## POSTCOVID TSEREBRO-ASTHENIC SYNDROME: OPTIMIZATION OF DIAGNOSTIC APPROACHES, CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS

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Relevance: complications after Coronovirus can persist for a long time. Infectious diseases doctors say that none of those infected with coronavirus left the hospital as a completely healthy person. It is known that after some infectious diseases during the recovery period, patients suffer from tserebro-Asthenic Syndrome for a long time, COVID-19 is also in the ranks of such infectious diseases, patients have long-lasting symptoms of disease complications. Postcovid syndrome, also known as the consequences of coronavirus infection.

The purpose of the work: to study the incidence of postcovid Cerebro-Asthenic Syndrome in patients of different severity with COVID-19, to develop the most optimal diagnostic approaches and methods of treatment.

Research materials: 98 patients undergoing inpatient treatment were examined at a specialized infectious diseases clinic in qarshi. All patients in the acute period of the disease were examined clinically and neurologically. Diabetes mellitus-26, Hypertension-7, Tserebralny atherosclerosis-5, Pevmoniya-was detected from 42 people. The core group included patients with postcovid tserebro-Asthenic Syndrome and other neurological complications after 77.5% (68) were diagnosed with COVID-19. The control group, on the other hand, included 22.5% (21) patients with COVID-19 infection but without functional and organic complications in the nervous system during the observation period. Qui tests have been carried out to involve patients in the study, confirming COVID-19 with polymer chain reaction taxa and MSKT examination of the thoracic organs and other analyzes. The presence and severity of Tserebro-Asthenic Syndrome was assessed based on the clinical symptoms san scale, MMSE scales. Patients were observed for 14 days.

Results of the study: in the analysis of patient studies, the average age of patients in the main group was determined to be  $51.4\pm 3.1$  years and  $47.4\pm 2.5$  years in the control group. On the San scale, a Light grade was found in 18 patients (4.5-5.0-points), a moderately heavy grade in 29 (3.0-4.4 points), and a heavy grade in 21 (3 points below) in the main guru. A positive result was found in the control group (above 5.1 points). Using the MMSE Scale, cognitive impairment was found in patients with postcovid Cerebro-Asthenic Syndrome. In the core group, 21 individuals (10-19 points) were found to have moderate dementia, 27 individuals (20-24 points) had mild dementia, and 20 individuals (25-27 points) had moderate cognitive impairment. A positive result was found in the control group (above 28 points).

The main guru observed irritability, low intensity sense, and cognitive impairment at the onset of observation, with 3 months of observation remaining at 41 (60%). In the control group, 3 months after the onset of the disease in patients, neurological symptoms and clinical signs of asthenia were not observed at all.

Conclusion: Postcovid tserebro-Asthenic Syndrome is one of the most common complications of the recovery period after COVID - 19. Containing complexes of anxiolytics, vitamins and

microelements, and timely medical treatment will help restore working capacity and improve the quality of life of patients.