



BÖLÜM 3

BAŞ AĞRISININ ANATOMİSİ VE FİZYOLOJİSİ

Aydan TOPAL¹

GİRİŞ

Baş ağrısı, çok sayıda nedeni ve kaynağı bulunan toplumda oldukça yaygın bir şikayettir. Baş ağrısının oluşumu düşünüldüğünde beyin sapından kortekse doğru ağrının iletimi ve bunun bilinçlendirilme aşamaları üzerinde durulmaktadır.

Baş ağrısı, ağrıya duyarlı kafa içi ve kranyum çevresi yapılarının uyarılması sonucu gelişen bir dizi olaylar sonucu oluşur. Beyin parankimi ağrıya duyarlıdır. Kafa içi ağrıya duyarlı yapılar Willis poligonunu oluşturan arterlerin ve orta büyüklükteki dallarının ilk kısmı, meningeal arterler, büyük damarlar ve dural venöz sinüsler ve duranın kan damarlarına yakın kısımlarıdır (1). Kranium dışındaki ağrıya duyarlı yapılar ise eksternal karotid arter ve dalları, kafa derisi ve boyun kasları, kutanöz sinirler, servikal sinirler ve sinir kökleri, sinüslerin mukozası ve dişlerdir.

NÖROANATOMİ

Ağrı duyusu olan intrakranyal damarlar ve meninkslerin trigeminal sinir ve üst servikal dorsal kök ganglionu tarafından A delta ve C lifleri ile uyarımı ile oluşan ağrının yansıması olarak baş ağrısı hissedilir. Beyin sapından omuri-

¹ Uzm. Dr., Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Samsun Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Nöroloji Kliniği, aydantopal@hotmail.com



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