

## THE USE OF CORTEXIN IN PROGRESSIVE MYOPIA

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Myopia of diseases is progressing, which has a decrease in visual acuity by 1 or more diopters in

**God.** The main sign of myopia is an increase in visual acuity when trying to discern the location of an object in the distance, as well as what is at a close distance. It stretches along the anterior-posterior axis, and this deformation continues to progress, despite the efforts made to eliminate the provoking factors. It does not detect the progression of myopia over time, there is a possibility of damage to intraocular structures, primarily the retina. It will constantly increase until the load leads to its detachment and development

The treatment methods are based on the improvement of microcirculation, metabolic and metabolic processes in the retina and choroid. The drug regulates the metabolic processes in the retina, stimulates the functions of cellular elements of the retina, improves the functional interaction of the pigment epithelium and the outer segments of photoreceptors in various retinal pathologies, enhances the activity of retinal macrophages. Under its influence, the expression of receptors on T- and B-lymphocytes increases significantly, and the phagocytic activity of neutrophils increases. A number of studies have been conducted on the use of cortexin in progressive, diabetic retinopathy, optic disc subatrophy, tapetoretinal abiotrophy, glaucoma, etc.

**The purpose** of our work was to determine the clinical efficacy of the drug retinalamin in the treatment of various forms of MX.

**Material and methods of research.** During 1 year, 145 patients (295 eyes) with progressive myopia aged from 12 to 40 years were under our supervision. There were 55 women and 90 men. All patients were divided into 2 groups, identical in gender, age, form of the disease and general somatic status. The first group consisted of 70 patients (140 eyes), the second (main) - 75 (150 eyes). Group I patients received standard medical treatment with antioxidants, drugs that improve microcirculation, vitamin therapy, etc., group II patients received cortexin injections against the background of standard treatment. 10 mg of cortexin was diluted in 1.0 ml of 2% novocaine solution, administered 1 time a day parabolbar in the morning, the course of treatment was 10 injections. The observation period

was 6 months. From the presented data, it can be seen that with progressive myopia, according to visual acuity data, the positive dynamic

**Conclusion:** 1. The use of cortexin in complex therapy for progressive myopia contributes to increased visual acuity, increased light sensitivity of the retina.

2. The absence of positive dynamics in 6 months will repeat the course of treatment.

### LITERATURES

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