



Pathologies caused by disorders of the nervous system of children

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the diseases caused by the disruption of the nervous system and its function as a result of normal and abnormal activity of the nervous system in children and the best methods of prevention.

Keywords:

Central, peripheral, hydrocephalus, Down's syndrome, nocturnal enuresis, signal, aphasia, analysis.

Normal nervous system development is necessary for each person to communicate with the external environment and with people in society. Children with speech disorders show specific thinking characteristics. They lag behind in the development of verbal-logical thinking, with difficulty mastering mental operations. The results of thinking are influenced by a lack of knowledge about the environment and disorders of self-organization. A delay in speech development leads to a lag in the development of the imagination function of these sections is specialized in each one¹. The nervous system is anatomically divided into 2 parts: central and peripheral. The central part includes the brain and spinal cord and their cortices. The peripheral nervous system consists of nerve fibers and nodes that transmit

information from the brain and spinal cord. Children with speech disorders show specific thinking characteristics. They lag behind in the development of verbal-logical thinking, with difficulty mastering mental operations. The results of thinking are influenced by a lack of knowledge about the environment and disorders of self-organization. A delay in speech development leads to a lag in the development of the imagination function of these sections is specialized in each one. For example, in the cortex of the brain, some centers analyze external information and provide speech formation, thinking, writing, hearing, and vision. If there is a problem in one part of the child's nervous system, there is a disruption in communication with the internal and external environment, and the symptoms of the disease

¹ [Psychological Characteristics of Children with Speech Defects - Neliti](#)

appear. The brain has 5 important sections that control human life activities: cerebellum, diencephalon, medulla oblongata, midbrain, and pons. The cerebellum function coordinates the movement of the brain and determines the normality of balance. If it is damaged, there will be a problem with children's balance. Therefore, it is necessary to be careful not to damage any part. Signs of damage can be fully understood with the help of:

The following symptoms occur when the frontal part of the brain is damaged. 1. Monoplegia - paralysis of one arm or one leg. 2. Jackson's seizure is a tremor in one arm or leg. The patient does not lose consciousness for a certain period. 3. Gaze paralysis - both eyes are looking in the same direction. 4. Disturbance of balance - the patient cannot stand, and falls from the affected side to the opposite side. 5. Agrophia - not being able to write. 6. Motor aphasia - the patient understands spoken words, but cannot speak.

As a result of damage to the temporal part: 1. Hallucinations of hearing, smell, taste - perception of non-existent objects. 2. Amusia - loss of musical ability. 3. Vestibular ataxia - dizziness. 4. Temporal seizure - a seizure occurs when the temple is diseased. 5. Sensory aphasia - in which the patient does not understand and cannot speak.

When the neck part is damaged, problems arise in the vision part.

Damage to the hypothalamus as a result of medial brain damage is called hypothalamic syndrome. In this case, the functioning of vegetative blood vessels is disturbed. As a result, the heart beats faster during an attack, and the blood pressure increases or decreases. Breathing changes, facial skin turns red, pale or red, shivers, then sweat profusely. Headache and nausea are also observed. In the neurotrophic type of hypothalamic symptoms, swellings on the skin, hair loss, sometimes complete loss of hair in one part of the head, paleness of some parts of the skin (leucoderma), and trophic ulcers may also appear.

In general, many neurological diseases that occur in children are caused by brain injuries caused by their mothers during pregnancy childbirth, and infancy, inflammation

due to viral and infectious diseases, emotional and nervous stress during pregnancy, chemical drugs, and alcohol, which damage the child's developing nervous system. may be the cause. One of the main factors that negatively affects the development of the child's nervous system is the frequent occurrence of somatic diseases. They appear when faced with meningitis and encephalitis. In addition, chronic lack of vitamins, especially "B" group vitamins, causes nerve diseases.

To identify any disease in children, it is recommended to analyze the nervous system first. For example, it is not uncommon for children to wet their diapers, this disease is called nocturnal enuresis. The nervous system also controls urinary secretion. In such cases, it is wrong for parents to refer only to urology. Because a neurologist can tell the reason. All such children have trouble sleeping at night. At night, the bladder of a sleeping child is filled with urine, as a result of which the internal receptors of the bladder vibrate, and the signal generated from it is transmitted to the spinal cord controlling pelvic functions. In this part, the signal is processed and transmitted to the brain. When it reaches the brain, the child should wake up, because any additional signal will create an arousal center in the brain and wake the sleeping person. And the child is sleeping. The bladder fills up with urine and sends a signal again and again, and finally, it becomes a response signal and makes a decision "in collusion" with the bladder, and the child wets the bottom without him. Such a situation should not be observed after 2-3 years. If observed, the reason for this is that the brain and spinal cord have not improved their nerve functions, and the process of excitation and inhibition is poorly developed. To prevent this disease, the child should be seen by a neurologist. If no more serious cause of enuresis can be found, giving it to sports clubs will be beneficial. Because sport ensures the normal functioning of brain centers and enhances the activity of sensory organs

A child's sleep is one of the important indicators of the state of the nervous-psychic circle. Does he fall asleep quickly, does he talk in

his sleep, does he not sleep, what kind of dreams does he have?

It should be noted that the unfavorable influence of environmental conditions on the nervous psyche and sleep disorders, such as improper upbringing, overwork, reading literature that is not appropriate for the age, etc. A healthy child is usually happy, energetic, and enjoys watching the outside environment. When the doctor asks the mother and the child, he should pay attention to the child's reaction to the surrounding environment, carelessness, calmness, observability, unconsciousness, and.

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