory process of the central nervous system that affects the soft membranes of the spinal cord and brain. Depending on the etiology, there are several variants of meningitis: bacterial, fungal, viral, medicinal.*

Keywords: *bacterial, fungal, viral, medicinal, meningitis.*

Viral meningitis can be caused by a variety of pathogens, but the term "herpetic meningitis" is most often used as a synonymous diagnosis, since it is this family of viruses that is the most common cause of viral meningitis. To date, about 90 types of herpesvirus are known.

Of these, at least eight can parasitize in the human body, distinguished by their extreme persistence and the ability to remain in a latent, inactive state for decades, in order to suddenly become active with renewed vigor under adverse conditions. So, for example, in old age, a person who had chickenpox in childhood and, it would seem, developed immunity to this virus, can get sick with shingles, which in fact was not completely destroyed by the immune system, but “sleeped” inside the cells throughout his life patiently biding its time.

Herpetic meningitis is now believed to be caused by the first three subtypes: herpes simplex virus 1 (usually manifested by periodic rashes on the lips) and 2 (genital herpes), as well as the aforementioned herpesvirus 3, which causes chickenpox and shingles (Herpes zoster) .

Most often, the causative agent is the second subtype - the genital herpes virus, in relation to which herpetic meningitis in this case acts as one of the possible severe complications.Risk factors include traumatic brain injury and oncological diseases, infectious and inflammatory processes already present in the body, psycho-emotional shocks, as well as immunodeficiency states of any origin.

Entering the body (usually by airborne droplets), the virus penetrates into the cells of the spinal cord neuronal nodes, where it can be present as a latent threat indefinitely - until conditions favorable for activation and rapid reproduction occur.

The classic symptoms of herpetic meningitis include intense headache with photophobia, febrile state with high fever and severe general malaise, hyperhidrosis, muscle pain, repeated vomiting without food intake. The patient cannot tilt his head forward, becomes largely uncoordinated, and becomes aggressive or depressed. The lymph nodes are enlarged. One of the first signs is often characteristic of herpes rashes on the skin in the form of small multiple vesicles.

In acute severe course, symptoms of cerebral edema quickly join, mental disorders appear in the form of hallucinations, confusion, disorientation in what is happening. Specific reflex disturbances and signs (the so-called meningisms, meningeal signs) are easily detected. Partial or complete paralysis, epileptic seizures may develop. With an adequate therapeutic response, acute symptoms are reduced within about a week, but some severe and complicated cases lead to coma and death; if it is possible to avoid it - to the development of endocarditis, secondary epilepsy, etc.

The diagnosis is assumed clinically and is confirmed by laboratory - serological analysis of blood, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva and other biological fluids. Additionally, instrumental studies are prescribed as needed (EEG, tomography, radiography, etc.).

First of all, it is necessary to determine the root cause that launched the "weight gain mechanism", for this purpose you can undergo a complete laboratory diagnosis that will help control hormones that affect body weight, lipid and carbohydrate metabolism, determine markers of endothelial dysfunction, which can further provoke development of cardiovascular events in overweight patients. In addition, in our center, among the methods of instrumental diagnostics, a bioimpedance analyzer will be used, which will help to establish the ratio between bone, muscle, fat mass and water, which will help to choose an individual treatment regimen for the patient.

LITERATURE:

1. Nicoletto BB, Canani LH. The role of progranulin in diabetes and kidney disease. Diabetology & Metabolic Syndrome. 2015;7:117.
2. Zukhriddinovna, Z. D. (2022). Development central asian journal of natural sciences, https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/K76ZT
3. Zuxridinovna, J. D. (2022). central asian journal of natural sciences, retrieved from https://cajmns.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJMNS/article/view/737
4. Z. , Z. D. (2022).. central asian journal of natural sciences, https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/SYA5K
5. Pirmanova, G. (2022). Extracurricular study of world monuments culture - historical and cultural architectural english heritage . Scientific Research Results in Pandemic Conditions (COVID-19), 1(05), 166–168. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/scientific-research-covid-19/article/view/8536

6. Najmiddinovna, K. D. (2022). Improvement of mental and inventive action of young people within the consider of verifiable and social landmarks of britain. confrencea, https://confrencea.org/index.php/confrenceas/article/view/176
7. Zukhridinovna Z. D. MODERN ASPECTS OF NEUROPROTECTIVE TREATMENT IN HYPERTENSIVE RETINOPATHY //Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 02. – С. 949-952. https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/949/880 https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/949
8. Jalalova D. Z. (2022). Interrelation of Cardiological and Ophthalmological Parameters in Patients with Arterial Hypertension in Combination with Coronary Heart Disease. Eurasian Scientific Herald, 8, 135–141. Retrieved from https://www.geniusjournals.org/index.php/esh/article/view/1437 https://www.geniusjournals.org/index.php/esh/article/view/1437
9. Zukhriddinovna, Z. D. (2022). Development of Classification Criteria for Neuroretinal Ischemia in Arterial Hypertension. Central Asian Journal of Medical and Natural Science, 3(3), 59-65. https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/K76ZT
10. Жалалова, Д. З. Метод комбинированного лечения диабетической ретинопатии // Врач-аспирант, (2009). 37(10), 864-868.
11.