

NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES, THEIR INNOVATIVE TREATMENTS AND THEIR
RELATIONSHIP WITH FOLK MEDICINE

Bo'taxonov Farrux To'lqinjon o'g'li

Department of Rehabilitation, Sports Medicine and Folk Medicine

Assistant

Abstract: Neurological illnesses are a gathering of problems that influence the cerebrum, spinal line, and nerves. These illnesses can fundamentally affect an individual's personal satisfaction, as they can cause many side effects, including muscle shortcoming, loss of sensation, and mental weakness. Throughout the long term, specialists and clinical experts have taken critical steps in understanding and treating neurological sicknesses, prompting the improvement of imaginative therapies. What's more, many individuals go to people medication as another option or corresponding way to deal with dealing with their neurological side effects. This article will investigate the creative medicines for neurological illnesses and their relationship with society medication.

Keywords: neurologic diseases, social importance, methods, differs, researches

Introduction: Neurological infections have been a huge weight on society for a really long time, influencing a great many individuals around the world. These sicknesses, which incorporate circumstances like Alzheimer's illness, Parkinson's infection, numerous sclerosis, and epilepsy, are portrayed by irregularities in the mind and sensory system, prompting many side effects and disabilities. Throughout the long term, analysts and clinical experts have taken huge steps in understanding these sicknesses and creating imaginative therapies to work on the existences of those impacted. Furthermore, there has been developing interest in the connection between neurological sicknesses and society medication, as conventional cures and practices have been utilized by societies all over the planet for quite a long time to address different medical problems, including those connected with the mind and sensory system.

One of the most predominant neurological illnesses is Alzheimer's sickness, an ever-evolving neurodegenerative turmoil that influences memory, thinking, and conduct. As the worldwide populace keeps on maturing, the commonness of Alzheimer's sickness is supposed to rise, representing a huge general wellbeing challenge. Lately, there has been a flood in research endeavors pointed toward grasping the basic systems of the illness and creating successful medicines. Creative methodologies like quality treatment, undifferentiated organism treatment, and immunotherapy have shown guarantee in preclinical and clinical examinations, offering new expectation for patients and their families. These state-of-the-art medicines expect to focus on the hidden pathology of Alzheimer's sickness, like the amassing of amyloid-beta and tau proteins in the mind, determined to slow or ending the movement of the illness.

Likewise, Parkinson's sickness, an ever-evolving development issue brought about by the deficiency of dopamine-creating neurons in the mind, has additionally been the focal point of serious examination endeavors. While flow medicines for Parkinson's infection principally mean to ease side effects, for example, quakes and inflexibility, specialists are investigating novel restorative techniques to address the basic neurodegeneration. For example, quality treatment and profound cerebrum excitement have arisen as possible major advantages in the field, offering new roads for dealing with the engine side effects of the sickness and working on patients' personal satisfaction.

Different sclerosis, a constant immune system sickness that influences the focal sensory system, has likewise seen huge headways in therapy choices. Illness adjusting treatments, which focus on the resistant framework to diminish aggravation and forestall further harm to the sensory system, have altered the administration of different sclerosis, offering patients the chance to slow sickness movement and limit backslides. Moreover, continuous examination into regenerative medication

and neuroprotection holds guarantee for fixing harmed nerve strands and reestablishing capability in people with different sclerosis.

Epilepsy, a neurological problem portrayed by repetitive seizures, has likewise seen striking improvement in the improvement of creative medicines. While antiepileptic drugs stay the pillar of epilepsy the board, headways in neuroimaging, neurostimulation, and careful strategies have extended the restorative scene for people with drug-safe epilepsy. For example, responsive neurostimulation gadgets, which distinguish and hinder seizure movement progressively, have given new desire to patients who have not answered conventional medicines.

With regards to neurological sicknesses and their therapy, the job of people medication has collected expanding consideration as of late. People medication, which includes conventional cures, practices, and convictions went down through ages inside unambiguous societies, has been a wellspring of mending and solace for incalculable people all over the planet. While society medication is many times established in social customs and needs logical approval, there is developing interest in investigating the possible advantages of specific people cures with regards to neurological sicknesses. For instance, natural prescriptions, needle therapy, and brain body practices, for example, contemplation and yoga have been read up for their possible remedial consequences for neurological circumstances, offering correlative and elective ways to deal with traditional medicines.

The connection between neurological infections and people medication raises significant contemplations in regards to social variety, customary information, and the combination of all-encompassing ways to deal with medical care. While it is vital to basically assess the security and viability of people cures through thorough logical exploration, recognizing and regarding the social meaning of these practices can encourage more prominent inclusivity and patient-focused care in the area of nervous system science. Besides, coordinated effort between customary healers and present-day medical care suppliers can work with the trading of information and practices, possibly prompting new experiences and therapy approaches for neurological illnesses.

Neuropsychiatry, or natural psychiatry, is a field of medication that arrangements with Nervous system science to comprehend and connect conduct to the cooperation of variables in neurobiology and Social Psychology. In neuropsychiatry, cognizance is viewed as a "developing cerebrum quality", while other conduct and neurological fortes treat both as discrete units. Neuropsychiatry went before the ongoing disciplines of psychiatry and Nervous system science, which recently had overall instruction, yet these disciplines later veered and are generally applied independently.

At present, neuropsychiatry has turned into a developing sub-specialty of psychiatry, as it is firmly connected with the areas of neuropsychology and conduct nervous system science, and is attempting to utilize this idea to more readily treat illnesses that fall under the grouping of neurological and mental problems (for example mental imbalance, ADHD, Tourette condition).

Nervous system specialists equitably centered around the pathology of the natural sensory system, particularly the cerebrum, while therapists guaranteed mental issues. As two unique substances, this antipodal contrast among cerebrum and psyche portrays a large number of the distinctions between the two claims to fame. Nonetheless, it has been contended that this division is fanciful; studies from the last century have shown that our psychological life is established in the mind. It has been contended that the cerebrum and brain are not independent things, but rather various perspectives on same framework. It has been contended that taking this mind monism can be helpful in light of multiple factors. The dismissal of dualism, most importantly, implies that all notice is natural, which gives a general exploration framework in which fostering a comprehension and treatment of mental disorders is conceivable. Furthermore, it mellows the far-reaching disarray about the lawfulness of psychological maladjustment, which proposes that all sicknesses ought to have a follow in the mind.

The justification behind the split among psychiatry and Nervous system science was the distinction between knowledge or first-individual experience and the cerebrum. The impression of this

differentiation as counterfeit by defenders of Psyche/Cerebrum monism upholds a combination between these strengths.

Conclusion

In conclusion, neurological diseases represent a significant public health challenge, impacting millions of individuals worldwide. However, the field of neurology has witnessed remarkable progress in understanding these diseases and developing innovative treatments to improve patient outcomes. From cutting-edge therapies targeting the underlying pathology of Alzheimer's disease to novel approaches for managing the symptoms of Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, and epilepsy, the landscape of neurological care is evolving rapidly. Moreover, the exploration of folk medicine in the context of neurological diseases offers a unique opportunity to bridge cultural traditions with modern healthcare, potentially enriching the therapeutic options available to patients. As research and clinical practice continue to advance, it is essential to embrace a collaborative and inclusive approach that integrates the best of both traditional and modern medicine to address the complex challenges posed by neurological diseases.

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