



BÖLÜM 5

OPTİK NÖRİT

Tuba EKMEKYAPAR¹

GİRİŞ

Optik nörit; optik sinirin demiyelinizan, enfeksiyöz yada enflamatuvar nedenlere bağlı olarak, çoğunlukla unilateral, göz hareketleri ile ağrılı, santral görme kaybı ve diskramatopsinin olduğu optik nöropatisidir (1,2). Bu hastaların tanısında öykü, nörooftalmolojik muayene, radyolojik ve serolojik yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Gençlerde görülen tipik optik nörit olgularının; multipl skleroz (MS) hastalığı için bir öncü semptom olduğu yapılan çalışmalarla gösterilmiştir (3). Optik nöritin kliniği, tutulumu, tedaviye cevabı, nüks oranları ve biyobelirteçlerinin saptanması ile birçok atipik optik nörit ile ilişkili hastalık tanımlanmıştır. Bu bölümde optik nöritin tanımı, klinik prezentasyonları, serolojik incelemeleri, tipik ve atipik optik nörit spektrum hastalıkları ve tedavi yaklaşımları anlatılmıştır.

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1884 yılında Nettleship tarafından optik nöritin klasik semptomları ilk kez tanımlanmıştır (1). Burada görme bozukluğunun tek göze sınırlı, sıklıkla şakaklarda ve orbitada lokalize, göz hareketleri ile artan ağrının eşlik ettiği, kalıcı hasar veya tam görme kaybının olabildiği, nörooftalmolojik bulguların başlangıçta normal veya kısmen saptanabildiği, optik diskin de birkaç hafta içinde atrofiye gittiği belirtilmiştir (1).

¹Uzm. Dr., Malatya Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Nöroloji Kliniği, dr.tuba_polat@hotmail.com

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