

**PAIN SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH BACK PAIN IN WOMEN****Muso B. Urinov****Doctor Of Science, Professor, Department Of Neurology, Bukhara State Medical Institute,  
Uzbekistan****Mehriddin M. Usmonov****Researcher, Bukhara State Medical Institute Neurologist Of The General Therapeutic  
Department Of The Gijduvon District Medical Association, Bukhara Region, Uzbekistan**

**ABSTRACT:** To determine the features of pain syndrome in patients with pain in the lower back in female patients.

**KEYWORDS:** vertebrogenic lumbosacral radiculopathy, neurological examination, lower limbs.

**INTRODUCTION**

The study included 125 patients aged 24 to 67 years (mean age  $38.7 \pm 9.2$  years) with moderate to severe vertebrogenic lumbosacral radiculopathy (VCR), from 5 to 9 points on the visual analogue scale (VAS). The study included 125 patients aged 24 to 67 years (mean age  $38.7 \pm 9.2$  years) with moderate to severe vertebrogenic lumbosacral radiculopathy (VCR), from 5 to 9 points on the visual analogue scale (VAS).

**THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

All patients were divided into groups (depending on gender) and subgroups (depending on the nature of the course). The main group (MG) consisted of women - 69 (55.2%) people, the comparison group (CG) consisted of men - 56 (44.8%), the ratio of the number of women to the number of men was 1.2:1.0. Each group was divided into three subgroups depending on the nature of the flow. OG-1 were 17 women (24.6%) with acute LBP, OG-2 were 23 women (33.3%) with subacute LBP and OG-3 were 29 women (42.0%) with chronic LBP. GS-1, GS-2 and GS-3 were 26 (46.4%), 17 (30.4%) and 13 (23.2%) men, respectively (Table 1).

**Table 1.**  
**Distribution of patients by groups and subgroups**

course of LBP	subgroups	OG women, n= 69		HS-men, n= 56		Total, n= 125	
		abs	%	abs	%	abs	%
Acute LBP (up to 6 weeks)	1	17	24,6%	26	46,4%	43	34,4%

<b>Subacute LBP (6 to 12 weeks)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33,3%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30,4%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32,0%</b>
<b>Chronic LBP (more than 12 weeks)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42,0%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23,2%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33,6%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>55,2%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44,8%</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

All patients underwent a classic neurological examination according to the method developed by E.I. Gusev et al. (2000), and vertebral neurological examination in accordance with the methods and recommendations of V.P. Veselovsky (1991, 1995), Ya.Yu. Popelyansky (2003, 2005) and F.A. Khabirova (2003).

Statistical processing of the results of clinical and instrumental studies of our patients was carried out using the methods of variation statistics in the Microsoft Office Excel-2019 software package. Clinically, there was an increase in pain during physical exertion, walking, prolonged static postures, limitation of the volume of active movements in the lumbar spine due to pain in 100% of the examined patients, regardless of gender, age characteristics, professional characteristics.

The clinical symptom complex of the examined patients was represented by: pain syndrome, moderate motor disorders of the corresponding myotome, proprioreflex prolapse or decrease, sensory disorders predominantly by the type of prolapse in the corresponding dermatome, the presence of positive symptoms of tension.

### CONCLUSION

The most common complaint of all examined patients was pain localized in the lower back or buttock with irradiation to the lower limb, which increased with movements in the lumbar spine, static load on the spine or lower limbs. To objectify the degree of severity of the pain syndrome in order to identify intergroup differences and the possibility of assessing the dynamics of the pain syndrome, a digital visual pain scale VAS was used, which makes it possible to quantify the intensity of the pain syndrome.

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