ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC FEATURES OF NEUROLOGY

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Abstract
In this article, the content of the field of neurology, which is one of the most important fields of medicine, and its history are given. In addition, the article focuses on the physiological features of neurology. General conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: neurology, nervous system, physiological features, mental activity, neurophysiology, symptoms, reflexes in human, neurological center.

Neurological diseases are one of the most common categories of diseases in the world. Neurological ailments can develop at any age, even in the womb. And with age (as the influence of adverse factors of life and work, due to age-related changes or due to injury), the prevalence of these diseases only increases.

History of neurology goes back a long time. Founder of dualism R. Descartes considered man as a unity of forest mechanism with a soul that has thinking and will, is located in the epiphysis. He recognized mental activity, thought, knowledge of new existence (“I think, therefore I am”). In 1863 I.M. Secheno in (1829-1905) published books in "Reflexes of Heads brain", in which he argued that "all acts of the conscious and unconscious of the body of life and, according to the mode of origin, are reflexes "and in this way recognized l reflex with the basis of nervous activity. I start from the second polo 19th century the rapid development of natural science created the conditions for perfect knowledge about the structure and function of the nervous system. I.P. Pavlo in (1849-1936) in 1903, experimenting on animals, came to the conclusion that mental activity is carried out through catch reflexes. 3 years later V.M. Bekhterev (1857-1927) described on the base clinical observations, the presence of similar reflexes in humans and on called them combinations. Based on this discovery, he created a scientific direction - objective psychology, or reflexology, the main whose ideas are currently being actively developed by science, called my physiological psychology.

In the second half of the XIX century and in the XX century developed a complex with neuro-sciences (neuro-morphology, neurophysiology, neurochemistry, neuropsychology, neuro-genetics), which is now often referred to as neurobiology.

Common symptoms indicating a malfunction of the central nervous system include: headaches, dizziness, impaired functioning of the organs of hearing, vision and speech. Muscle atrophy, numbness and decreased sensitivity in the limbs indicate violations of the peripheral nervous system. In any case, only an experienced specialist will be able to accurately determine the cause of the disease.

Most diseases are associated with disruption of the nervous system, as it interacts with all the functional structures of the body. Therefore, specialists from other medical categories refer patients specifically to a neurologist. Neurologists investigate the causes of diseases, analyze the symptoms of the disease, determine methods for diagnosing the problems that have arisen. Based on the identified diagnosis, the doctor prescribes an effective treatment for the patient.

One of the most important properties of living matter is irritability. EU improvement led to the specialization of some structures of the simplest living organisms, individual cellular elements and caused the development of nervous tissue. Irritability is already possessed by the simplest unicellular organisms, in particular the amoeba. Irritability in amoeba has a superficial-internal polarity. A beam of light irritates the surface of the amoeba, which leads to its movement from the illuminated zone to the shade, which is carried out due to repeated changes in the shape of the organism (taxis method). Flagellated unicellular organisms are characterized by a certain specialization of its surface areas and the resulting anteroposterior (apico-basilar) gift.

Multicellular protozoan living creatures, such as hydra, contain differentiated cells with increased irritability: they are located in the surface layer of the body, and their processes are directed inward and form an asynaptic network (syncytium). Irritation of the surface of the hydra leads to the appearance of weakly differentiated motor reactions in it.

The nervous system is more complexly organized in worms, in the body of which there are two parallel chains of nerve nodes (ganglia) along the axis, while each pair of them, located in the plane of the same diameter, provides sensitivity and contraction of the tissues of the fragment corresponding to it (segment) of the body of the worm. In fact, at this stage of the development of living things, the metameric structure of the organism is manifested. Metameres (body segments) have a certain autonomy. In this regard, parts of an earthworm cut with a shovel are capable of independent existence. In arthropods (for example, in a bee), along with a pair of parallel chains of ganglia, there is an unpaired supra-glottic (head) node that integrates their function, without which a living creature is not viable.

In neurology, there are several ways to obtain information about the disease:

- collection of anamnesis and registration of objective data;
- neurological tests for the presence of reflexes;
- hardware studies: computed or magnetic resonance imaging, EEG (electroencephalography), radiography, ultrasound, ECG;
- laboratory tests: blood, smears, lumbar fluid, tissue cytology.

The treatment of neurology is usually a lengthy process, since many neurological diseases are prone to chronicity, even with long periods of remission.

Different neurological diseases require different conditions of treatment. For example, VSD and neuralgia can be treated at home, cerebrovascular accident requires urgent hospitalization

in a neurological center, and recovery from spinal cord injuries is best done in a rehabilitation center, first in a stationary mode, and as the condition improves, it will be possible to switch to "day hospital".

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