

10. Bölüm

SPİNAL KORD İSKEMİ REPERFÜZYON

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10.1. Spinal Kord Fizyoloji

Spinal kord, merkezi sinir sistemi (MSS)'nin vertebral kanalında bulunan hayati bir yapıdır. Kaudal olarak uzanır ve vertebral kanalın kemikli yapısı tarafından korunmaktadır. Vertebral kanal foramen magnumdan sakral aralığa kadar uzanır. Spinal kord ise foramen oksipitale magnumda medullanın rostrum sınırından başlar. Fetusta vertebral kanal boyunca uzanırken, yendiğinde üçüncü lomber vertebra, erişkinde birinci lomber vertebrada sonlanır (1,2). Spinal kord, servikal, torasik, lomber ve sakral olmak üzere dört bölüme ayrılabilir. Biri servikal diğer ise lomber bölgede olan iki yerde genişleme gösterir. Lomber bölgedeki genişleme sonrası incilir ve konus medullaris adını alarak sonlanır (1). Spinal kord, dura mater, araknoid ve en içte bulunan pia mater ile kaplıdır. İç tarafta gri cevher dış tarafta ise beyaz cevher bulunmaktadır. Gri cevher motor ve duyuşal nöron gövdeleri, internöronlar, nöroglia ve myelinsiz aksonlar tarafından oluşturulmuştur. Beyaz cevher ise myelinli motor ve duyuşal aksonlar tarafından oluşturulmuştur. Gri cevherin öne doğru (ön boynuz) ve arkaya doğru (arka boynuz) olan uzantıları vardır. Anterior ve posterior median fissürler, kordu enine anterior ve posterior komissürlerle birbirine bağlanan iki simetrik kısma böler. Sağ ve sol gri cevher arasında spinal kord boyunca uzanan santral kanal içerisinde beyin

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