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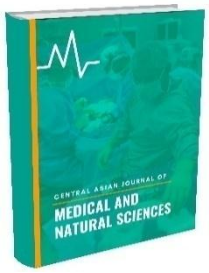

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Muscular Dystrophy Disease, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Heritability and Treatments

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Abstract: muscular dystrophy is a group of hereditary chronic diseases that affect a person's muscles. These diseases are characterized by the fact that the muscles are getting smaller, muscle degeneration. They go to a slow contagion of their business activities.

Kalit so'zlar: Duchenne mushaklar distrofiyasi. Erba - Rota mushaklar distrofiyasi. Emery-Dreyfus mushaklar distrofiyasi, kortikosteroidlar, Becker, Distal, distrofin va gasroknemius.

Relevance. Muscular dystrophy is a group of inherited disorders that injure and weaken muscles over time. This damage and weakness is caused by a lack of protein called dystrophin, which is necessary for normal muscle function. The absence of this protein can lead to problems with walking, swallowing and muscle coordination, and from it alternates and even breaks down with outer, connective and fatty tissue. Muscular dystrophy can occur at any age, but most diagnoses occur in childhood. It is more common in young boys than in girls. Symptoms of muscular dystrophy: the problem with walking loss of reflexes difficult to maintain poor posture, thinning of the bone, scoliosis, which leads to abnormal curvature of the patient's spine, mild mental and mental retardation, shortness of breath, swallowing problems, lung and heart weakness are observed. It remains the carrier while the girls who are mostly sick of children with cash register. This muscular dystrophy is the most common among children. Most of the victims are boys.

The purpose of the study: to gain an understanding of the forms (types) of disease of muscle dysrtophia and to learn how to enslave the sick in practice by developing more novel methods of theory for the causes of the common origin of this disease and treatment measures.

Research materials and results: there are nine different types and forms of muscular dystrophy. Since it is a genetic disease, the type of mutation you have occurs in a specific gene. Other factors can also play a role, and each type of this disease can have a different course of Gnosis and treatment. Types of muscular dystrophy: the occurrence of this disease is rare for girls. The reason is at the expense of the dominant genes in the two sex chromasomalars in girls.

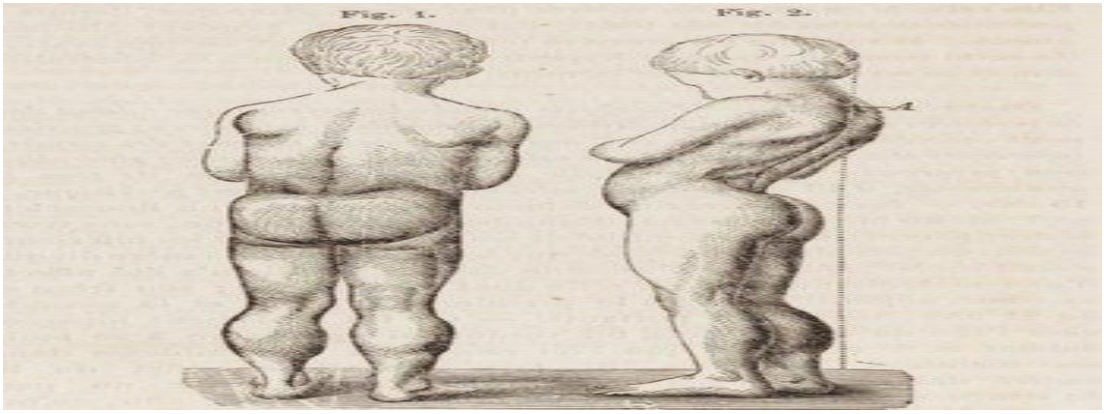

Figure 1. Forms of muscular dystrophy

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy-this form is called psodohypertrophic muscular dystrophy, and it often manifests itself in childhood. The first signs of the disease will be 2-5 years old. Often, patients experience muscle weakness in the muscle groups of the pelvis and limbs. Then the muscles in the upper part of the body and only the rest of the muscle groups are affected. Muscular dystrophy of this form can lead to the fact that by the age of 12 the child completely loses the ability to move. Most patients under 20 do not survive.

Erba-Rota progressive muscular dystrophy is another type of this disease. The first symptoms of the disease are mainly 14-16 years old, rarely 5-10 years old. The most initial symptoms are pathological muscle fatigue and acute changes in walking to the" duck".

Erba-Rota muscular dystrophy-this disease is primarily localized in muscle groups in the lower extremities, but sometimes also affects the shoulder and pelvic muscles at the same time. The disease develops rapidly and is caused by disability.

Becker resembles similarities with muscular dystrophy - the previous form of the disease, but this form is slowly displaced. The patient can continue the operation for decades. Treatment of muscular dystrophy. To diagnose muscular dystrophy, an examination with a therapist and Orthopedics is carried out, and electromyography is also carried out. You can conduct molecular biological studies that will help determine the likelihood of the disease in children. The treatment of muscular dystrophy is an attempt to weaken and stop the pathological process, since this disease cannot be completely cured. To prevent the development of dystrophic processes in the muscles, the patient is given an injection:

- Vitamin B1
- Adenosine triphosphate
- Corticosteroids

The patient must perform a regular therapeutic massage. In addition, everyone who suffers from muscular dystrophy, you need to do respiratory Gymnastics. In addition, patients develop diseases of the respiratory system such as pneumonia and respiratory failure, which can then be followed by other complications.

Rare forms of muscular dystrophy

There is also dystrophy of other muscles. Becker muscle dystrophy is better associated with the X-chromosome than Duxennes, 5 to 25 young. Humans with this type of dystrophy live with DMD. Shoulder dystrophy occurs with the same frequency in individuals of the two sexes and usually manifests itself at the age of 20-30 years. About 50% of patients with this type of dystrophy are found

in the gumbar Belt and may not spread to the lower extremity belt, in others the muscles of the lower extreme abdomen are affected first, and shoulder weakness appears about 10 years later. Facial mass muscular dystrophy is inherited by an autosomal dominant mechanism and affects representatives of both sexes equally. It can be of any age, but appears for the first time in ergens. This type of dystrophy is characterized by" pterygoid " scapula. Some individuals have a strong-waisted lordosis (curvature of the spine). Weakness in the muscles of the face leads to the fact that people cannot whistle, prick their lips and close their eyes. Depending on which group of muscles are affected, weakness or "hanging stoppage" of flexible and small finger movements may occur. There is no treatment for Muscular Dystrophy, but complications, such as respiratory and urinary tract infections, require antibiotics.

Conclusion: muscular dystrophy is a very rare disease, but it is hereditary and is common all over the world. The most frequent form-Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy-occurs with about 3 cases of 10, 000 boys. All types of muscular dystrophy are due to genetic causes, although the lineage of muscle tissue has not been determined. Perhaps the main reason is a violation of the intracellular membrane in cells where calcium ions cannot be controlled, which activates proteases (enzymes) that help destroy muscle fibers. Prenatal diagnosis that can be studied before delivery of pregnancy fluid. Nevertheless, parents with muscular dystrophy need medical genetic counseling from early childhood.

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