



TOSHKENT TIBBIYOT AKADEMIYASI URGANCH FILIALI JANUBIY OROLBO‘YI TIBBIYOT JURNALI

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MORPHOLOGY OF BRAIN TISSUE IN ACUTE PSYCHOSIS OF INTOXICATION



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Relevance of the topic: Among the neurological diseases that occur in the human world, psychoses can occur in various diseases. The diagnosis of the disease is possible only through careful diagnosis.

Psychosis is a fundamental concept in psychiatry, and was previously used to describe all types of mental illness. Today, the term describes a complex of vaguely defined symptoms (syndrome) characterized by hallucinations, delusions, loss of reality, or ego disorders. In some diseases, affective symptoms are also associated with psychosis. These different symptoms may occur separately or in combination.

The term psychosis was first coined in 1841 by Carl Friedrich Kanstatt and again in 1845 by Ernst von Feuchtersleben. In 1846, Carl Friedrich Flemming wrote about physical origin (somatogenesis): "Mental illness or psychosis takes root in the psyche through the mediation of the sensory organ, the subsequent cause of mental illness is disease of the bodily organs.

A person suffering from psychosis was called a psychotic. The word "psychosis" first appeared in psychiatry in 1875, along with the terms mental disorder, mental illness, and insanity.

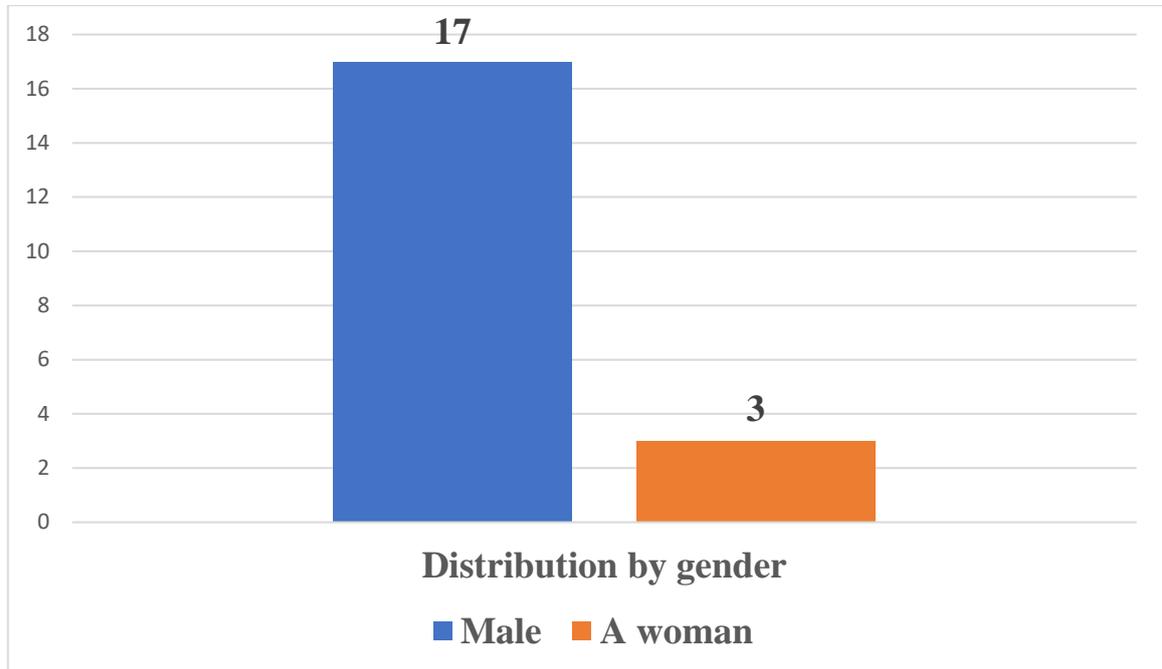
Purpose of the study: The purpose of the study was to conduct pathological and biopsy examinations of 20 cadavers brought to the Khorezm Regional Bureau of Pathological Anatomy from the regional psychiatric dispensary.

Results: During the scientific research, the internal organs of 20 cadavers were examined using macro and micropreparations, based on the results of pathological and biopsy materials.

When examining the bodies by gender, it was determined that 17 were male and 3 were female (see Table 1).

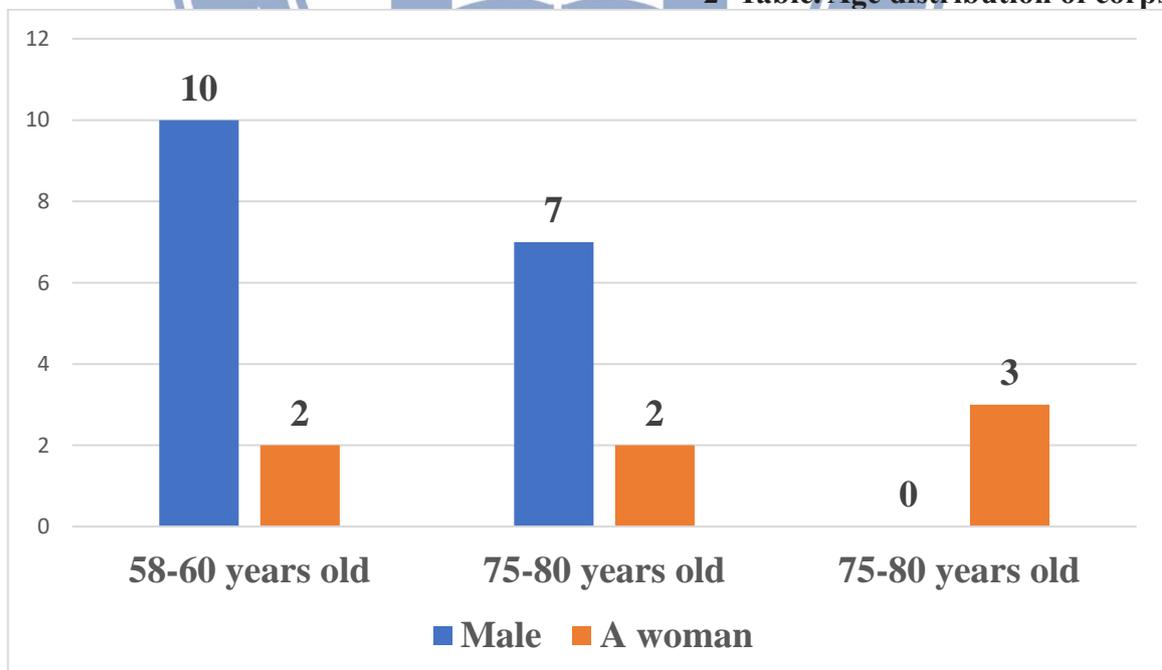


Table 1. Gender distribution of cadavers in acute intoxication psychosis.



When examining the corpses in terms of age, it was found that out of 17 male corpses, 10 were 58-60 years old, 7 were 75-80 years old, and 3 female corpses were 75 years old (see Table 2).

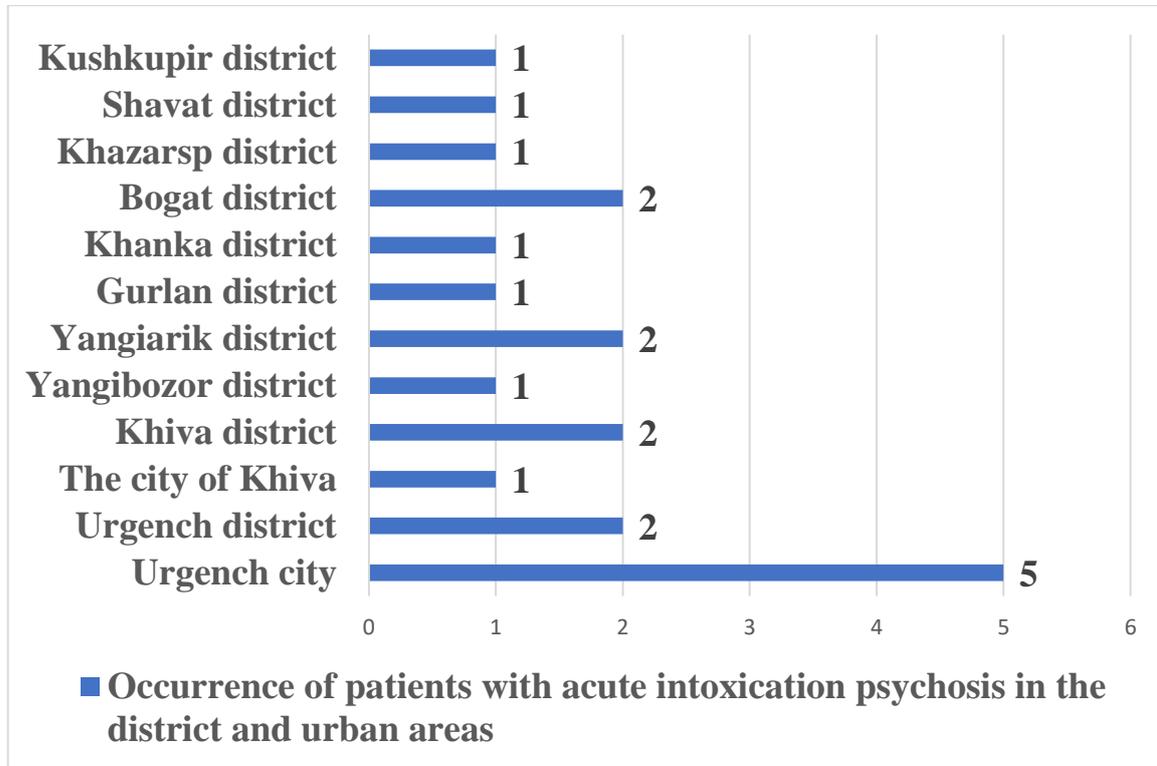
2- Table. Age distribution of corpses.



When examining the number of patients with acute intoxication psychosis by district and city, a higher rate was found in Urgench than in other district cities, namely 5 out of 20 patients (see Table 3).



Table 3. Occurrence of patients with acute intoxication psychosis in the district and urban areas.



The Khorezm Regional Bureau of Pathological Anatomy examined the brain tissue of the corpses of the deceased who were treated with a diagnosis of acute intoxication psychosis at the Khorezm Regional Dispensary for Nervous and Mental Diseases with macro and micro preparations. During the examination, it was found that there were pathological changes in the brain tissue, brain atrophy, and in the cerebral hemispheres, the left brain was slightly smaller than the right brain.

Conclusions: in conclusion, it can be said that acute intoxication psychosis mainly occurs in patients, the stress of the mother during pregnancy, the impact of infections on the immune system in childhood and its complications, the causes include the child's socialization and psychological development, anatomical and functional abnormalities in the structure of the brain, mechanical effects on the brain, such as craniocerebral trauma or tumors, the effects of hormones, as well as various somatic diseases.

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