TRANSMISSION OF HEREDITARY DISEASES TO OFFSPRING AND METHODS OF THEIR TREATMENT

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Abstract

Muscular Dystrophy, one of the hereditary diseases, 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 will gradually become infected with Uzi's work activities. 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 the normal functioning of the muscles. The absence of this protein can lead to problems with walking, swallowing and muscle coordination. It also alternates with connective and fatty tissue and even breaks down. 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. Skeletal muscle atrophy; constant fatigue; frequent drops in muscle tone; increase in muscle volume due to increased connective tissue (especially gastrocnemius); decrease in muscle pain and Bora infection.

Keywords: Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. Erba-Rota muscular dystrophy. Emery-Dreyfus muscle dystrophy, corticosteroids, Becker, Distal, dystrophin and gasroknemius.

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 due to the dominant genes in the two sex chromasomalars in girls. Forms of muscular dystrophy:

Myotonic (also known as Steinert's disease), Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, Becker, Limb-girdle, oculopharyngeal, Fasitskapulohumeral, Distal, Emery-Dreifuss.

Forms of muscular dystrophy today, various forms of this disease are known. Let's take a closer look at them.

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy this form is called psodohypertrophic muscular dystrophy and it often manifests as a child. 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, similar to a" 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 Muscular Dystrophy is similar to the previous form of the disease, amma this form is slowly displaced. The patient can continue the operation for decades.

Emery is another type of disease seen by Dreyfus muscular dystrophy.The Ushu form is manifested between the ages of 5 and 15 years. From the signs of early disease of such muscle dystrophy: disorders of the elbow joint function; the circumference of the arm muscles of the biceps and later deltoid muscles; walking on the outer edges of the leg;

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 the following injections: 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 are also other muscular dystrophy. Becker muscle dystrophy is better associated with the X-chromosome than Duxennes between the ages of 5 and 25. 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. This type of dystrophy is characterized by" pterygoid " scapula. Some individuals have a strong lumbar 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.

Treatment includes the following activities:

Exercise-it can slow the development of weakness and delimitation of movement; exercise complexes are very useful in combination with physiotherapy.

Reduction passive strengthening of tendons. Corrective corsets are required with the appearance of spinal cord injuries and curved ones. Surgical movement of reduced trends. Psychological help is very important; the most important help is for the family and household.

In some cases, especially with dystrophy of Duchenne, the prognosis of the disease is negative. The degree of disability can be very important, the patient may need a wheelchair over time. The plurality of patients with shoulder dystrophy can help to live a full life in 20-40 years, sometimes even more erratic.

Conclusion: muscular dystrophy is a very rare disease, but it is completely hereditary and is common all over the world. The most frequent formduchenne muscular dystrophy, which occurs with about 3-10 000 cases of normal children. 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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