

ISHEMIK INSULTDAN KEYINGI DAVRDA PSIXOMOTOR REABILITATSIYA SAMARADORLIGINI TAQQOSLAB O`RGANISH

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Annotatsiya. Insultdan keyingi davrda bemorlarda reabilitatsiya samaradorligini oshirish hozirgi kunda tibbiyotning dolzarb vazifalaridan biri bo`lib qolmoqda. Buning asosiy sabablari reabilitatsiya jarayonining uzoq davom etishi, qimmatligi va maxsus reabilitatsion markazlarda olib borilishi zarurligidadir. Neyroreabilitatsiya bemorlarda insultdan keyingi davrda hayot sifati, harakat aktivligi, kognitiv xususiyatlarini tiklashga qaratilgan bo`lishi va kompleks olib borilishi lozim. Shuning uchun ham bu ko`rsatkichlarni tiklaydigan maqbul neyroreabilitatsiya usullarini ishlab chiqish dolzarb muammo bo`lib qolmoqda. Maqolada ishemik insultdan keyingi davrda psixomotor reabilitatsiya samaradorligi taqqoslab o`rganilgan oxirgi ilmiy izlanish natijalari yoritilgan. Natijalarga ko`ra psixomotor reabilitatsiya bemorlarda harakat va kognitiv buzilishlarni tiklashda yuqori samara beruvchi O`zbekistonda yangi innovatsion metod bo`lib, unni tibbiyotga tadbiq etish orqali nogironlikni qisqartirishga erishish mumkin.

Kalit so`zlar: insult, neyropsixoreabilitatsiya, harakat buzilishlari, funksional tiklanish, psixomotor terapiya, hayot sifati.

Dolzarbliyi. Qon-tomir bilan bog`liq kasalliklarni davolash va profilaktika qilishga e`tibor kuchayganligiga qaramay bemorlarda kasallanish soni va undan kelib chiquvchi asoratlar yil sayin ortib bormoqda. Insult butun dunyoda, jumladan O`zbekistonda ham bemorlarni erta nogironlikka olib keluvchi asosiy kasalliklardan biri bo`lib qolmoqda. Dunyo bo`yicha 500 000 dan ortiq odam insult va uning asoratlaridan aziyat chekadi. Shuning uchun ham insultdan keyingi

nogironlikni kamaytirish va bemorlar hayot sifatini yaxshilash ham ijtimoiy, ham iqtisodiy jihatdan muhim masaladir. [1], [2], [3].

Neyroreabilitatsiyaning asosiy maqsadi kompensator mexanizmlar ishga tushmasdan oldin zararlangan soha neyronlarinining funksiyasini tiklashga qaratilgan bo'lishi lozim. Reabilitatsiya samaradorligi bosh miya yarim sharlarining zararlangan sohasi va uning o'lchami, shikast yetmagan qismidagi to'qimalarning holati, yetarlicha intensivlikda va davomiylikda malakali mutaxassis tomonidan o'tkazilgan individual jismoniy reabilitatsiyaga bog'liq. Insultdan keyingi ilk kunlarda harakatsizlik natijasida yuzaga keladigan muammolarni bartaraf etish maqsadida birinchi kundanoq mobilizatsiya zarur. Biroq, reabilitatsiyani plastiklikni oshirish maqsadida intensiv ravishda qilish bu davrda tavsiya etilmaydi. Yo'qotilgan funksiyalarini tiklash uchun eng kamida 3-6 oy zarur.[2], [3]. To'liq reabilitatsiyaga erishish uchun bundan ham ko'p vaqt talab qilinishi mumkin. O'ta og'ir insultlarda intensiv reabilitatsiya boshlashni biroz keyinroqqa surish maqsadga muvofiq. Biroq, ularda reabilitatsiya davri yanada uzoqroq davom etadi. Yosh va shunga mos ravishda bosh miya yarim sharlaridagi boshqa zararlanishlar hamda, yondosh nevrologik va nevrologik bo'limgan kasalliliklar prognostik ahamiyatga ega. Qo'llanilgan ko'plab reabilitatsion usullar zararlanishning og'irlik darajasi va insultning qaysi davrida reabilitatsiya boshlanganligiga bog'liq.[3], [4], [5].

Insultdan keyingi davrda harakat buzilishlarining tarqalishi turli xil bo'lib, 50% atrofidagi bemorlarda yurish bilan bog'liq muammolar [1], [2], 40% bemorlarda qo'l harakatlari va narsalarni ushslash bilan bog'liq qiyinchiliklar va qariyb 30% bemorlarda og'ir gemiplegiya holatlari kuzatiladi [1], [7].

Insultdan keyin bemorlarda uchrovchi asosiy zararlanishlar quyidagilar:

- Harakat boshqaruvining buzilishi (parez, paralich). Bu anomal harakatlanish (diskineziya, spastik distoniya) va mushak tonusining oshishi (spastik tipda) ko'rinishida namoyon bo'ladi. Bularning barchasi markaziy tipda zararlanish belgilari bo'lib, bemor selektiv haraklanish imkoniyati bo'lgani holda buni amalga oshira olmaydi;

- Sensor buzilishlar (gipo yoki anesteziya) paydo bo'lib, bular ham ko'proq harakat buzilishlariga sabab bo'adi;

- Kognitiv buzilishlar (afaziya, aproksiya);

- Muvozanat va kordinatsiya buzilishlar;

- Yuqoridagi barcha zararlanishlarning birgalikda namoyon bo'lishi;

Psixomotor reabilitatsiya insultdan keyingi nogironlikdan aziyat chekkan bemorlarga mustaqil harakatlanish imkoniyatini berish va hayot sifatini yaxshilashda asosiy kalit ro'lini o'ynaydi. Ushbu sohadagi so'ngi yutuqlar yo'qotilgan funksiyani tiklash potensialini maksimal darajada oshirish va funksional natijalarni optimallashtirishga qaratilgan innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy qiladi [6], [7], [8].

Psixomotor reabilitatsiya- insult bilan bog'liq buzilishlarning jismoniy, kognitiv va hissiy jihatlarini bartaraf etishga qaratilgan bir qator terapevtik tadbirlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu multidisiplinar reabilitatsiya maxsus psixomotor terapevtlar yordamida individual tarzda olib boriladi [9], [10].

Psixomotor reabilitatsiyaning asosiy komponentlari:

1. Jismoniy terapiya: bunda bemorlarga yurish va funksional mashqlar orqali neyroplastiklikni yaxshilash va buning natijasida harakatchanlik, mushaklar kuchini oshirish va harakatlarni muvofiqlashtirishga erishiladi.

2. Kasbiy terapiya: bu usul orqali insultdan keyingi davrda bemorlarga kiyinish, o'z-o'zini parvarish qilish va ovqat tayyorlash kabi kundalik hayot faoliyatini qayta o'rganishga yordam beriladi.

3. Nutq terapiyasi: insultdan keyingi davrda kommunikatsion muammolar paydo bo'lgan bemorlar bilan ishlaydi. Bu usul orqali bemorlarda nutqiy kamchiliklar, yutinishdagi muammolar va shu bilan birgalikda kognitiv nuqsonlarni ham tiklashga erishiladi.

4. Kognitiv reabilitatsiya: Kognitiv reabilitatsiya dasturlari diqqat, xotira, ma'lum funksiyani bajarishga qaratilgan harakatlarni amalga oshirishni o'rgatishni o'z ichiga oladi. Kognitiv mashqlar, kompensatsion strategiyalar va kognitiv-

bixevorial tearpiya bemorlarga kognitiv funksiyalarini yaxshilash va harakat mustaqilligini tiklashga yordam beradi.

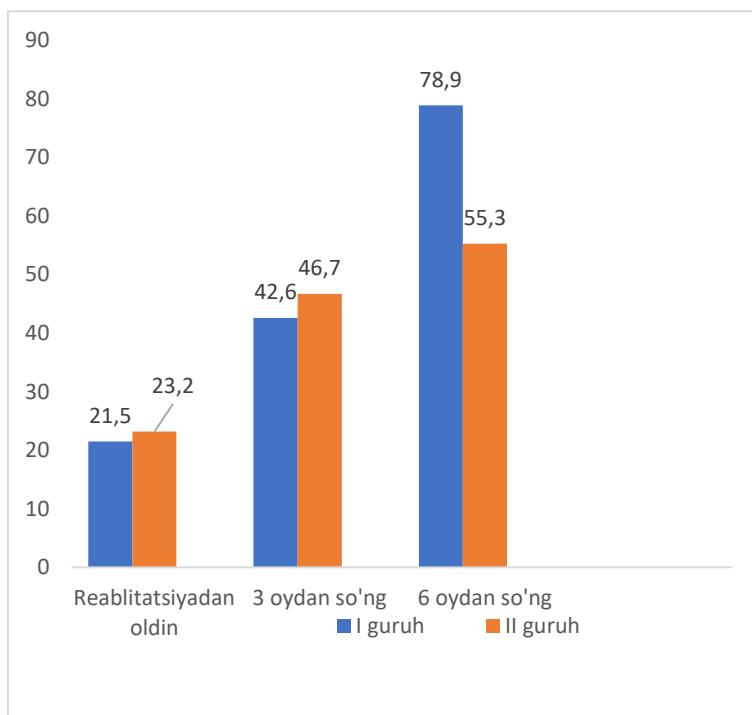
5. Psixo-ijtimoiy yordam: psixomotor terapevtlar va psixologlar bemorlarga insultdan keyingi davrda ijtimoiy adaptatsiya yo'llarini o'rgatadi va bemorlarga o'z tengdoshlari bilan o'zaro muloqot qilish hamda, tajriba almashinish imkoniyatlarini yaratadi [9], [11], [12], [15].

Maqsad: Insultdan keyingi davrda bemorlarning hayot sifati, kognitiv xususiyatlari va harakat aktivligiga psixomotor reabilitatsiya samaradorligini o'rganib bagolash.

Tadqiqot materiali va metodlari. Tadqiqot Toshkent tibbiyat akademiyasi klinikasi, Respublika nogironlarni reabilitatsiya qilish markazi, “Miya va ruhiyat” hamda “Hilol Med Center” xususiy tibbiyat markazlarida olib borildi. Ilmiy izlanish bosh miya katta yarim sharlarida ishemik insult o'tkazgan 115 nafar bemorda olib borildi. Kogortaga 28 ta erkak va 42 ta ayol tanlab olindi. Insult lateralizatsiyasi bo'yicha bemorlar 2 guruhga ajratildi: 1-guruh – 39 nafar chap yarim shar, 2-guruh – 31 nafar o'ng yarim shar insulti. 1-guruhning o'rtacha yoshi – $46,6 \pm 5,4$ yosh; 2-guruh – $44,3 \pm 6,2$ yosh. Bemorlarning 47 nafari erta tiklanish davrida; 23 nafari kechki tiklanish davridagi bemorlar.

Insult a.carotis interna trombozi tufayli rivojlangan bo`lib, bemorlardan 62 nafarida ishemiya a.cerebri media sohasida; 7 nafarida a.cerebri anterior sohasida; 1 nafarida a. cerebri posteriorda kuzatildi. Bemorlar 6 oy ichida ikki marotaba maxsus reabilitatsiya kursini o'tadilar. Nazorat guruhini xuddi shu havzada ishemik insulto'tkazgan 21 nafar erkak va 24 nafar ayol jinsiga mansub bemorlar tashkil qildi. Ular an'anaviy terapiya o'tkazilayotgan bemorlar bo`lib, psixomotor terapiya olayotganlar natijasi bilan taqqoslab o'rganildi.

Klinik-nevrologik tekshiruvlar asosida qo`yilgan klinik tashxis MRT va braxiosefal arteriyalar dopplerografiyasi yordamida yanada oydinlashtirildi.



Tadqiqot ishlari insultning erta tiklanish va kech tiklanish davrlarida olib borildi. Bemorlarning nogironlik darajasini o`zgarish va baholashda Bartel shkalasidan foydalanildi. Mayda motorikani baholashda “Quti va kubik” (BBT) testidan foydalanildi. Serebral insultda kognitiv funksiyaning buzilish darajasi MMSE shkalasi orqali aniqlandi. Bosh miyaning morfofunksional holatini MRT yordamida tekshirildi va harakat buzilishlarining reabilitatsion indeksi o`rganildi. Tadqiqot natijalari statistik qayta ishslash Microsoft Excel va SPSS 15.0 statistik dasturlari yordamida amalga oshirildi. Farqlar $p < 0,05$ da statistik ahamiyatga ega deb hisoblandi.

Natijalar: I guruhda Bartel shkalasi natijalariga ko`ra insultdan keyingi davrda 56 ta bemorda (80%) faoliyatning keskin chegaranganligi, 10 nafarida (14,2%) faoliyatning o`rta darajadagi chegaranganligi, 4 nafarida esa (5,71%) faoliyatning to`la buzulganligi aniqlandi. Natijalar kuzatuv guruhi bilan solishtirilganda reabilitatsiyadan oldin va reabilitatsiyadan keyin xatolik $\alpha \leq 1\%$ ni tashkil etdi. Bemorlarda psixomotor reabilitatsiya orqali mayda motorikani tiklashda yaxshi natjalarga erishildi. Quti va kubik testi orqali baholanganda bemorlar 60 sekund davomida quti ichiga maxsus kubiklarni qayta yig`ishdi. Bunga ko`ra bemorlar reabilitatsiyadan oldin 21 ± 6 ; 3 oydan so'ng 47 ± 9 ; 6 oydan so'ng 62 ± 7 ta kubikni qayta yig`ishga erishishdi. Tadqiqot natijasi imkoniyat koeffitsiyenti bo'yicha

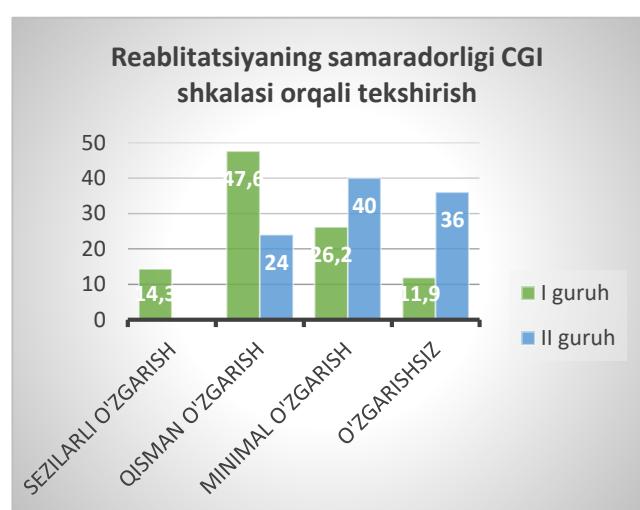
IKKINCHI CHURUH BILAN SOLISHTIRILGANDA $P < 0,01$

hisoblanganda 0,47 ni, standart normal og'ish 2,283 ni, $P=0,02$ ni tashkil qildi. MMSE shkalasi natijalariga ko'ra bemorlar dastlabki davrda umumiy hisobda 16 ± 7 ; reabilitatsiyaning 3-oyida 19 ± 3 ; 6 oydan so'ng esa 24 ± 4 ballni yig'ishdi. Ko'rsatkichlar an'anaviy terapiya o'tkazilayotgan bemorlar bilan solishtirildi, natijalar quyidagi jadvalda keltirildi.

MMSE bo'yicha buzilishlar darajasi	shkalasi kognitiv	Reabilitatsiyadan oldin		3 oydan so'ng		6 oydan so'ng	
		I guruh (n=70)	IIguruh (n=45)	I guruh (n=70)	IIguruh (n=45)	I guruh (n=70)	IIguruh (n=45)
Norma (28-30 ball)	-	-	-	29(1ta)	-	29,8(16 ta)	28,5(2ta)
Yengil demensiya (20-27ball)	21,2(18)	22,4(9ta)	25,4(65 ta)	24,4(11 ta)	27,3(49ta)	25,1(21 ta)	
O'rta daraja (11-19ball)	13,7(52)	15,8(36ta)	15,6(4 ta)	17,6(34ta)	17,3(5 ta)	18,7(12 ta)	
II guruh bilan solishtirilganda*$p<0,05$							

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, bemorlarda psixomotor reabilitatsiya natijasida nutq, xotira va diqqat tiklanishi terapiyaning ilk davridan boshlandi.

Xulosa: ISRP instituti tajribasi asosida 6 oy mobaynida olib borilgan psixomotor terapiya insultdan keyingi funksional tiklanishda samarali ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Fransuz mutaxassislari tajribasiga asoslanib psixomotor terapiya bemor va uning yaqinlariga ham o`rgatilib uyda ham davom ettirildi. Bu esa ushbu metodikaning afzallik tomonlaridan biridir. Insultdan keyingi reabilitatsiya jarayoniga psixomotor terapiya qo'shilgan guruhda funksional tiklanish darajasi biz qo'llagan shkalalar bo'yicha bir necha baribarga



oshdi. Buni CGI (Clinical global impression) shkalasi orqali baholaganimizda $p<0,05$ ga teng bo'di. Psixomotor terapiyani reabilitatsiya jarayonlariga kiritish insultdan keyingi funksional tiklanishlarni jadallashtiradi, nogironlik darajasini kamaytiradi, hayot sifatini oshiradi va tabiiyki iqtisodiy samaradorlikni ta`minlaydi. Tadqiqot natijalari bemorlarda reabilitatsiya samaradorligi erta tiklanish davrida, uzoq vaqt davomida va intensiv ravishda olib borilganda yaxshiroq natijaga erishish mumkinligini isbotladi.

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