

# **MIYA PARDALARI. LIKVOR. MENINGIT. LEPTOMENINGIT. XORIOEPENDIMATIT**

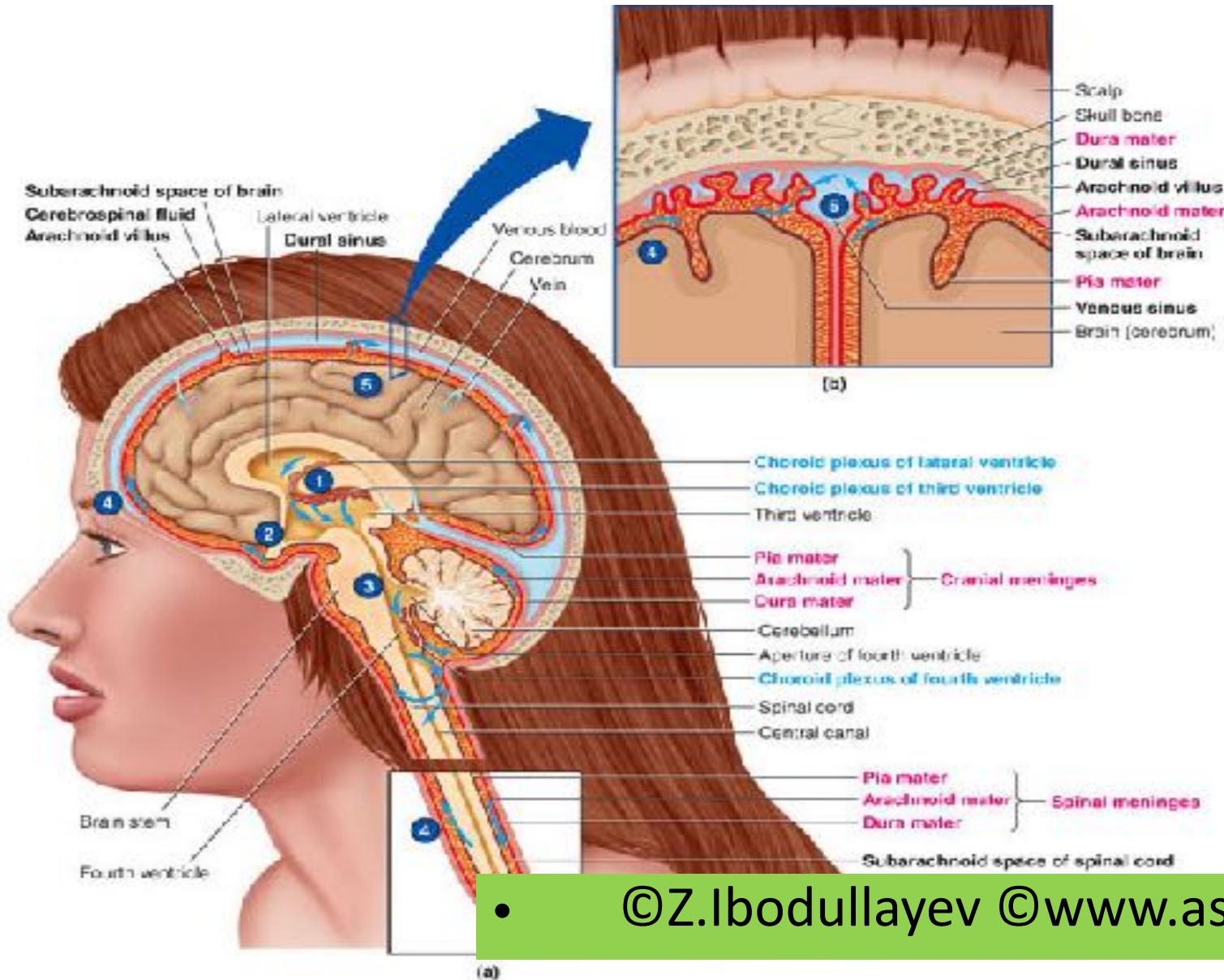
**Asab kasalliklari kafedrası  
prof. Ibodullayev Z.R.**

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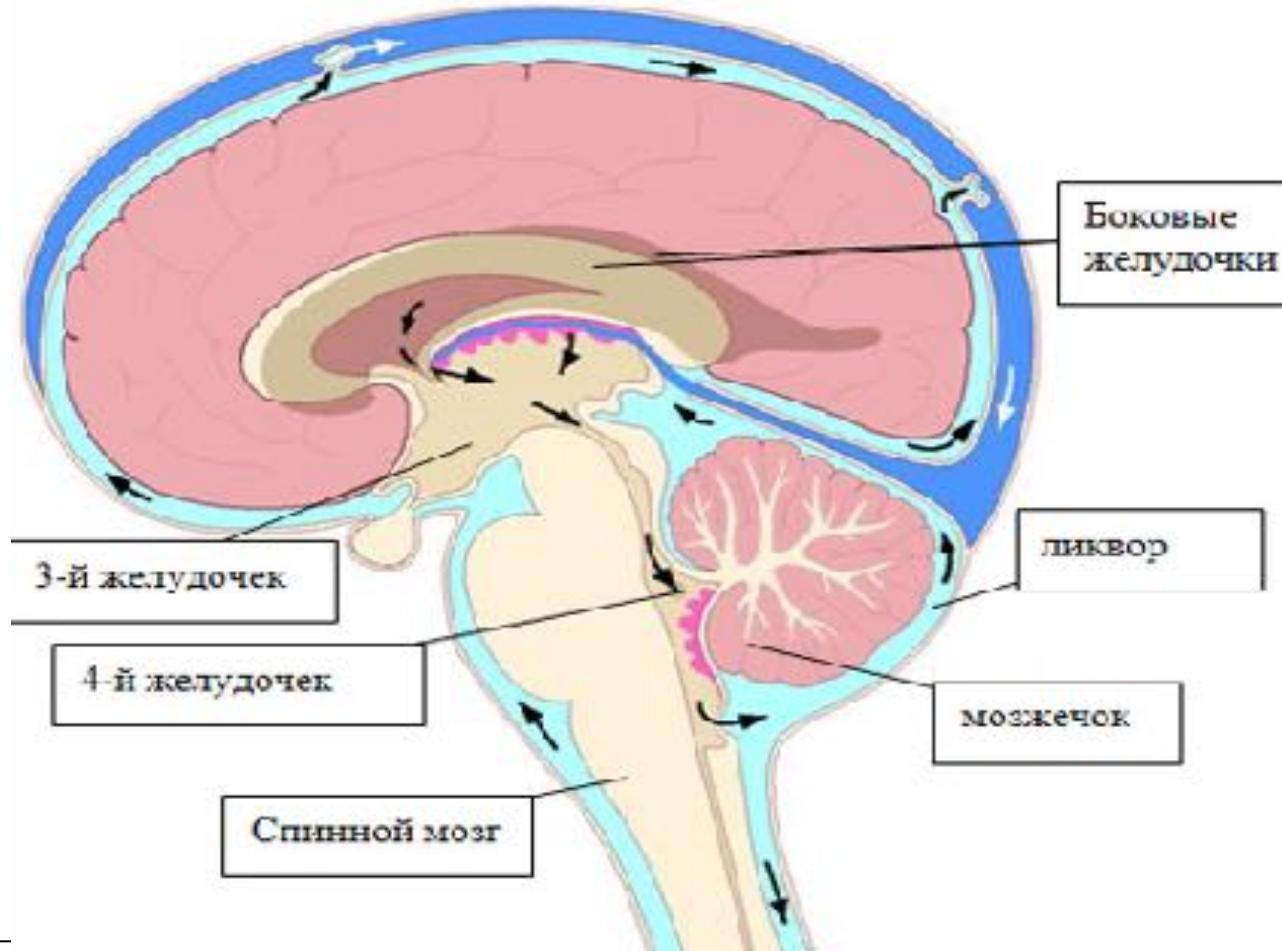
# BUGUNGI MA'RUZADA NIMALAR YORITILADI?

- 1 Miya pardalari va likvor aylanishi
- 2 Meningit va meningeal sindrom
- 3 Leptomeningit
- 4 Xorioependimatit

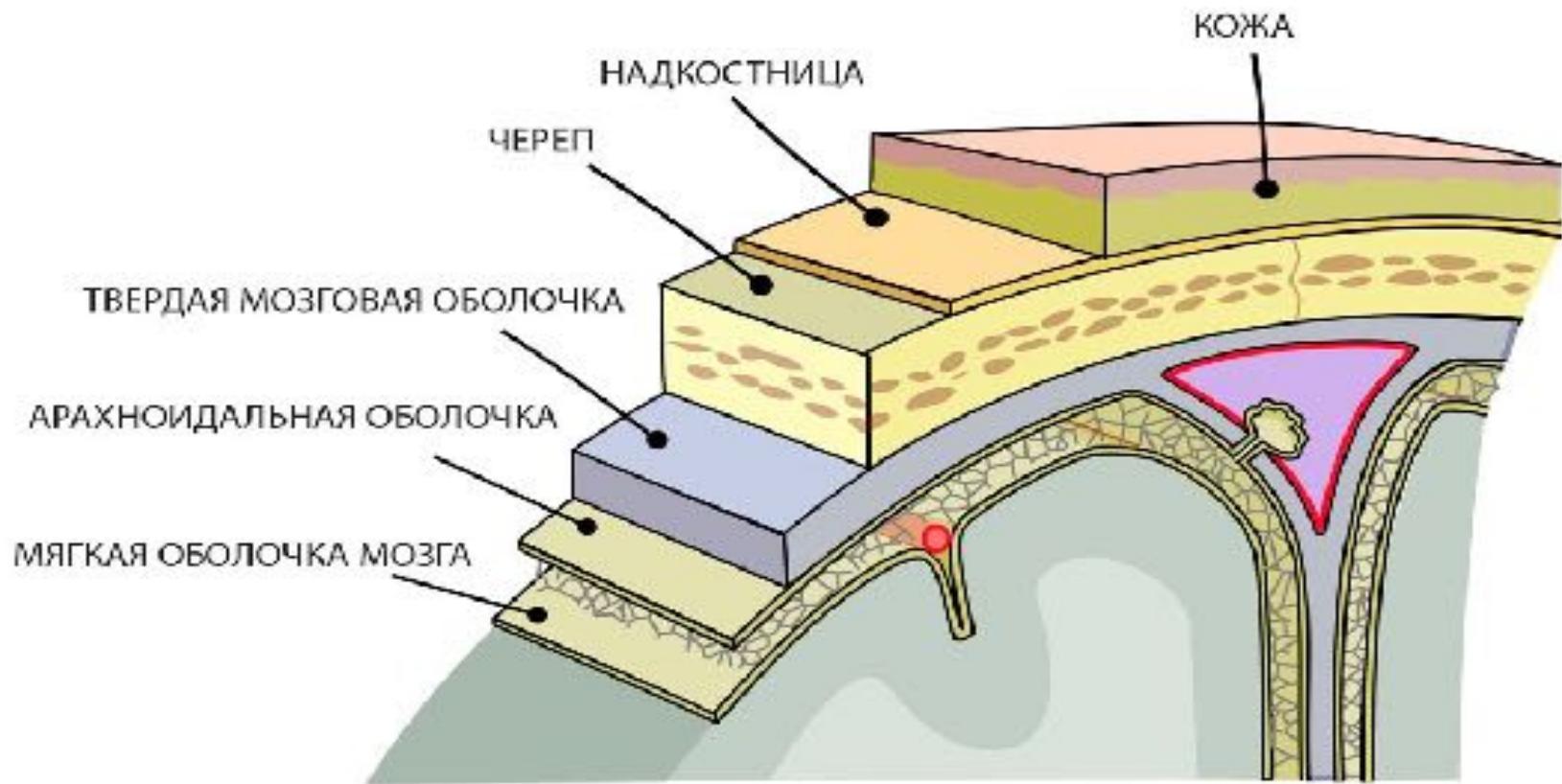
# Miya pardalari va likvor aylanishi



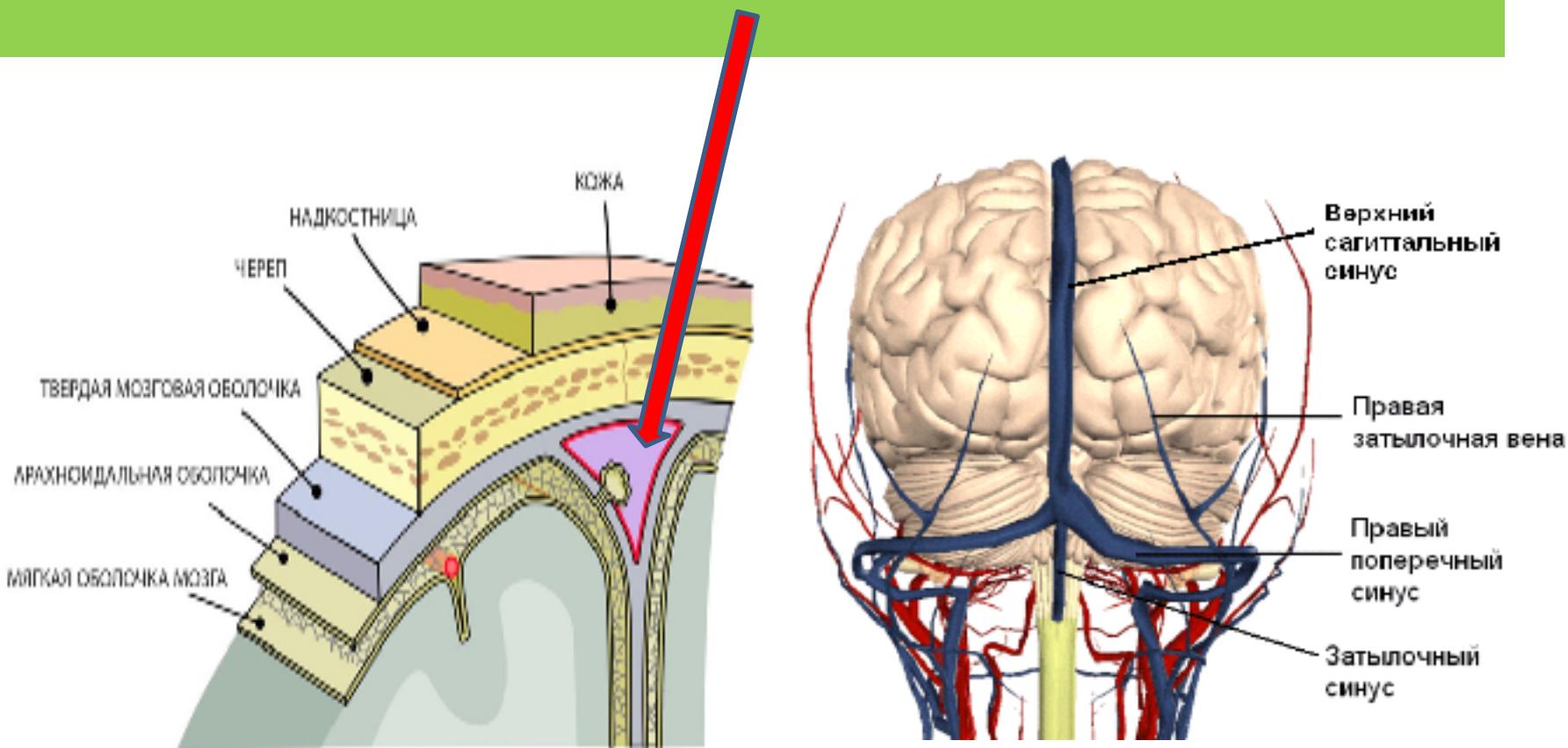
# Eslab qoling! Bir kunda 400-450 ml likvor ishlab chiqariladi



# MIYA PARDALARI

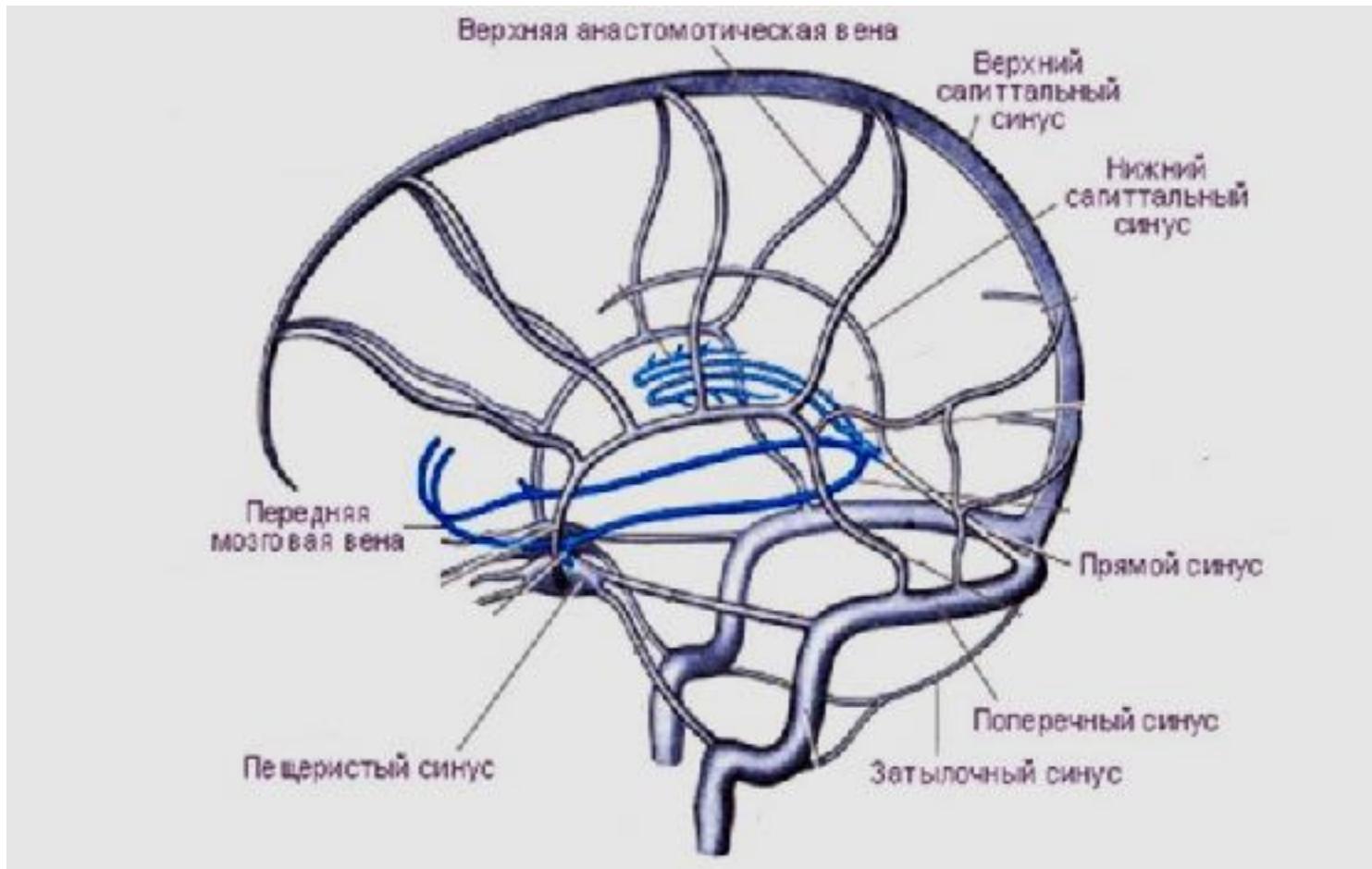


# SINUSLAR

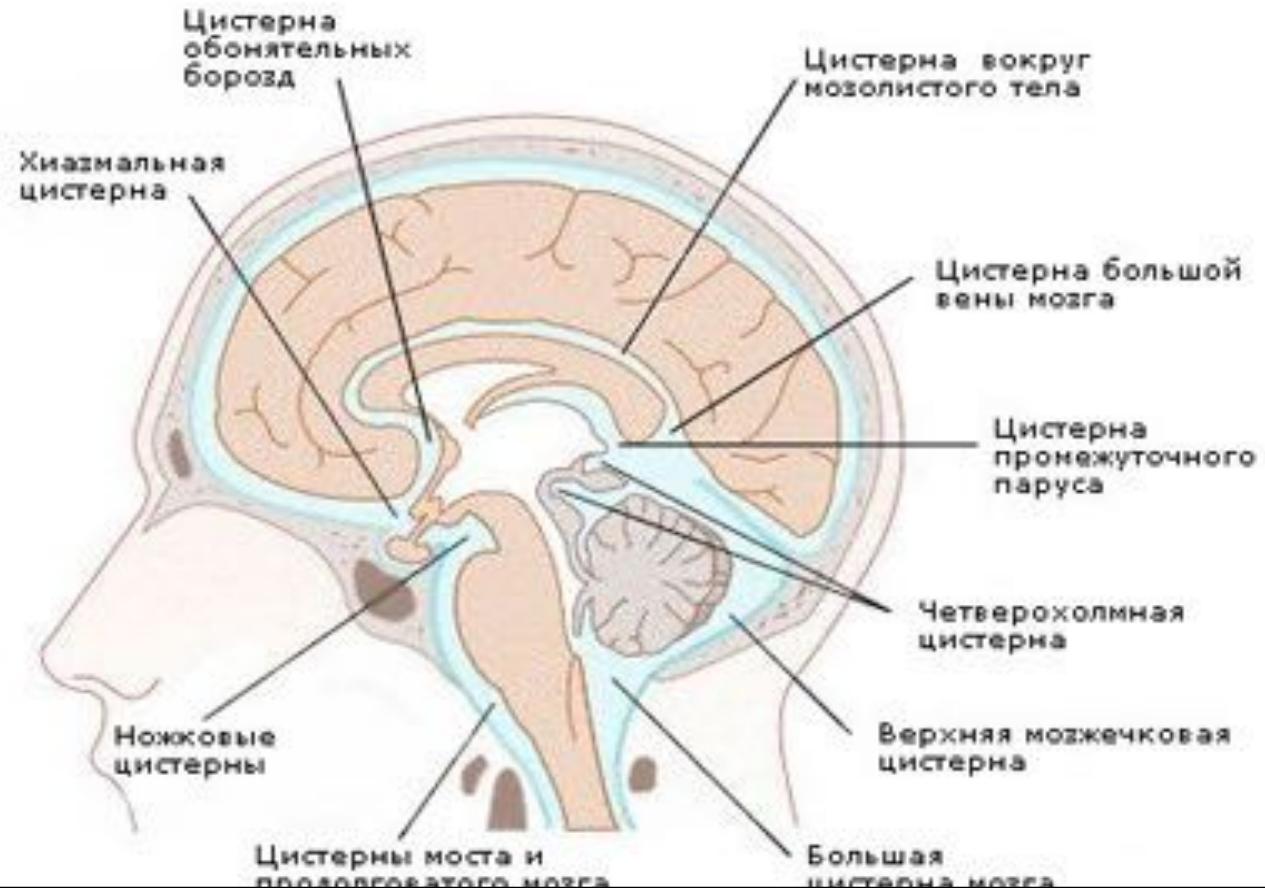


Sinuslar – qattiq pardalarda ikkiga bo'lingan joylarda paydo bo'ladi va miyadan venozni olib chiqib ketish vazifasini bajaradi.

# Venoz sinuslar va venoz anastomozlar

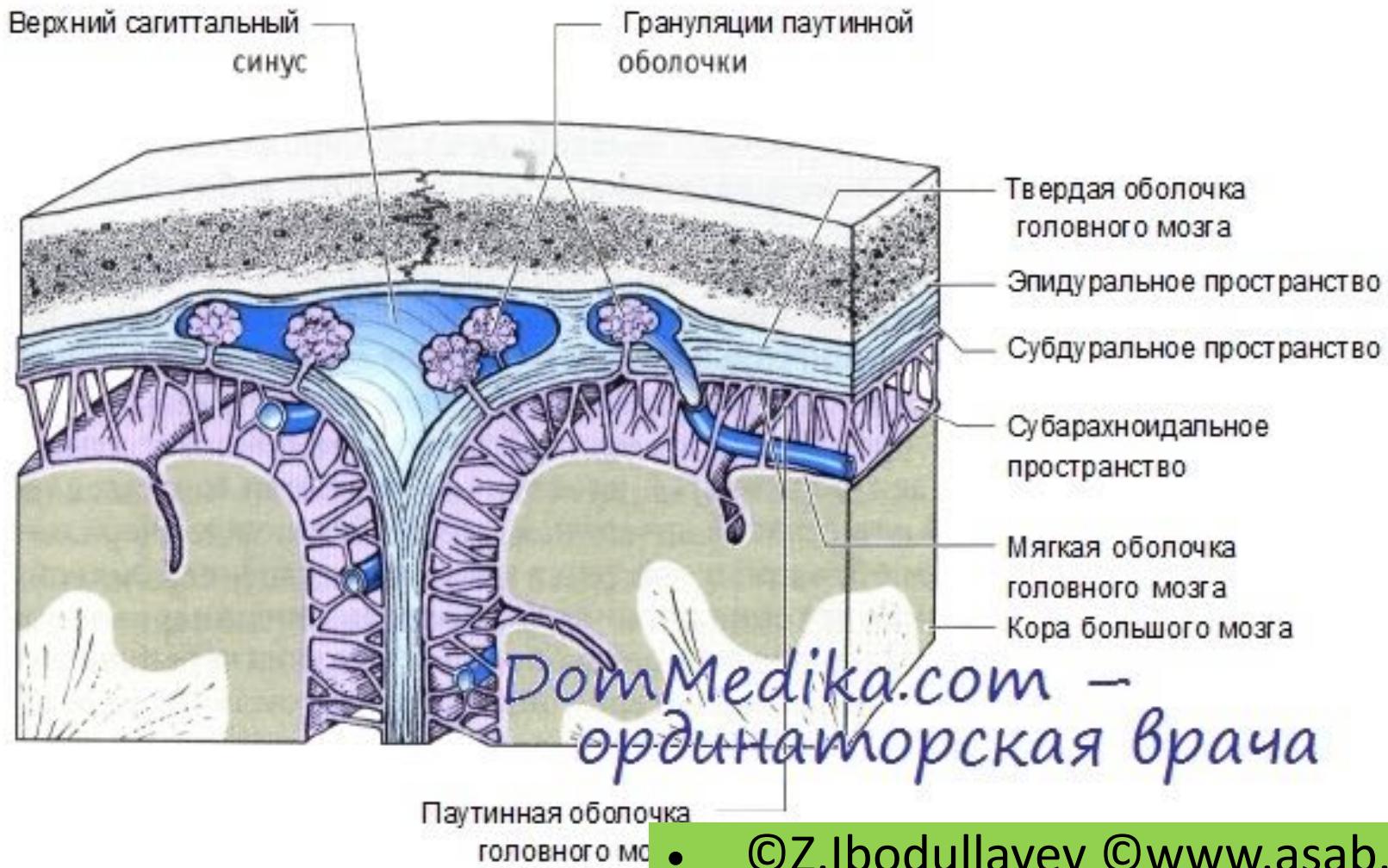


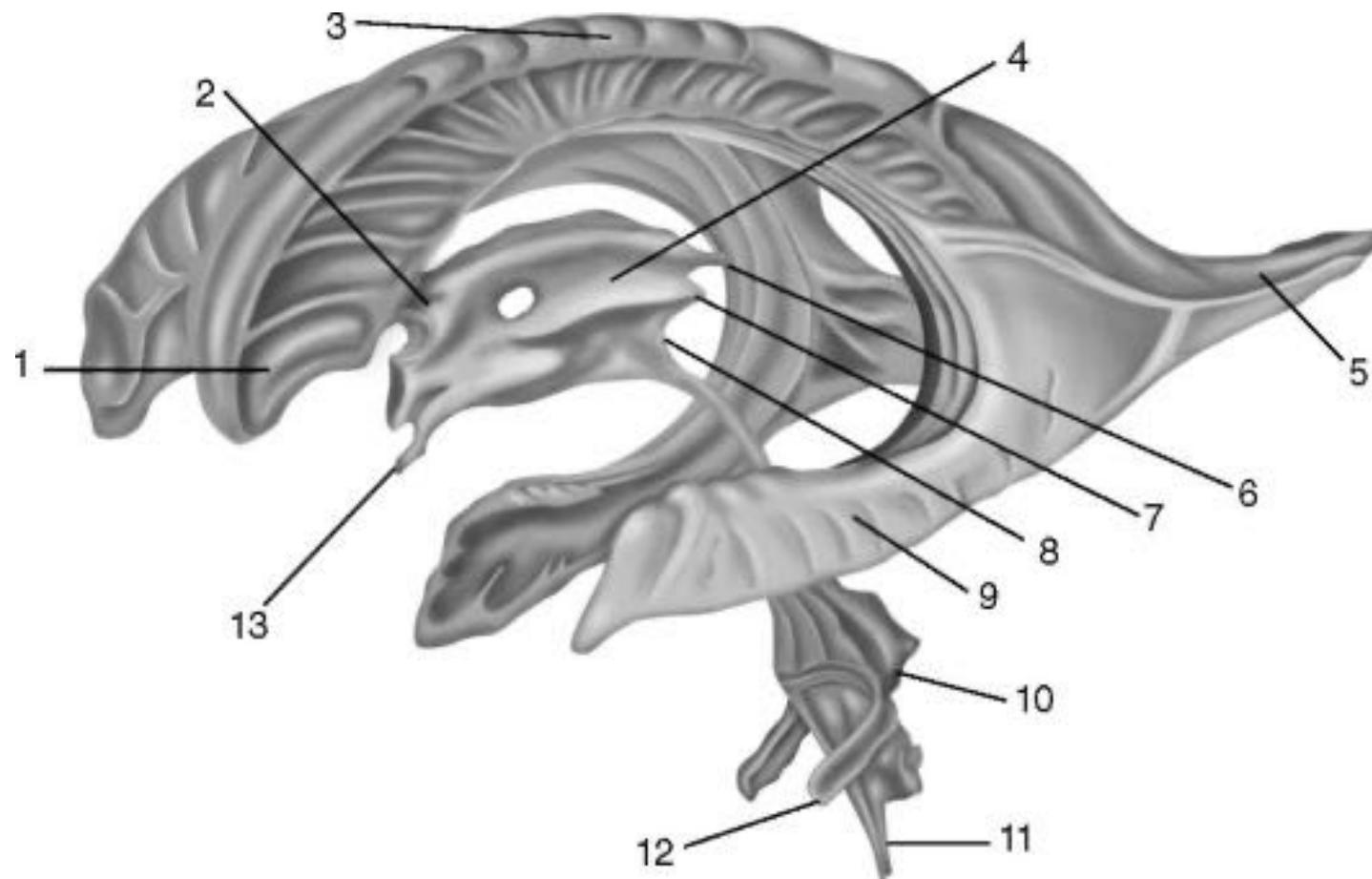
# SISTERNA – BIROZ KENGAYGAN SUBARAXNOIDAL BO'SHLIQ



Adashtirma! Sinusda venoz qon oqsa (miyadan chiqib ketsa),  
sisternada likvor oqadi (aylanadi)!

# MIYA PARDALARI



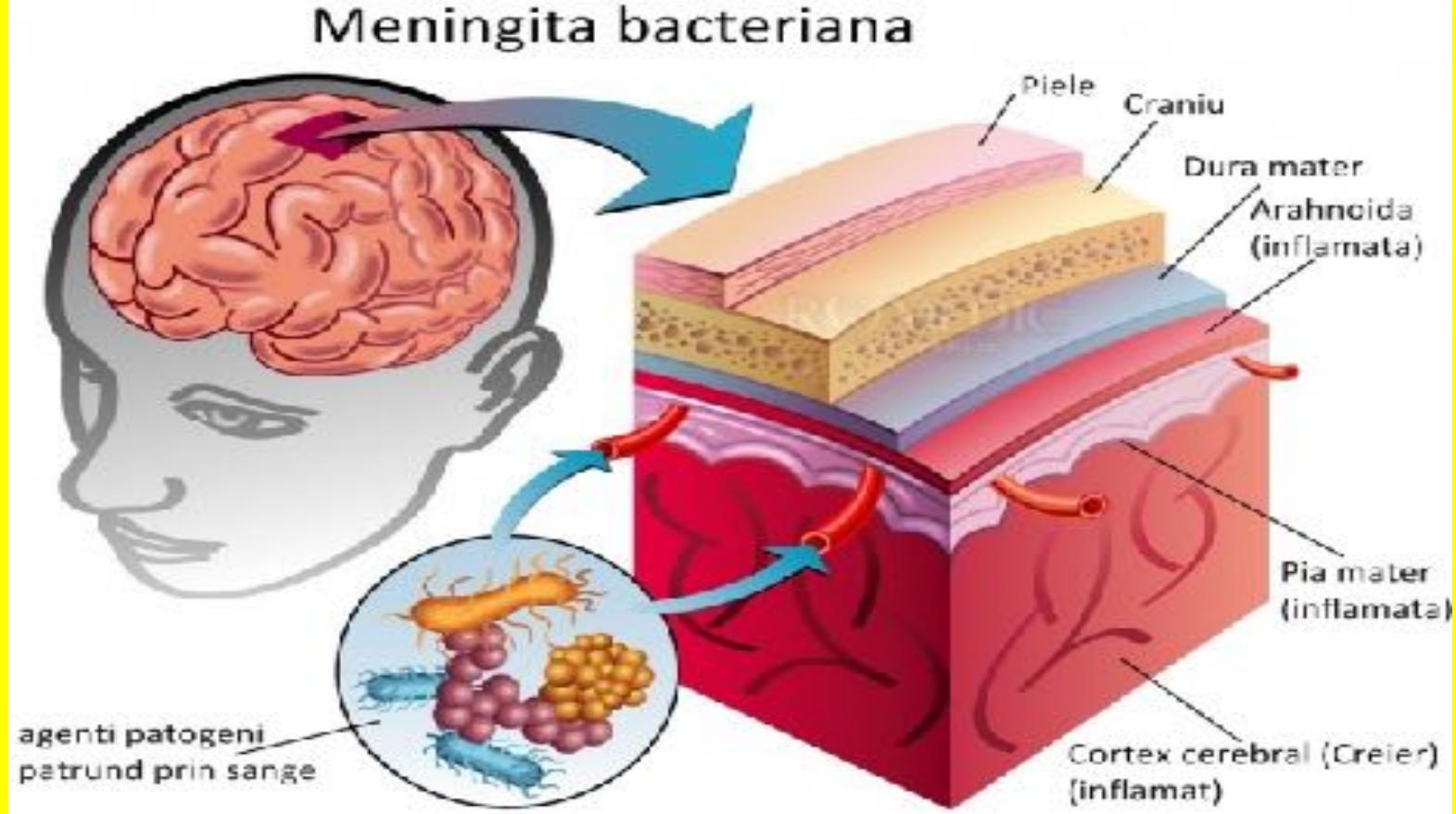


**1-yon qorinchaning oldingi shoxi; 2-Monro teshigi; 3-yon qorincha; 4-III qorincha; 5-yon qorinchaning orqa shoxi; 8-Silviy suv yo'li; 9- yon qorinchaning pastki shoxi; 10-IV qorincha; 11-Majandi teshigi; 12-Lyushko teshigi (ikkita bo'ladi).**

# Likvor sirkulyasiya

1. Yon qorinchalar Monro teshigi orqali III qorincha bilan bog'lanadi.
2. III qorincha Silviy yo'li orqali IV qorincha bilan bog'lanadi.
3. IV qorincha yon qorinchalar (Lyushko teshiklari) subaraxnoidal bo'shliq bilan, Majandi teshigi orqali katta sisterna bilan bog'lanadi.
4. IV qorinchaning pastki uchi orqa miyaning markaziy kanaliga o'tib ketadi.

# Meningit – miya pardalarining o'tkir infektion yallig'lanishi



# Meningit haqida asosiy ma'lumotlar

- 1. Sabablari: meningokokk, pnevmokokk va h.k;
- 2. Asosan 2 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalarda;
- 3. Yuqumli kasallik;
- Yumshoq pardasi va araxnoidal pardasi yallig'lanadi.

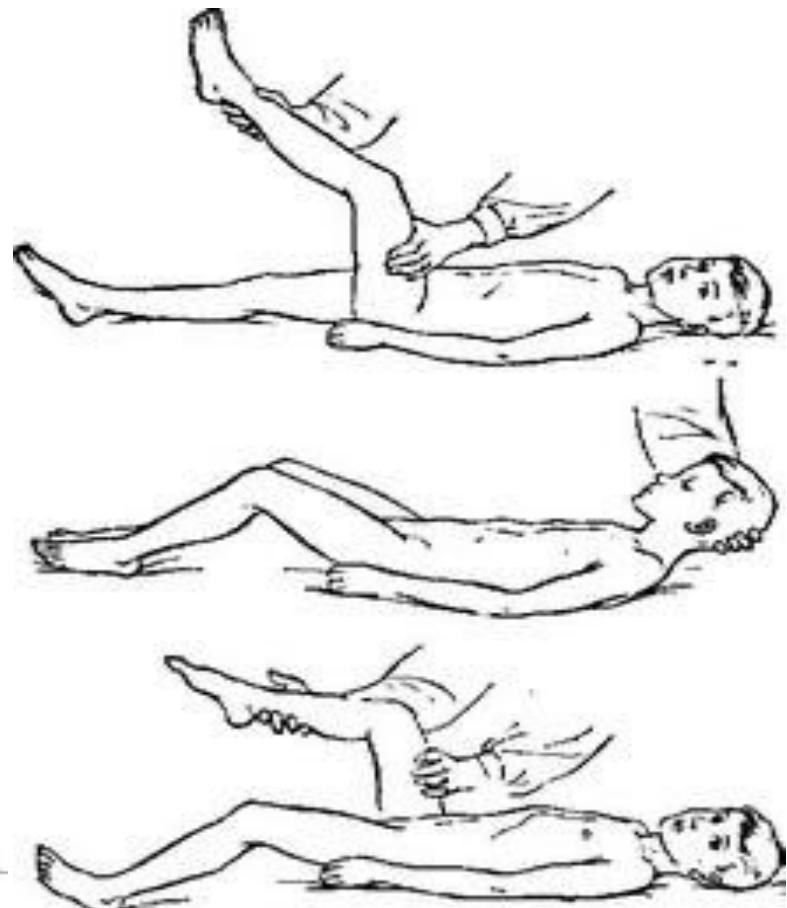


# Klinikasi

- 1
  - Tana harorati 41°С
  - Sopor, koma
- 2
  - Serebral quish;
  - Meningeal holat;
- 3
  - Meningeal simptomlar;
  - Tanaga toshmalar toshib ketishi

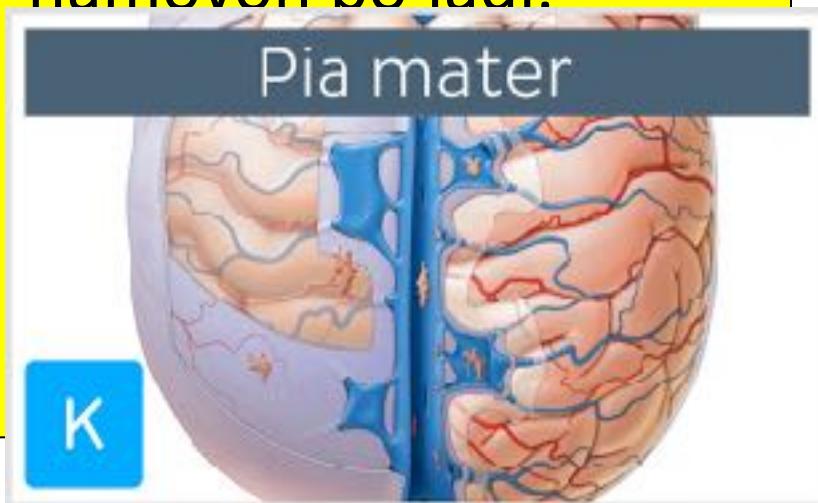
# Meningeal simptomlar

- 1. Ensa mushaklari rigidligi;
- 2. Kerning simptomi;
- 3. Brudzinskiy simptomlari (yuqori, o'rta, pastki).



# Leptomeningit

- ***Leptomeningit*** – bosh miya yumshoq va araxnoidal pardalarining surunkali yallig'lanishi. Asosan tarqoq serebral mikrosimptomlar bilan namovon bo'ladi.



NABI MAJIDOV  
(1928-2010)

# Leptomeningit turlari

- 1 Konveksital
- 2 Bazal (optikoxiazmal, interpedinkulyar)
- 3 Diffuz
- 4 Miyacha-ko'prik burchagi
- 5 Kraniospinal

# Leptomeningit klinikasi

- 1 • Konveksital – tutqanoq xurujlari+yengil ifodalangan piramidal mikrosimptomlar
- 2 • Optikoxiazmal – ko'ruv nervi funksiyasi  
• buzilishlari bilan
- 3 • Miyacha-ko'prik burchagi – 7 va 8 nervlar+miyacha simptomlari bilan
- 4 • Kraniospinal – serebral va spinal simptomlar bilan

# Eslab qoling!

- Leptomeningit yuqumli kasalllik emas va unda meningeal simptomlar bo'lmaydi!

# Xorioependimatit (Majidov kasalligi)

- 1 • 1972-yili prof. N. Majidov ushbu atamani taklif qilgan.
- 2 • Xorioependimatit – miya qorinchalari ependimasi va xoroidal chigallar yallig‘lanishi.
- 3 • Asosiy simptomi – intrakranial gipertenziya!

# Xorioependimatit klinikasi-1

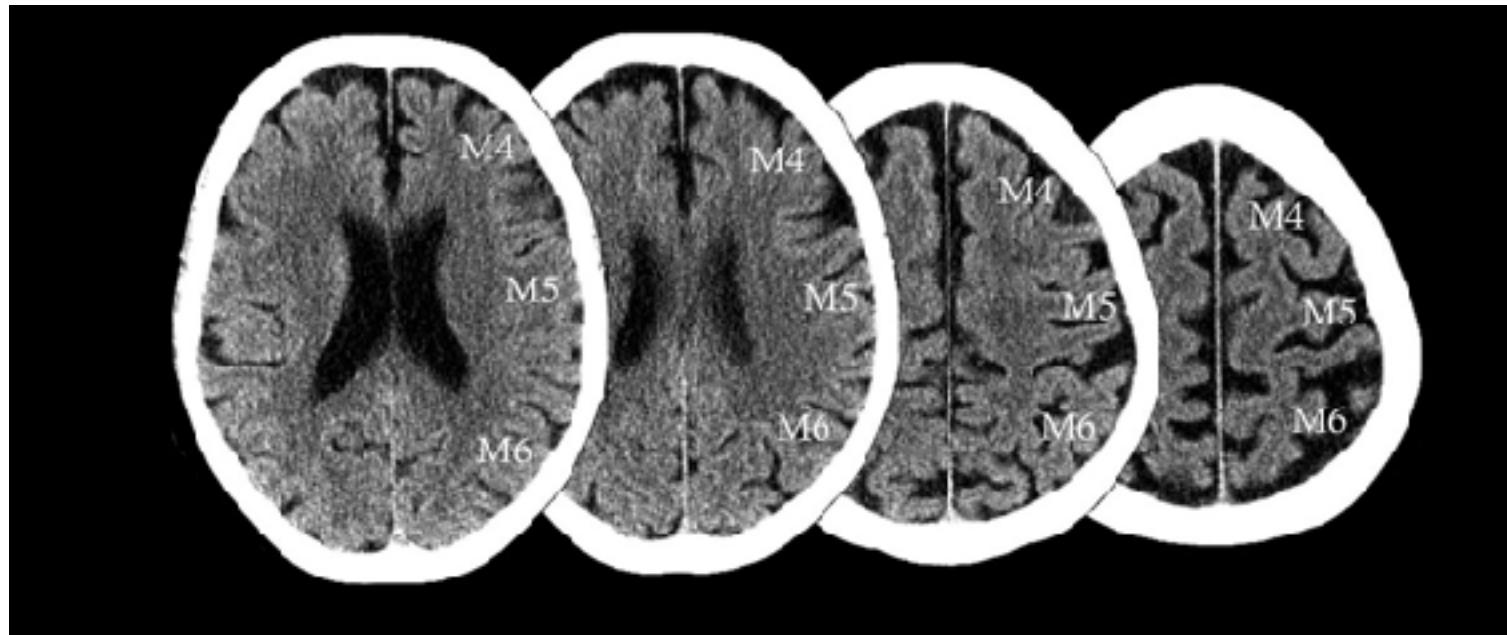
Xorioependimatit bosh og'riqlar va kuchli ifodalangan vegetativ buzilishlar bilan boshlanadi. Yuz giperemiyasi, gipergidroz, qizil dermografizm, yengil gipersalivatsiya yoki og'iz qurishi, uyqusizlik yoki ko'p uplash, kardialgiya, reaktiv arterial gipertoniya yoki gipotonija, sinkopal holatlar, taxikardiya, umumiylitroq, sovqotish yoki qizib ketish, akrotsianoz, poliuriya kabi vegetativ buzilishlar aniqlanadi.

# Xorioependimatit klinikasi-1

- Trigeminal va oksipital nuqtalar og'riqli;
- Ko'z olmalarini bosib tekshirish og'riqli;
- Kalla qutisini perkussiya qilish og'riqli;
- Ko'z olmalari harakatlari og'riqli;
- yengil gorizontal nistagm;
- Pay reflekslari ikkala tomonda ham oshgan;
- Umumiyl giperesteziya;
- Qo'llarda tremor va Romberg sinovida yengil chayqalish

# Simptomlar sababi nima?

- Bu simptomlarning barchasi likvor bosimining oshishi va shu sababli intrakranial bo'shliqlarning kengayishi bilan bog'liq



# Leptomeningit va xorioependimatit davosi

- 1 • Intrakranial gipertenziyani tushiruvchi dorilar
- 2 • Mikrotsirkulyasiyani yaxshilovchi dorilar
- 3 • Desensibilizatsiya
  - Immunomodulyatorlar

# E'tiboringiz uchun rahmat!

