

Bölüm 9

İNTRAOPERATİF NÖROMONİTORİZASYON VE MENİNGOMYELOSELLİ HASTALARDA KULLANIMI

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Giriş

Geçmişten günümüze kadar insanoğlunun hayatında önemli bir yer tutan teknoloji, hayatın hemen hemen her alanında kullanılmakta ve gelişmeye devam etmektedir. Teknolojinin gelişmesi tıp alanında da etkisini göstermektedir. Oldukça riskli olan cerrahi girişimsel işlemlerin riskleri teknolojinin yardımıyla anlamlı olarak azalmaktadır. Bu durum cerraha konfor, hastaya daha iyi bir klinik sonuç sağlamakla beraber ağır hastalığın getireceği mali külfeti de azaltacaktır.

Nöral tüp defektleri görülme sıklığı dünya genelinde her 1000 doğumda 1 ile 10 arasında değişmektedir. Meningomyelosele, nöral tüp defektlerinin %90'ını oluşturmaktadır. Primer tedavisi, cerrahi girişimle defektin kapatılmasıdır (1). İntraoperatif nöromonitorizasyonun son dekatlarda kullanım sıklığı artmaktadır. Modern IONM'de Somatosensoryal Uyarılmış Potansiyel (SEP) ile başlayan modalite günümüzde Motor Uyarılmış Potansiyel (MEP), Free-Running Elektromyografi (frEMG) ve stimulation EMG (sEMG) gibi modaliteler de kullanım alanlarına göre eklenerek multimodal olarak yapılmaktadır (2).

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