

EFFICIENCY OF OXIBRAL IN CHILDREN WITH RESPIRATORY DISEASES, SUFFERING MINIMUM BRAIN DYSFUNCTION

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ABSTRACT

The use of oxybral against the background of traditional therapy had a pronounced positive clinical effect, which contributed to the maximum stimulation of natural compensatory mechanisms, neuroregulatory processes and limitation of the drug load. In general, the results of the studies conducted allow us to conclude that complex rehabilitation with the use of the drug oxybral is effective for combined disorders in patients with respiratory diseases suffering from PPPNS and its consequences. The advantages of this method include, first of all, the fact that the stimulation of the regenerative capacity of the brain is achieved by activating natural regulatory mechanisms. Investigating functional changes in the central nervous system, when using the drug oxybral and making a recording echoencephalogram in children, we found that there are positive changes in EEG and contributes to a more rapid normalization of neurological symptoms. The possibility of correcting oxybral neurological disorders opens up the prospect of rehabilitation and contributes to a significant reduction in the percentage of children with residual symptoms of perinatal CNS lesions.

KEYWORDS: *Consequences Of Perinatal Damage To The Nervous System, Respiratory Organs, Childhood*

LITERATURE

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