



BÖLÜM 22

DİĞER KRANYAL NEVRALJİLER VE YÜZ AĞRISININ SANTRAL NEDENLERİ

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GİRİŞ

Nevraljiler, bir kranyal sinirin dağılımında kısa, paroksismal, ağrılı ataklarla karakterize olan belirli klinik özelliklere sahip bozukluklardır. En sık görüleni trigeminal nevraljidir. Bu bölümde trigeminal nevraljiye göre daha seyrek görülen kranyal nevraljiler ve yüz ağrısının santral nedenlerinden bahsedilecektir (Tablo 1). Bölümün sonunda ise Uluslararası Başağrısı Derneği (IHS)'nin 2018 yılında yayınladığı tanı kriterleri tablo olarak sunulacaktır (Tablo 2).

Tablo 1. Kranyal sinirlerin ağrılı lezyonları ve diğer yüz ağrılarının ICHD 3'e göre sınıflaması

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| 13. Kranyal sinirlerin ağrılı lezyonları ve diğer yüz ağrıları |
| 13.2 Glossofaringeal sinir lezyonu veya hastalığına atfedilen ağrı |
| 13.2.1 Glossofaringeal nevralji |
| 13.2.1.1 Klasik glossofaringeal nevralji |
| 13.2.1.2 Sekonder glossofaringeal nevralji |
| 13.2.1.3 İdiyopatik glossofaringeal nevralji |
| 13.2.2 Ağrılı glossofaringeal nöropati |
| 13.2.2.1 Bilinen bir nedene bağlanan ağrılı glossofaringeal nöropati |
| 13.2.2.2 İdyopatik ağrılı glossofaringeal nöropati |

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