

BÖLÜM 69

KRANİYAL SİNİR HASTALIKLARI

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GİRİŞ

Periferik sinir sistemi; 12 çift kranial sinir, 31 çift spinal sinir ve otonom sinirden oluşur. Vücudumuzda beyinden veya beyin sapından çıkıp, kafatasının foraminasından geçerek motor, duyu ve parasempatik işlevleri olabilen 12 çift kranial sinir mevcuttur.

Olfaktör sinir ve optik sinir dışında kalan 10 çift kranial sinir; beyin sapından kaynaklanan çekirdekten başlar ya da beyin sapında bulunan duysal çekirdekte sonlanır. Olfaktör sinir ve optik sinir ise; serebrumda başlangıç, seyir ve sonlanım gösterirler. Bölümün devamında tüm kranial sinirlerin anatomik seyirleri tek tek detaylandırılacaktır.

Kraniyal sinirler, konjenital veya gelişimsel sorunların yanı sıra, inme, travmatik beyin hasarı, enfeksiyon, immün ve kafa içi tümörler gibi hastalıklar nedeniyle tutulum gösterebilir. Çocukluk çağında daha çok genetik, travma ve enfeksiyon nedeniyle tutulum izlenmektedir.¹

I. KRANİYAL SİNİR: N. OLFAKTORYUS

Koku almamızı sağlayan kranial sinirdir. Her burun boşluğu yaklaşık 5 milyon reseptör hücresi veya nöron içerir. Bu koku alma reseptör

hücrelerinin yüzeyinde 500 ila 1000 farklı koku bağlayıcı protein bulunur.²

Olfaktör reseptör aksonları burun boşluğu mukozasından başlayıp, etmoid kemikten geçerek olfaktör bulbus'a ulaşır. Olfaktör bulbus; beyin ile burun boşluğu arasında yer alan kribriform plak üzerinde konumlanmaktadır. Burası primer olfaktör nöronların sekonder nöronlarla sinaps yaptığı yerdir. Buradan kalan aksonlar her iki frontal lobun alt yüzünde olfaktör trakt'ı oluşturarak arkaya doğru ilerler. Olfaktör bulbus ve olfaktör traktusa birlikte olfaktör sinir denilmektedir. Koku yollarının anatomik sonlanma bölgesi iyi bilinmemekle birlikte septal bölge ve temporal loba ulaştıkları kabul edilmektedir.³

Olfaktör sinir muayenesinde; gözleri kapalı olan hastanın her bir burun deliğine ayrı ayrı burun mukozasını irrite etmeyecek, günlük hayatta kokusu bilinen ve belirgin olan maddeler (limon, kahve, nane vb...) yaklaştırılır. Muayene edilen kişinin koklaması beklenir. Normal birey her iki burun deliğinde de kokladığı maddeyi doğru adlandırmalıdır.⁴

Olfaktör sinir tutulumu sonucu ortaya çıkan koku alma işlevinin bozulması anosmi

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