

# EFFECTIVENESS OF ALCHEB IN TREATMENT OF POST-STROKE APHASIA

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**Relevance:** Cognitive impairment is reported in 30-70% of stroke patients. The leading disorders can be slow thinking, difficulty switching attention, decreased criticism, decreased mood background and emotional lability. Primary disorders of higher mental functions (apraxia, agnosia, aphasia, dysarthria, etc.) can also be observed, which is observed when ischemic foci are localized in the corresponding parts of the cerebral cortex.

One of the most pressing problems of modern neurology and psychiatry is the treatment of dementia and post-stroke cognitive impairments. In recent years, much attention has been paid to the study of the role of glutamatergic brain systems in the pathogenesis of dementia and cognitive impairment.

**Objective:** to study the effect of Alcheb in the treatment of post-stroke aphasia.

**Methods:** Patients were divided into two groups: group 1 received Alcheba (20 mg per day), group 2 received placebo (first 16 weeks). Clinical evaluations were performed at two breakpoints (16 and 18 weeks) and at 20, 24 and 48 weeks. The results were determined by the change in the aphasia coefficient.

**Results:** The study involved 30 patients, and 27 of them went through both phases of treatment. Compared to the placebo group, the Alcheba group showed a more significant improvement in the aphasia rate (16 weeks, 18 weeks, 20 weeks) during the period of taking the drug and after stopping the intake. The treatment led to significant improvements in both groups, but the effect of therapy was more significant in combination with Alcheba.

**Conclusions:** Alcheba is an independent means of reducing the severity of aphasia, but the best results were achieved by combining them. The effect of taking Alcheb and using it persisted for a long time after the completion of treatment. When analyzing the integral semi-quantitative assessments of the general condition and the cognitive sphere, an increase in the social adaptation of patients was noted, which took place against the background of an improvement in mnemonic abilities and concentration of attention