

Bölüm 40

SİSTEMİK HASTALIKLARA İKİNCİL NÖROLOJİK HASTALIKLAR

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GİRİŞ

Sistemik hastalıklar santral ve periferik sinir sistemini direkt veya dolaylı olarak etkileyerek çeşitli nörolojik bulguların çıkmasına neden olan bir durumdur. Nörolojik sistemin yüksek metabolizma hızı ve vasküler beslenme ihtiyacının fazla olmasından dolayı sistemik hastalıklar daha tanımadan nörolojik bulgularla ortaya çıkabilir ve bu bulgular ağır ve ciddi nörolojik komplikasyonlara neden olabilir. Bu komplikasyonlarla başa çıkabilmek için öncelikle altta yatan sistemik hastalık tespit edilip nedene yönelik tedavi verilmesi ve olası nörolojik komplikasyonların göz önünde bulundurulması gerekmektedir.

Bu bölümde sistemik hastalıkların neden olduğu nörolojik hastalıklar ana başlıklar üzerinden sınıflandırılarak detaylandırılacaktır.

1. İnflamatuvar bağ dokusu hastalıkları ve vaskülitlere ikincil nörolojik hastalıklar
2. Endokrin ve metabolik hastalıklara ikincil nörolojik hastalıklar
3. Gastrointestinal sistem ve karaciğer hastalıklarına ikincil nörolojik hastalıklar
4. Böbrek hastalıklarına ikincil nörolojik hastalıklar
5. Elektrolit dengesizliğine ikincil nörolojik hastalıklar

1. İNFLAMATUAR BAĞ DOKUSU HASTALIKLARI VE VASKÜLİTLERE İKİNCİL NÖROLOJİK HASTALIKLAR

Sistemik Lupus Eritematozus

Sistemik Lupus Eritematozus (SLE) deri ve sistemik organları tutan kronik seyirli otoimmün bir hastalıktır. Malar raş, fotosensitivite, disko-id lupus, artrit, böbrek tutulumu, oral ülserler, serözit, hematolojik tutulum, nörolojik tutulum bulgularının ve Antinükleer antikor (ANA), Anti-dsDNA, anti-Smith veya anti-fosfolipid antikor pozitifliğinin olması tanı kriterleri arasındadır (1).

Santral sinir sistemi tutulumuna bağlı nöropsikiyatrik semptomların ortaya çıkmasına nöropsikiyatrik SLE (NPSLE) denir. Bu nörolojik manifestasyonların olduğu klinik durum %14-80 oranında geniş bir aralıkta bildirilmiştir (2). En sık görülen nörolojik belirti baş ağrısı olup (3) bununla birlikte psikiyatrik bulgular, epileptik nöbetler, ensefalopati, demans, serebrovasküler hastalık gibi çeşitli bulgular gelişebilir (Tablo-1) (4).

Nörolojik bulguların ortaya çıkmasında sıklıkla küçük çaplı damarların trombozu ve çeşitli antinöronal-antifosfolipid antikorları rol oynar (5). Mikrovasküler oklüzyonlar ve otoantikorlar, vaskülitin neden olduğu nöronal hasarı ortaya çıkarır. Nöropsikiyatrik bulguları olan hastalarda kranial

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Sonuç

Sistemik hastalıklar santral ve periferik sinir sistemini direkt veya dolaylı olarak etkileyerek çeşitli nörolojik komplikasyonlara neden olur. Bu komplikasyonlarla başa çıkabilmek için altta yatan sistemik hastalık tespit edilip nedene yönelik tedavi verilmelidir. Nörolojik komplikasyonların erken tespit ve etkin tedavisi morbidite ve mortaliteyi azaltacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sistemik hastalık, komplikasyon, nöropati

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