

BÖLÜM 3

PERİFERİK SİNİR YARALANMASI VE REHABİLİTASYONU

Gizem SARIÇİMEN¹

GİRİŞ

Deprem durumlarında travma ile ilişkili periferik sinir yaralanması (PSY) beklenen bir hadisedir. Böyle bir ortamda çöken bina veya moloz altında ezilme, yıkıntı parçaları ile kesilme, patlama sonucu veya viral enfeksiyon sonrası PSY tek başına veya daha sık olarak başka problemlerle (kırık, kompartman sendromu, crush sendromu gibi) birlikte görülebilir (1). Buna karşın deprem ortamında erken aşamada PSY kolayca gözden kaçabilir. Hastalar uzun süre periferik nevraljinin de eşlik ettiği disfonksiyonla yaşamaya devam ederler. Bu nedenle rehabilitasyon hekimleri depremde yaralanan bir hastanın ilk değerlendirmesinde PSY'nı göz önünde bulundurmalıdır. Deprem ortamında sinir onarımı veya greftleme cerrahisi uygulanamayabilir ancak erken rehabilitasyon öneri ve müdahaleleri ile sekonder komplikasyon gelişimi önlenabilir (1,2).

¹ Uzm. Dr., Eskişehir Şehir Hastanesi, Fiziksel Tıp ve Rehabilitasyon Kliniği, drgizemsongur@gmail.com

aksonal büyümesinin arttığı, nörotrofin ve diğer büyüme faktörlerinde artış olduğu gözlenmiştir (29).

KAYNAKLAR

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