

Mental Illnesses

**Ulug'murotova Gulhayo Shuhratovna, Tolibova Dilnoza Tulkinovna,
Ilxomova Ruxshona Sherzodovna, Bobojonova Begoyim Asadullayevna**
Samarkand State Medical University, Uzbekistan

A. E. Kubayev
Research Advisor

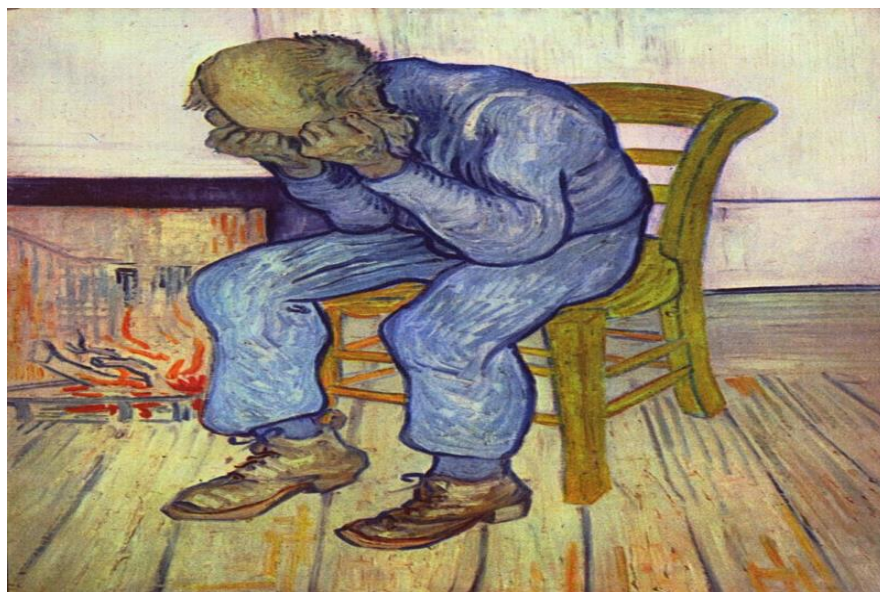
Abstract: This article is about the causes of mental illness, treatment methods and the psychological approach of doctors to treating patients.

Keywords: Medical ethics, clinical depression, remission, medical deontology, Psychiatry, neurology, Medical laws, center of consciousness.

The term mental illness is defined as a disease caused by disturbances in the nervous system, leading to behavior that deviates from the norms established in society. Mental illness is often characterized by the patient's behavior being dangerous to himself and the people around him. Not only acute cases, but also sub-acute and chronic mental disorders, even remission cases, are observed by the patient with unexpected behavior and need urgent help.

Psychic diseases, mental illnesses, psychoses are diseases caused by disorders of the brain: cases from functional changes of mental activity to its complete impairment.

Clinical depression (also known as major depression) is a mental illness characterized by severe mood swings, loss of interest in daily activities, and decreased desire for pleasure.



Nervous diseases are among the most common diseases and are manifested by various clinical signs.

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separated into science. Abu Ali ibn Sina was the first to distinguish between general neurology and specific neurology, and described the activities of human organs in close connection with their structure. At the same time, the organs were divided into the brain and subordinate organs, and included the brain and spinal cord in the main (central) organs. He described the brain as the primary organ of emotions and movement. Described the anatomy of the brain. Ibn Sina describes the brain as "the center of consciousness". Through this organ we see, hear, observe and smell the world. Thought arises in this member, from thought and knowledge is born. The functioning of the internal organs depends on the brain. Ibn Sina thoroughly studied the anatomy and physiology of the spinal cord, wrote like this: "the creator... brought a part of the brain down (to the lower part of the body) and showed favor to man, so that the nerves separated from it are divided into small branches and perform their tasks easily and continuously." Ibn Sina said that the respiratory center is located between the brain and the spinal cord, and that the spinal cord controls the sexual and urinary organs. Ibn Sina described the anatomy and physiology of the peripheral nervous system in his book "The Laws of Medicine".

The science of neurology was founded a thousand years ago by Abu Ali ibn Sina, and only at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, it was separated from European medicine as a science of neurology. Abu Ali ibn Sina was the first to distinguish between general neurology and specific neurology, and described the activity of human organs in close connection with their structure. At the same time, the organs were divided into the brain and subordinate organs, and the head and spinal cord were included in the main (central) organs. He described the brain as the primary organ of emotions and movement. Described the anatomy of the brain. Ibn Sina describes the brain as "the center of consciousness". Through this organ we see, hear, observe and smell the world. Thought arises in this organ, and knowledge arises from thought. The functioning of the internal organs depends on the brain. Ibn Sina deeply studied the anatomy and physiology of the spinal cord and wrote: "the creator... lowered a part of the brain down (to the lower part of the body) and showed mercy to a person so that the nerves separated from it were divided into small branches and died. perform their tasks smoothly and continuously" Psychiatry (from the Greek "psyche" - soul, soul, iatreo - treatment) - studies the disorders that appear in the cognitive activity of a person, sensations and behavior. He deals with the changes that occur in the mental activity of a person and their treatment and prevention.

Psychotherapy is one of the types of influencing a sick person for the purpose of treatment. This type of treatment is to mentally affect the sick person with a certain goal in mind and achieve the result of the treatment. It's not just about verbalizing something with the goal of influencing a patient, but balky bevor blain morale, how medical staff always behave, as well as the whole psyche-blinding thing. the situation and the methods of medical ethics that characterize the medical institution to which the bevor came for help. The main methods of psychotherapy are connected with the rules of medical deontology. Medical staff (doctors, nurses, etc.) should pay attention to the patient, take care of the patients in every way, and help them recover faster.

Result: it is necessary to prevent mental injuries and create the right attitude in patients with the help of various psychotherapy methods. A nurse must follow the doctor's orders in a timely manner. Patients want to know their condition, the results of laboratory tests, and the effects of the drugs prescribed to them. Medical 176 nurses should always be ready for patients' questions and complaints. Therefore, a medical nurse should know his profession very well and should not forget the rules of medical deontology

Conclusion: It is necessary to find measures for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, and to deal with the patient himself. In this regard, the method of psychotherapy causes the patient to change.

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