

***СЛОЖНОСТИ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЭПИЛЕПСИИ И ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ НА ОРГАНИЗМ
ЧЕЛОВЕКА НЕКОТОРЫХ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ПРЕПАРАТОВ***

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***THE DIFFICULTS OF CURING EPILEPSY AND THE IMPACT OF SOME
MEDICAL DRUGS ON THE HUMAN BODY***

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Epilepsy - one of the most common diseases affecting the central nervous system with a chronic progressive course and a high level of disability.

More than 75% of the 60 million people with epilepsy do not receive adequate treatment , the quality of life of patients remains unsatisfactory. This is largely due to lack of efficacy of anticonvulsants available or need high doses and, consequently, the appearance of dose -dependent side effects known as AEDs . Productive approach to improve efficiency and reduce the side effects of anticonvulsants is their combined use with antioxidants that data substantiates the important role of free radical processes in the pathogenesis of epilepsy. Early , it was shown that the hypothalamus is the major determinant of the structure , which occur when secondary generalized seizures.

Hypothalamus - one of the main "targets" for the impact of drug valproic acid . Hence the desirability of further study of the new form of the drug valproic acid in the granules of prolonged action. There is insufficient evidence of the potential of the drug in the treatment of adult patients with symptomatic epilepsy with secondarily generalized seizures. Insufficiently studied also the possibility of using different doses mexidol time slots interleaving and combining this with an antioxidant drug valproic acid in the treatment of patients with symptomatic focal epilepsy with secondary generalized seizures.

Several studies have shown that the use of phenazepam in epilepsy reduces the severity of diffuse and focal paroxysmal disorders. Fenazepam causes epilepsy patients decrease irritability , tension, smoothing degenerative disorders , improved sleep , which is associated not only with direct anxiolytic drug , but also shortening of seizures.

First established that the development of secondary generalized tonic- clonic seizures prerequisite is to form resistant epileptic system with a sustainable level of synchronization of cortical- subcortical structures and compulsory involvement in pathological epileptic system not

only subcortical structures that are major Determinantal structures , but also the contralateral (mirror) crust. The dynamics and character development anticonvulsant effects of drugs is largely dependent on the pharmaceutical form , in particular, proved more effective prolonged granular form of the drug valproic acid - in coping with secondary generalized seizures. The basic mechanisms of repression of the pathological epileptic system and determinant structures are defined.