



Early (intrauterine) prophylaxis of multiple micro-abnormalities in the development of the nervous system in the fetus - the really way for the sanitation and the perfecting of the human being.

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Introduction

In recent years, an increase in non-accidental diseases from organs with increased vital functions has been observed: CNS - various neuropsychological, neuromotor, neuroendocrine, neurogenetic, neurosomatic and somatoneurological pathologies; from the circulatory system, various cardiovascular and cerebrovascular pathologies, also from the gastrointestinal, urinary tract and immune system.

Mortality of the population has come out first in cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases as well as in cancer, while morbidity and invalidity is increasing due to nervous system pathologies.



Objetives

The analysis of antenatal factors that can cause structural and functional disorders of the nervous system in the embryo and fetus, the formation of a unique pathogenetic concept of the nervous system pathologies in children and the introduction of new complex metabolic therapy regimens.



Materials and methods

Newborns, infants, children up to 3 years old and mothers of these sufferers were enrolled on a specimen of 2000 patients. Among the methods used in these patients were the clinical methods: detailed pre- and perinatal anamnesis, maternal pathology before conception and during pregnancy, lifestyle and feeding during pregnancy, clinical picture with deviations in CNS development in newborn and infants. The imaging methods have been extensively used: tomography and MRI, EEG, electromyography with evoked potentials. Biochemical, immunological methods with the detection of immunoglobulins for intrauterine infections and neurogenetic methods.

Results

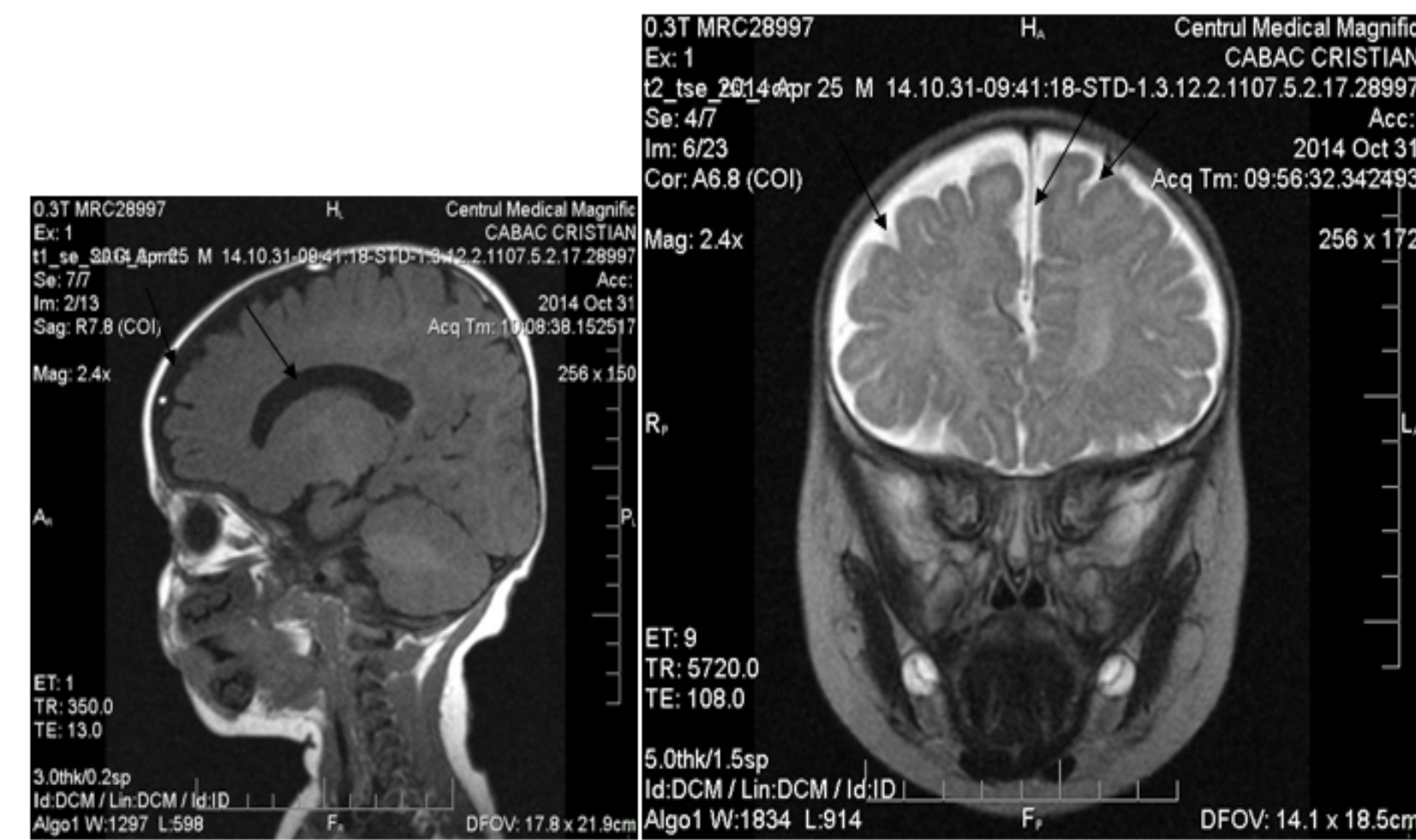
Among the most frequently encountered factors in pregnant women that can influence the development of the embryo and fetus in the womb are: prolonged pregnancy toxicosis, chronic anemia, acute viral infections of the mother, sometimes with bluish signs, fever, intrauterine infections (cytomegalovirus, toxoplasmosis, etc.), chronic pyelonephritis of pregnant women and other chronic pathologies, abortion eminences, psychoemotional stress and inadequate feeding of the mother during pregnancy, the general medical knowledge of the future mother. It also negatively influences the intrauterine development of the nervous system: the disastrous ecology, the level of socio-economic development of the state, the level of development of the medical sciences in this field, as well as the human, sympathetic and hugging of the doctor and those around him to the pregnant woman.

The method proposed by us consists in creating optimal metabolic conditions for intrauterine development by counteracting the harmful effects of various exogenous and endogenous factors that negatively influence the development of stem cells, embryo and fetus. Its perfect preparation for the act of birth and postnatal postnatal life. We use a cocktail of vitamins, provitamins, microelements, essential fatty acids, essential phospholipids, essential amino acids.

The efficacy of the treatment is presented as a clinical case: Child C, aged 6.5 months, with accusations: does not care well, does not sit and is spineless. From anamnesis - the pregnancy was toxic for the first 4 months, in the first trimester the mother suffered 2 mild viroses, anemia in the second trimester, received during pregnancy folic acid and Fe drugs. Neurologic-low diffuse muscular tone, osteotonic reflexes diminished, pronounced on the upper and lower limbs. Ultrasound of the brain - ventricle III -9mm, enlarged and lateral ventricles also, conclusion: signs of intracranial hypertension, although clinical signs of abscess hypertension. (we mistaken this conclusion - the child has ventriculomegaly as a sign of intrauterine imaturation). In cerebral MRI - ventriculomegaly and cortical atrophy of the frontal lobes (we consider it to be hypoplasia of frontal and parietal lobes). Taking into consideration the anamnestic, objective data and imagistic investigations, the diagnosis was established: Intrauterine imaturation of the brain with neurologic myotonic syndrome, motor retardation on the background of frontal and parietal lobes hypoplasia, moderate ventriculomegaly. Metabolic suspension, microelements and essential amino acids were administrated to accelerate brain maturation. After 7 months of uninterrupted treatment, the baby began to go alone at the 1 year and 2 months, MRI * cortical atrophy * and ventriculomegaly disappeared, at 2 years the child pronounced sentences of 2-3 words, and he was practically healthy.

Results

MRI data to treatment: Widespread subarachnoid, frontoparietal spaces, frontoparietal lobe hypoplasia, ventricular system and inter-spherical fissure are seen.



MRI data after treatment, where it is clear that frontal lobes hypoplasia, enlarged interethrisphere fissure and brain ventriculomegaly have disappeared, the fluid being replaced by brain tissue.



Conclusions

- 1. Today, a growing number of exogenous factors (physical, chemical, infectious, food), stressors and endogenous (various extragenital and intragenital pathologies of the future mother) act on the development of the embryo and fetus. The antenatal pathology is increasing. Micro- and macroanomalies are developing more frequently, preterm infants born and various hypoxi-ischemic, hypoxi-traumatic, toxic-metabolic, toxic-infectious encephalopathies that have a negative impact on the health indices of society.
- 2. Intrauterine immaturity of nerve cells and fibers, which have emerged from the "developmental" gene, form a multitude of micro- and macroanomalies that underlie the entire range of pathologies of the nervous system in children, as well as a good parts in adults.
- 3. The most important clinical signs indicating "intrauterine imaturation" may be: fontanelomegalia, congenital hydrocephalus, microcephaly, myotonic neonatal and sugary syndrome, epileptic syndrome and epileptic disease, perinatal encephalopathies, craniofacial dislocation, spina bifida, premature and other pathological signs of the newborn.
- 4. Among the imaging signs of intrauterine imaturation are: ventriculomegaly, enlargement of subarachnoid spaces and interemispheric fissures, various micro- or macroanomalies of the brain development, brain agenesis, various porencephals, cystic formations, hypoplasia of frontal lobes or cerebellum etc., myelinating disorders of the brain.
- 5. By "accelerating the maturation" of those brain sectors that have been braked by a variety of exogenous and / or endogenous noxious factors in their intrauterine development, a number of pathologies can be reduced, thanks to the use of "metabolic cocktails" in postnatal and antenatal periods.

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