had a p-value of 0.121. Overall, all p-values exceeded the conventional threshold of 0.05, indicating no significant differences in lipid profiles between the two stroke types.

Conclusion. The analysis shows no statistically significant differences in serum lipid levels between ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke patients, with all p-values exceeding 0.05.Given these findings, further research is needed to explore lipid profiles in stroke patients. Improvements could include larger sample sizes and more diverse populations to better understand the relationship between lipid levels and stroke types.

ISAACS' SYNDROME – POSSIBLE ETIOPATHOGENESIS & CLINICAL ASPECTS

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Introduction. Isaacs' Syndrome (IS) is a rare condition which is characterized by peripheral nerve hyper-excitability which is due to continuous motor activity. The exact etiology for this condition is unknown yet there are several etiopathologies like autoimmune, genetic, or hereditary which can be an etiology for the Isaacs' Syndrome. Its clinical feature includes fasciculation, myokymia, and hyperhidrosis. To confirm the diagnosis mostly imaging methods of examination are performed like MRI, ultrasound, and EMG. In our patient MRI and EMG examination was performed. There are no particular therapeutic treatments that can help in this condition only symptomatic treatment can be delivered. Plasma exchange has a promising outcome for a moment.

Aim of the study. To propose a possible etiology of the condition and highlight effective treatment options.

Materials and methods. 51-year-old female was presented to the regional hospital of Grodno, Belarus with complaints of weakness of the hands more on the right hand, muscle twitching, and general weakness. According to her, since the summer of 2022, the above complaints have appeared. Gradually there was an increase in weakness in both hands and legs.

In February 2023, her symptoms worsened. Therefore, she decided to seek medical help. The patient presented with weakness in her hands, hypotrophy of the muscles, decreased sensitivity in her fingers, tremors in her hands, generalized fasciculation of the arm muscles, shoulder blades, and right thigh, mild paresis of the distal parts of both hands, pyramidal insufficiency of the legs and decreased vision in both eyes. Therefore, she was referred to an ophthalmologist and it was revealed the patient had retinal angiopathy. The patient also complained of mood fluctuations such as excitement, tearfulness, and insomnia. Based on medical history, patient's complaints, objective data, and neurological status the provisional diagnosis was made as ALS

(Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis).

Results and discussion. IS presents with muscle twitching, cramps, hyperhidrosis, and slow relaxation of a muscle after muscle contraction. Our patient had symptoms of weakness, twitching, fasciculation of hand muscles, and decreased vision in both eyes. There can be several causes such as hereditary, genetic, immune-mediated, and other miscellaneous factors. The etiology in our patient could be due to autoimmune, she had an elevated level of anti-TPO.

Another method of establishing a diagnosis is performing an EMG with a high intraburst of irregular frequency. The abnormal EMG is characterized by doublet, triplet, and multiplet single-unit discharges that were also present in our patient. These changes are also known as myokymic and neuromyotonic discharges. The EMG results of the patients showed f-waves and tremors with a lot of artifacts. Patients who had Morvan's syndrome have findings that are similar to those seen in IS, but they also have encephalopathy, headaches, drowsiness, and hallucinations. The patient has not complained of hallucinations, headaches, or drowsiness, nor has she had encephalopathy.

In a patient with Isaacs' syndrome, plasmapheresis resulted in a notable improvement in clinical status, which was accompanied by a reduction in both spontaneous motor unit activity and F-wave after discharge. The patient showed improvement in muscle strength after the course of plasmapheresis for a short time and again the course was repeated.

Conclusion. A 51-year-old female was presented in the Regional Hospital of Grodno, Belarus. The patient presented with general weakness in muscles, muscle twitching, generalized fasciculation, decreased sensitivity in fingers, tremors, decreased vision in both eyes, and mood fluctuation. The exact etiology of her condition was unknown but the possible cause of her condition was an autoimmune; her anti-TPO level was greatly elevated. Hence, the anti-TPO could bind at the neuromuscular junction blocking the release of a trophic factor near the neuromuscular junction. Therefore, there can be elevated levels of LDH and creatine kinase levels as the result of muscle wasting. Her EMG revealed frequent artifacts and her MRI revealed thickening of mucous in the maxillary sinus, Schmorl's bodies, and height and hydration of the discs at the level of C2-C7 were reduced. The patient showed improvement with the repetitive course of plasmapheresis treatment.

CRYPTOGENIC STROKE IN A YOUNG PATIENT AFTER COVID-19 INFECTION

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Introduction. Cryptogenic ischemic strokes are cerebral infarcts that manifest with symptoms, for which no probable cause can be identified after