



Analysis of Side Effects of Drugs Used in the Treatment of Chronic Tension-Type Headache

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Abstract: Patients with chronic tension-type headache receive long-term medication and pharmacotherapy has its own side effects. We studied side effects in patients treated with amitriptyline and hirudotherapy.

Keywords: chronic tension-type headache, amitriptyline, side effects, hirudotherapy.

Conventional pharmacological treatment measures are not an acceptable therapeutic approach and have a number of disadvantages. Among them, we can include individual inability to take drugs, the fact that other somatic disorders are a contraindication to taking drugs, the presence of side effects, age, pregnancy and lactation. In our study, the following side effects of the drug were found in patients:

In order to analyze whether the recommended method of hirudotherapy reduces the therapeutic side effects of the main group of drugs used in the treatment of chronic tension-type headache, we asked patients about their perceived side effects. Every patient in the conventional treatment group reported experiencing one or more side effects. The main side effects on the background of amitriptyline drug are as follows: dry mouth was 17.5%, decreased libido in men was found in 8.77%, nausea was found in 14.03% of our patients, sleep disorders were reported in 10.5% of our patients. 8.77% of patients with flatulence, 10.5% of patients complaining of weight gain. Weight loss was also observed in our patients, which was 1.75%, increased salivation was 5.2%. 5.2% of patients experienced tremors, 1.75% of patients complained of difficulty urinating, 1.75% of patients complained of changes in vision, 3.5% of dizziness, 3.5% of tachycardia. 3.5% of patients with difficulty concentrating against the background of amitriptyline, 5.3% of patients with discomfort in the epigastric area, and 3.5% of our patients with gastralgia.

Adverse drug reactions in patients with treatment-based chronic tension-type headache. These side effects occur after taking the drug amitriptyline.

It has been found that the side effects of drugs are reduced when hirudotherapy is combined with traditional treatment. Dry mouth caused by amitriptyline decreased from 17.5% to 8.77%, decreased libido from 8.77% to 5.2%, nausea from 14.03% to 8.77%, sleep disorders 10.5% to 8.77% Flatulence 8.77% to 5.2% Weight gain 10.5% to 8.77% Weight loss 1.75% to 0% Increased salivation It was found that from 5.2% to 1.75%, tremor decreased from 5.2% to 3.5%.

Urinary incontinence was 1.75% and disappeared on the background of hirudotherapy treatment. Changes in vision from 1.75% to 0%, dizziness from 3.5% to 1.75%, tachycardia from 3.5% to 1.75%, difficulty concentrating from 3.5% to 1.75%, the feeling of discomfort in the epigastric area remained in 5.2%, it was found that gastralgia decreased from 3.5% to 1.75%.

Observation of drug side effects after hirudotherapy treatment

Reduction of drug side effects after hirudotherapy treatment, improvement of general microcirculation of medicinal leech, antidepressant effect, antihypoxic, antioxidant, change of blood

vessel wall permeability, restoration of microcirculation, purification of blood and lymph from metabolites due to improvement of lymphatic flow, detoxification properties and reduction of drug intake. will be counted. The use of hirudotherapy in addition to traditional medical treatment has led to a reduction in the side effects of drugs. We associate this with the decrease in the amount of the drug and the effect of biologically active substances contained in leech saliva.

Conclusion: Despite the positive results of the treatment on the indicators of disease duration in both groups, the results of the traditional + hirudotherapy group were higher on all indicators, so we concluded that the hirudotherapy method has a high efficiency in chronic tension headache.

Significant changes in the clinical characteristics of patients were observed after the treatment of chronic tension headache in both groups, especially in the traditional + hirudotherapy group. We can see that pain perception decreased in both groups according to sensory, affective, evolutionary scales, and among these indicators, group 2, i.e. patients who received hirudotherapy treatment in addition to traditional treatment, had higher indicators. As a result of the treatment measures, the patients of the high anxiety group did not show sufficient effectiveness as a result of the treatment measures. Low and mild anxiety group patients showed higher efficiency in traditional + hirudotherapy method compared to traditional treatment. From this, it can be concluded that patients with chronic tension headache should be given an additional anxiolytic drug when high blood pressure is observed. The use of hirudotherapy in addition to traditional medical treatment has led to a reduction in the side effects of drugs. We associate this with the decrease in the amount of the drug and the effect of biologically active substances contained in leech saliva.

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