Bölüm 15

TRANSKRANİAL MANYETİK STİMÜLASYONUN (TMS) NÖROLOJİDE TERAPÖTİK KULLANIMINA BAKIŞ VE GELECEĞİ

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GİRİŞ

Günümüzde non invaziv bir yöntem olan nörostimülasyon son yıllarda özellikle dirençli epileptik nöbetler başta olmak üzere bir dizi nörolojik alanda klinik faydası gösterilmiş güvenilir ve gelişime açık bir teröpatik yaklaşımdır. Deneysel uygulamaların çok ötesine geçmekle birlikte transkranial manyetik nörostimülasyon (TMS) 'tamamlayıcı ve geleneksel uygulama' kavramından uzaklaşmış olup, nörobilim dünyasına potansiyel katkılarıyla umut vaad eder.

Transkranial Manyetik Stimülasyon (TMS)

1. Tanım

Transkraniyal manyetik stimülasyon (TMS) beynin patofizyolojik incelenmesi, fonksiyonel haritalanması, tanı ve bir terapötik prosedür olarak nörofizyolojik temellere dayalı noninvaziv modern nörostimülasyon ve nöromodulasyon tekniğidir. TMS beynin uyarılabilirliğinin ve bu etkinin ortaya çıkardığı değişikliklerin değerlendirilmesi sonucu çıkan verilerle nörobilime katkı sunar.

Günümüzde TMS'nun nörofizyolojik etkileri ve sonuçlarının tanınmasıyla, cihazın teknik olarak gelişimi ve nörogörüntüleme modaliteleri birlikte kullanımı gelişime açık bir alan olarak cezbedicidir.

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SONUÇ

Sonuç olarak; 1990'larda nörobilim dünyasına giren tranksranial manyetik stimülasyon (TMS) araştırma ve uygulamaları öngörülemez ve karmaşık kavramdan çok daha ötede kortikal aktivitenin modülasyonuna sihirli dokunuşları ile heyecan verici klinik ve preklinik endikasyonlar alanı yaratmıştır. TMS aynı zamanda hastalıkların patofizyolojisinin anlaşılmasına sunduğu katkılarıyla tanı ve törapotik alandaki perspektifimizi de geliştirmiştir. Elektronörofizyoloji ve nöronavigasyon teknikleri ile desteklenmesi gelecekte yeterli veri sağlaması ve optimizasyonu için önemlidir.

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