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La conoscenza delle
principali sindromi
neurologiche è
indispensabile nella
professione medica

-nei paesi anglosassoni la neurologia è parte integrante della specializzazione in Internal Medicine ed in General Practice. Nei paesi anglosassoni i neurologi sono pochissimi e si occupano solo delle malattie neurologiche "rare".

-alcune patologie neurologiche (polineuropatie, lombosciatalgia, epilessia, ictus, traumi cranici, emicrania, demenza, ecc.) sono talmente comuni che qualunque medico si troverà ad affrontarle.

-per non parlare dei sintomi di possibile origine neurologica: cefalea, vertigini, diplopia, disturbi transitori di coscienza, sensazione di instabilità, disturbi del sonno, astenia, parestesie, ecc.



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**La filogenesi del sistema
nervoso ed i 3 tipi di
sintomi neurologici**

G. CRUCCU

-diversamente da altri organi e sistemi, nel corso dell'evoluzione il sistema nervoso degli animali inferiori non è stato sostituito da un sistema diverso; al contrario, nuovi neuroni, circuiti e strutture si sono via via aggiunti a quelli filogeneticamente più antichi.

-il sistema nervoso umano conserva neuroni e strutture degli animali più elementari, che sono però sottoposti al controllo inibitorio dei neuroni e delle strutture più recenti. Il risultato è che la grande maggioranza dei neuroni umani sono inibitori e che le attivazioni sono per lo più ottenute attraverso l'inibizione dell'inibizione.

-i sintomi neurologici sono di tre tipi: deficitari (es. paralisi), irritativi (es. crisi epilettiche), di liberazione (es. iperreflessia)

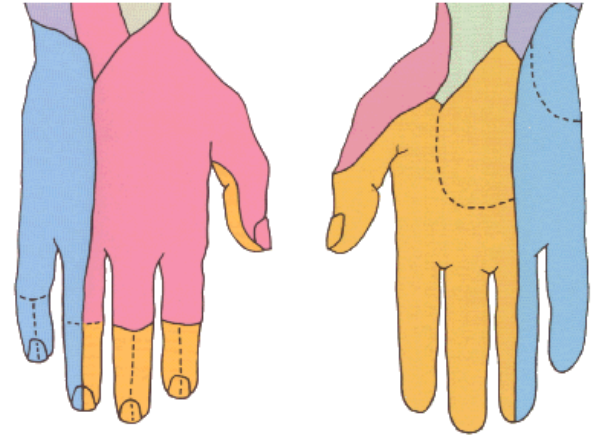
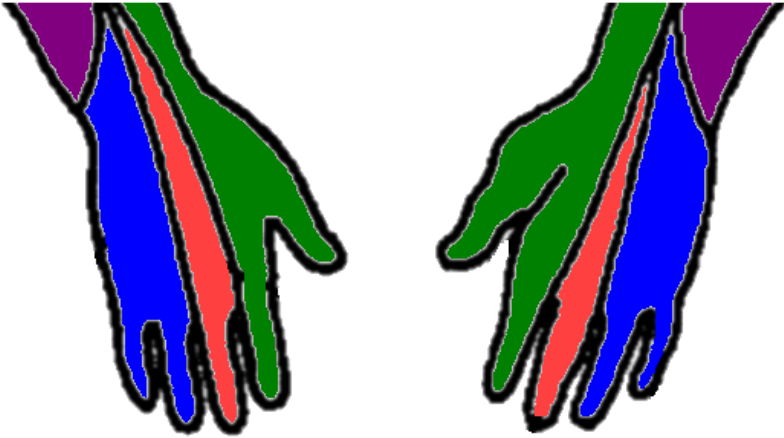


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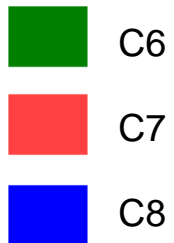
**La conoscenza della
Neuroanatomia è alla base
della Clinica Neurologica**

G. CRUCCU

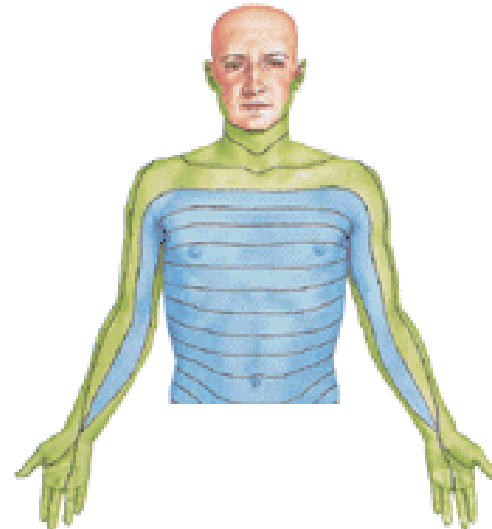
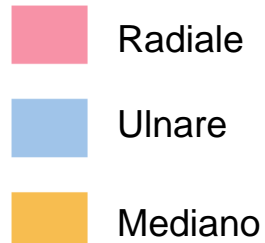
Distribuzione radicolare e tronculare



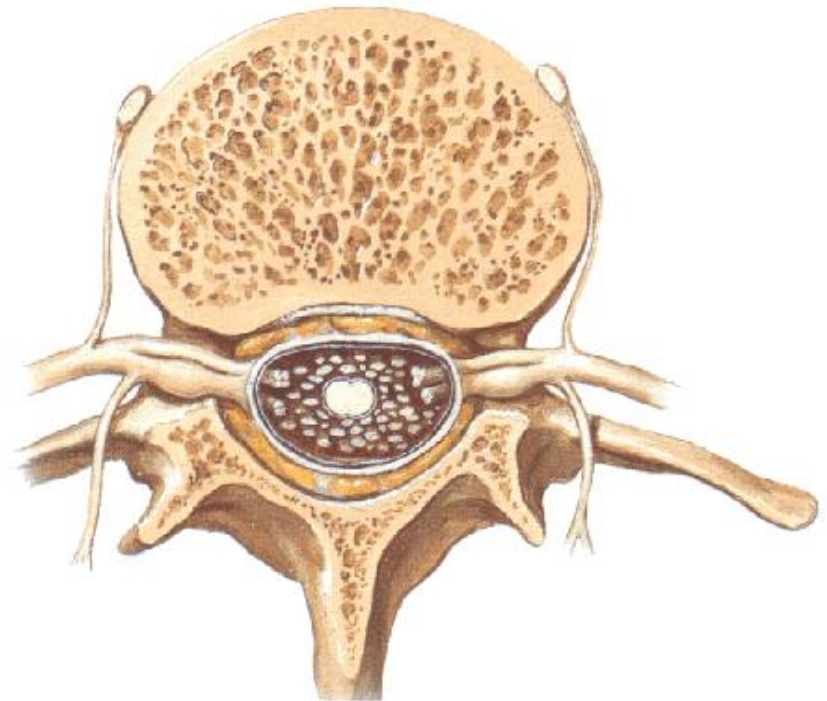
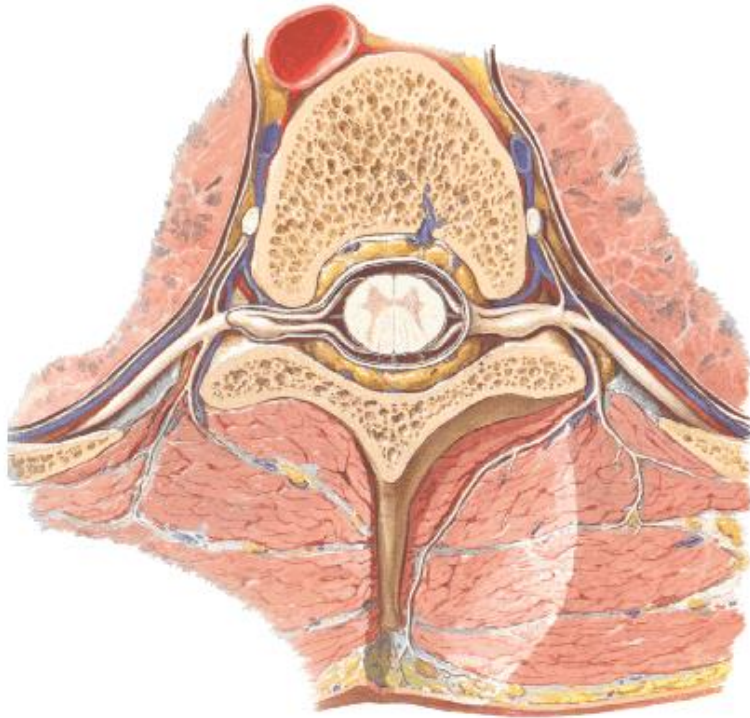
Radici



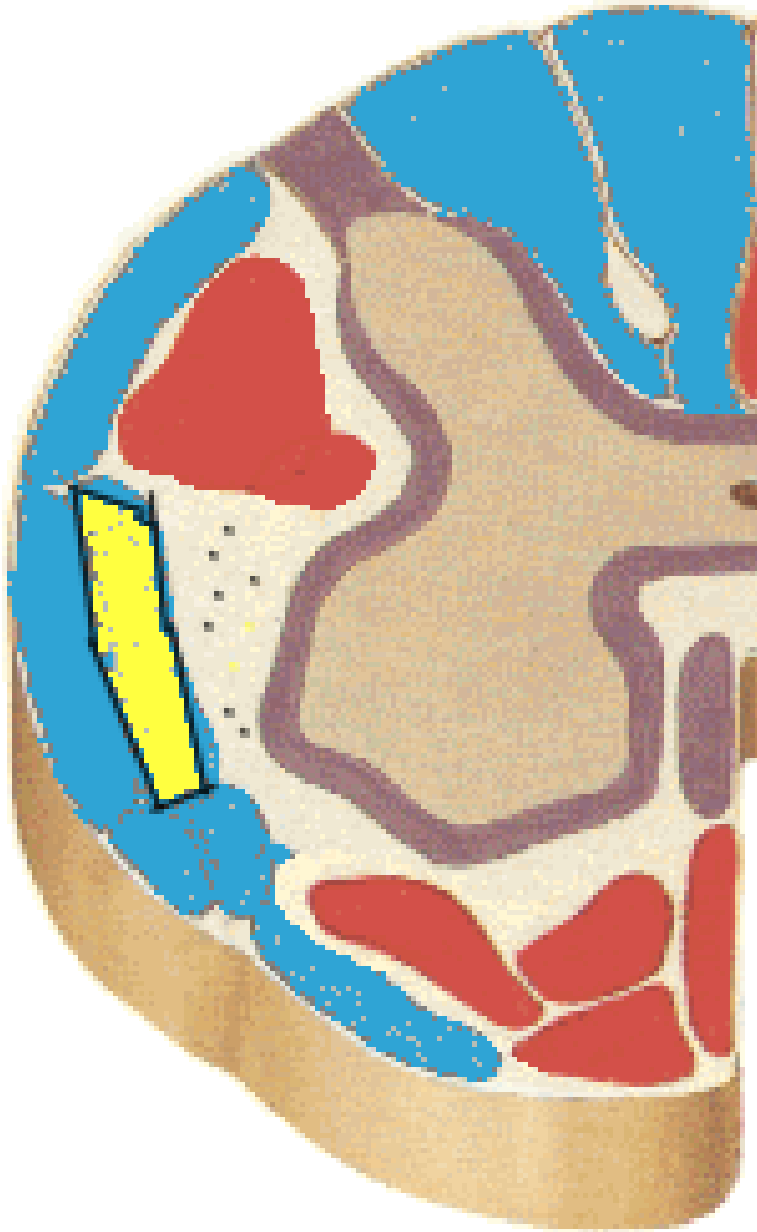
Nervi



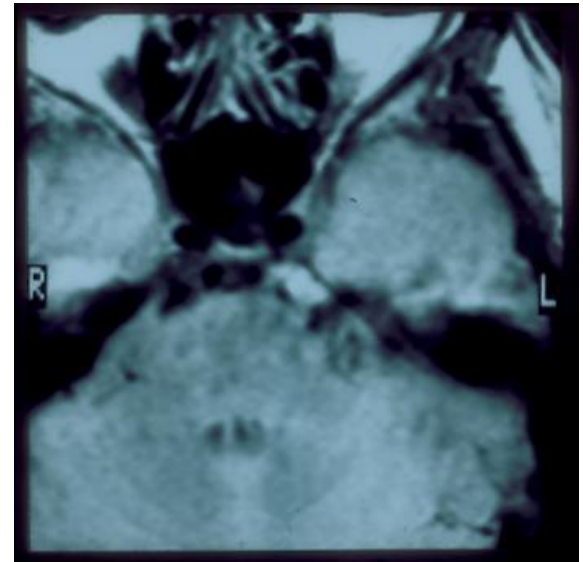
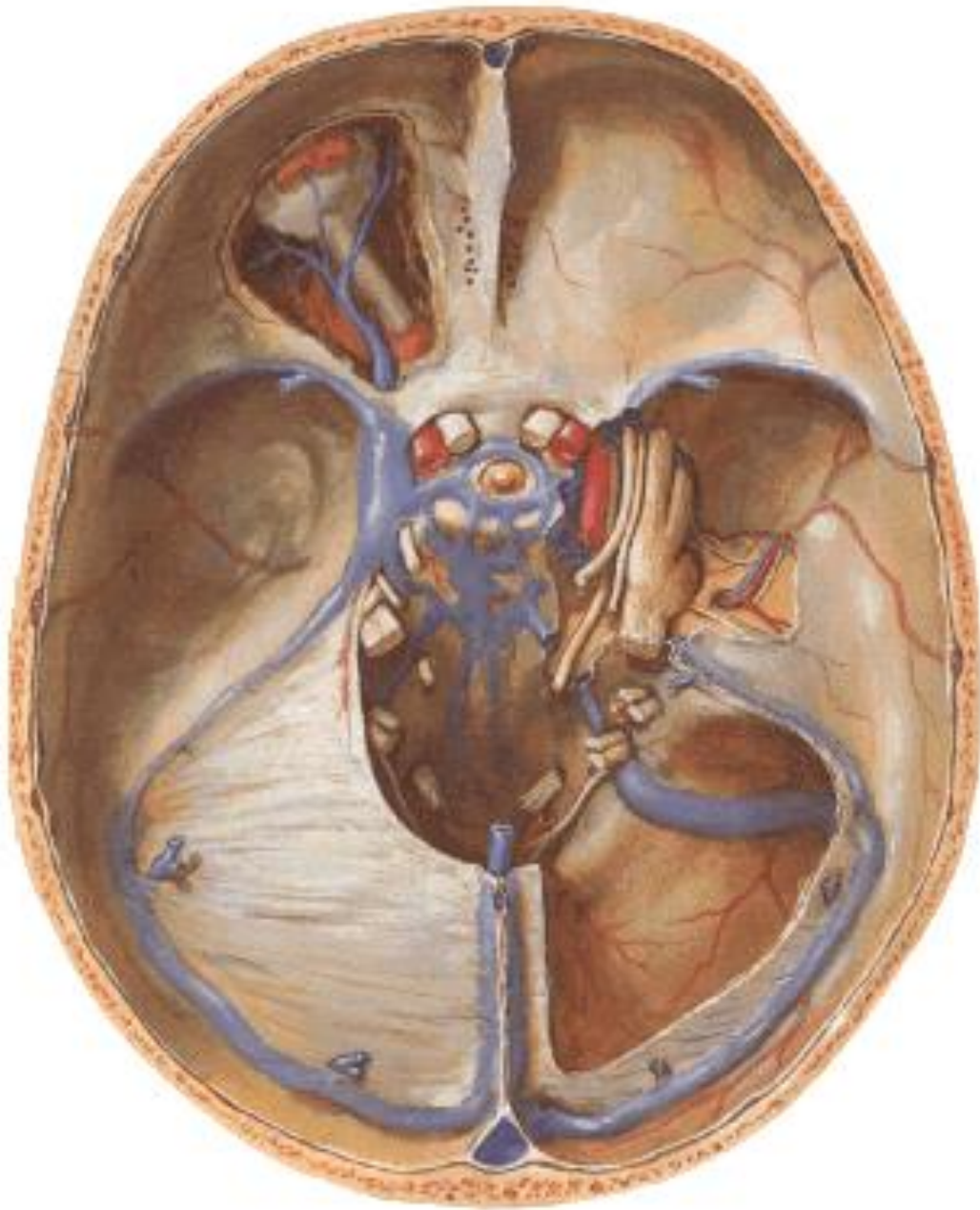
Puntura lombare ed anestesia epidurale



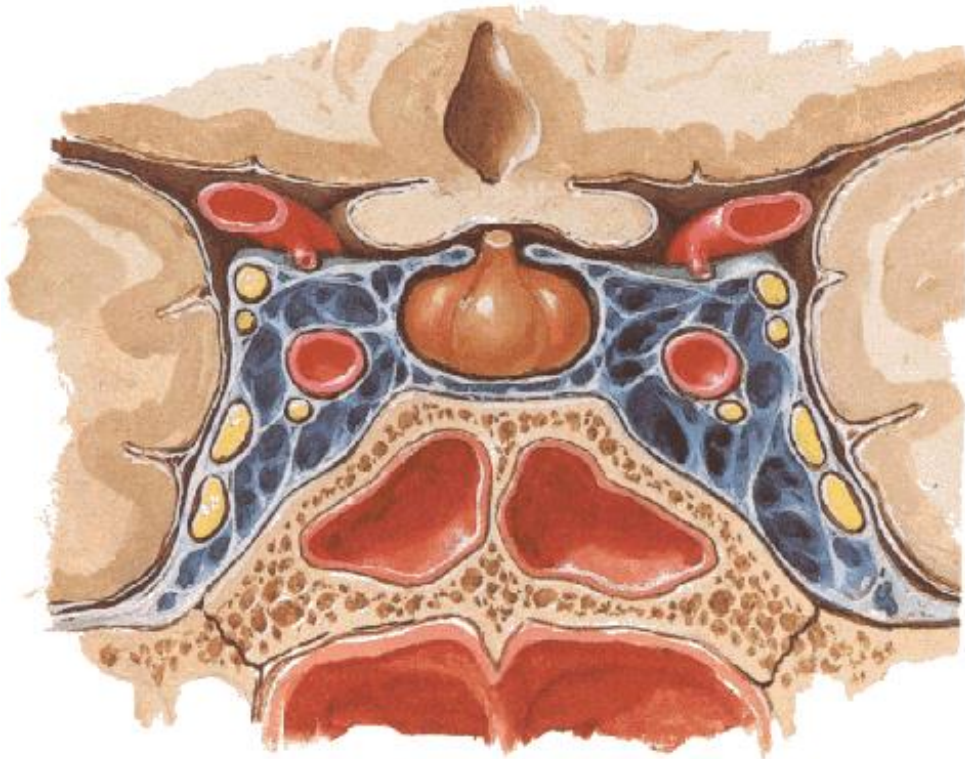
Emisezione midollare e Siringomielia



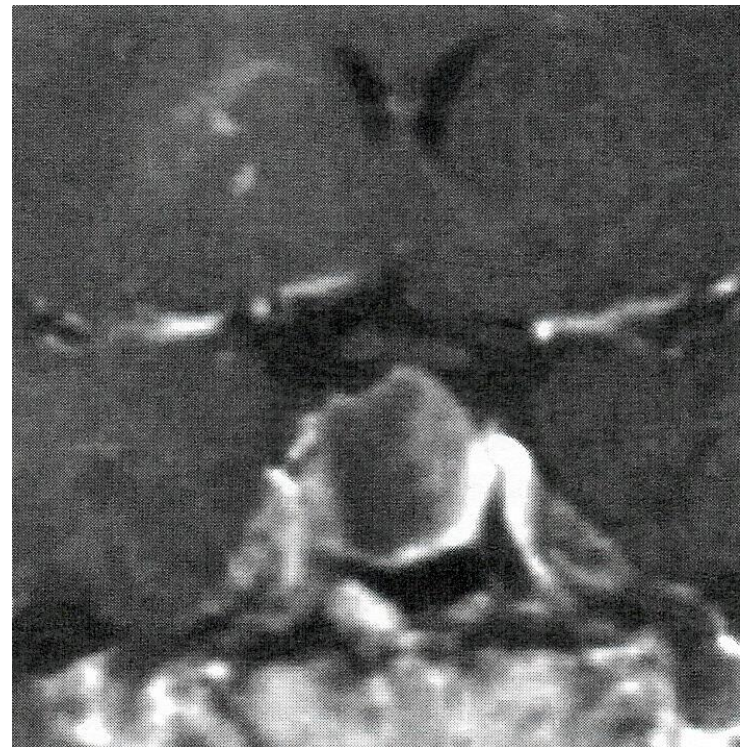
Forami base cranica



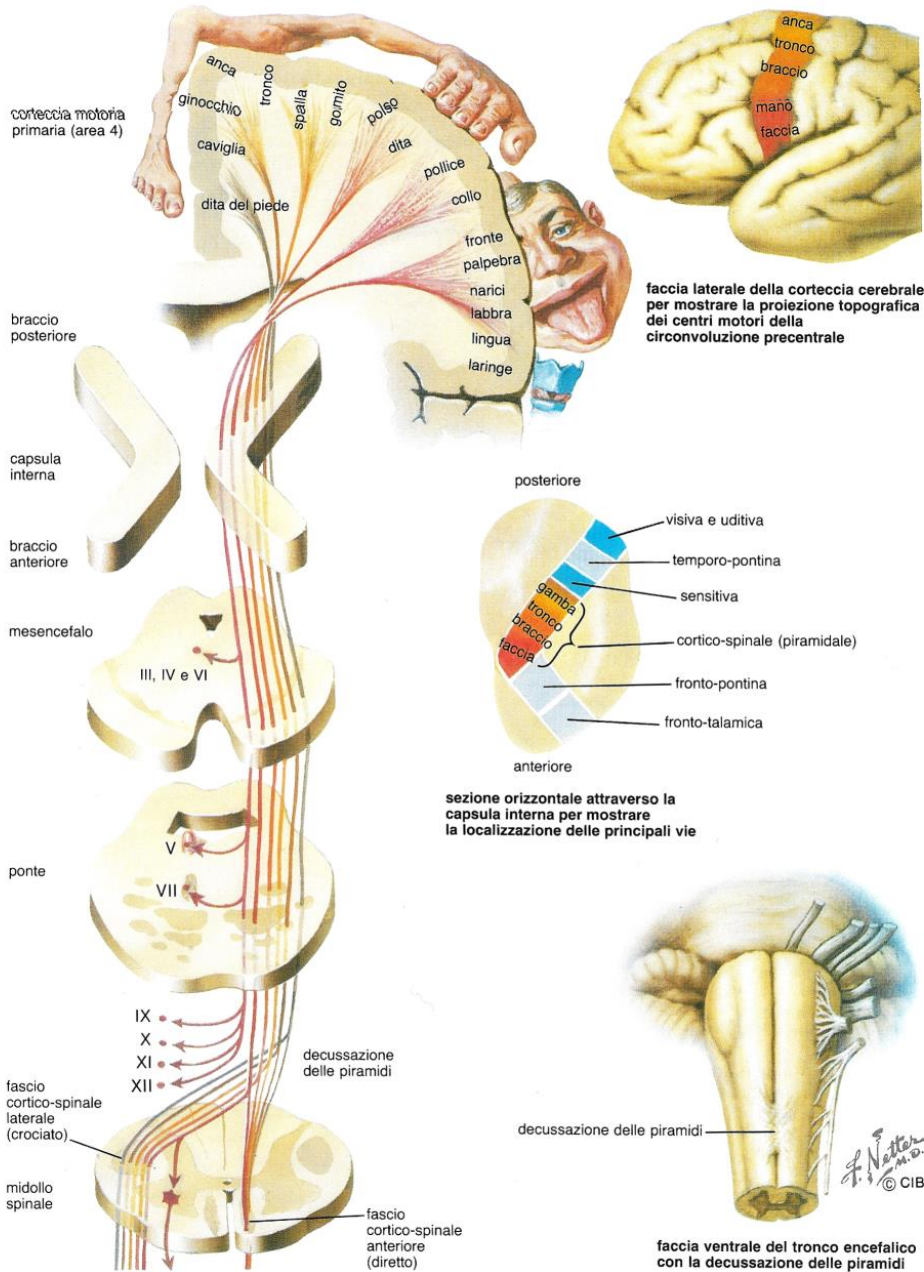
Seno cavernoso



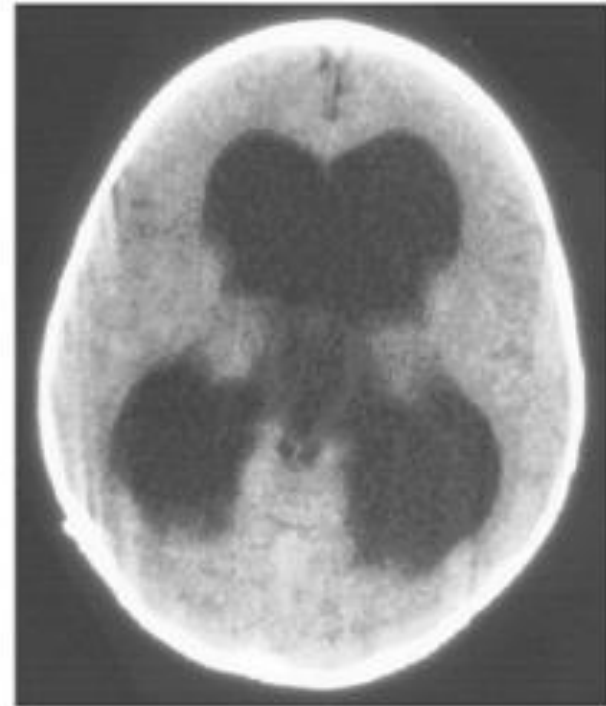
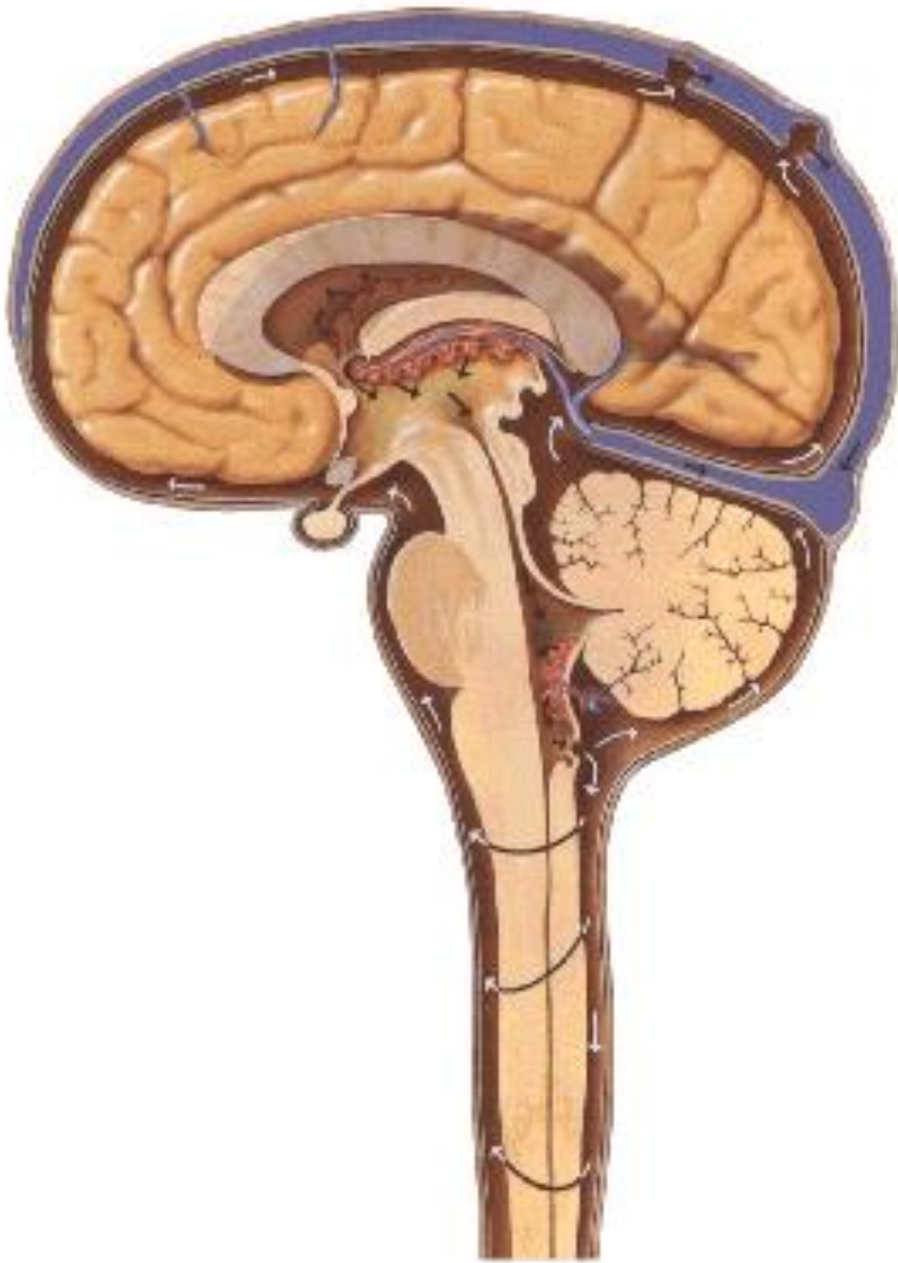
Vie visive e adenoma ipofisario



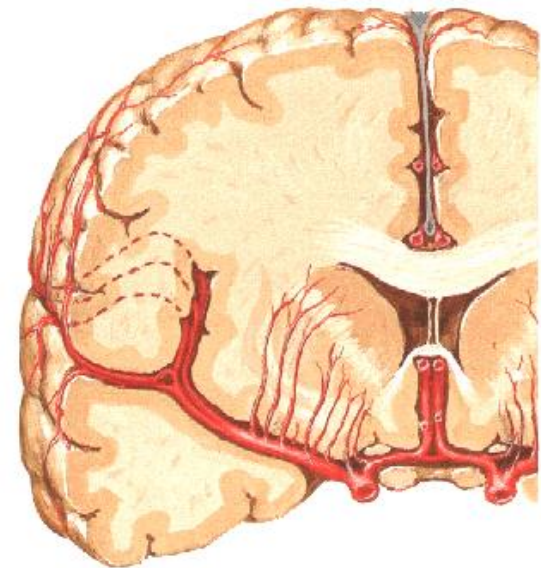
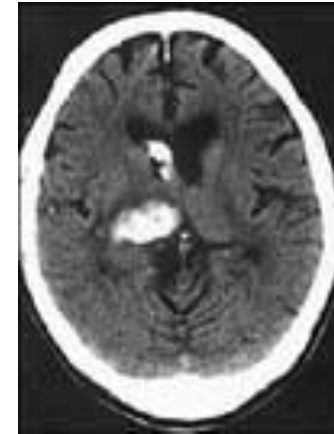
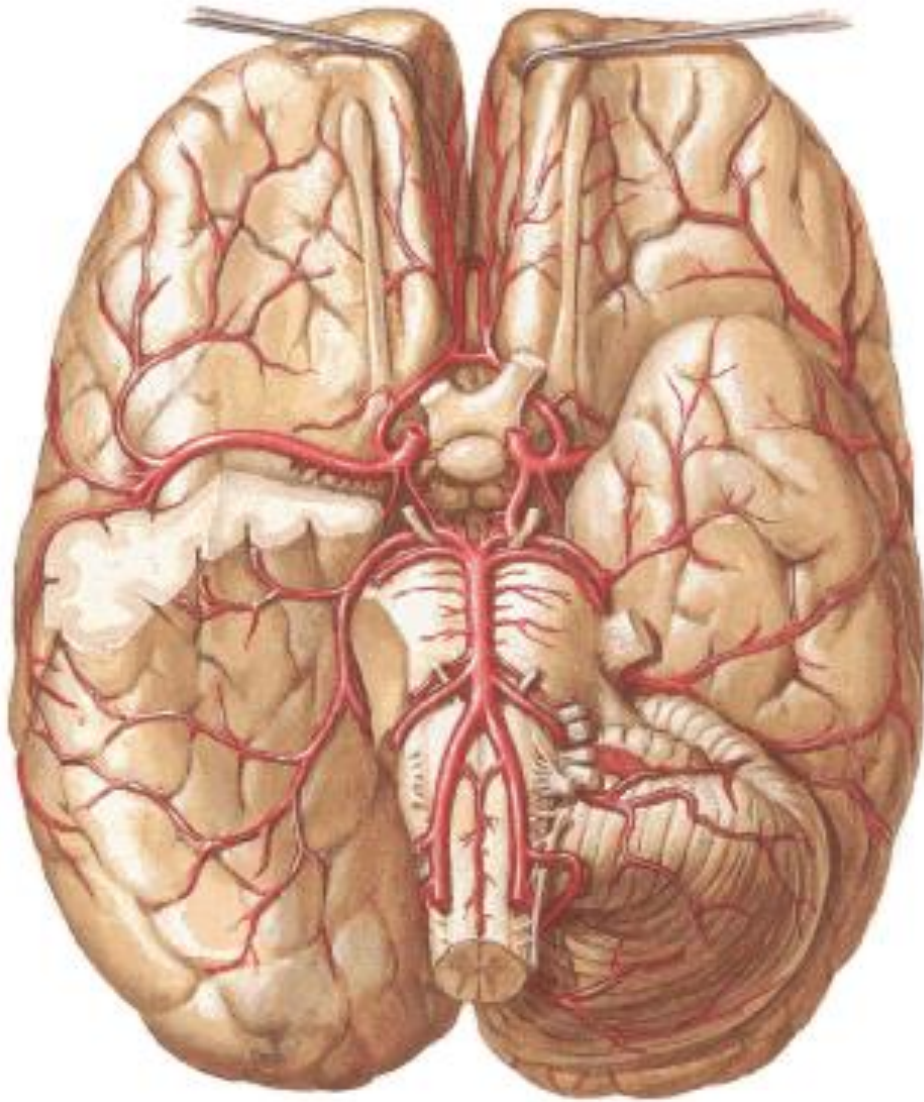
Vie motorie e meningioma falce



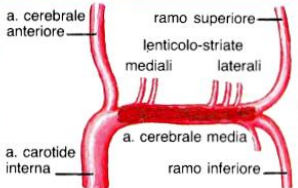

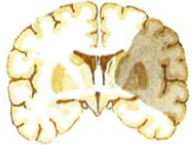


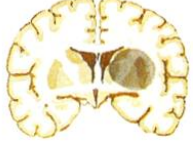
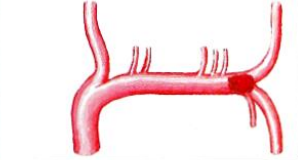

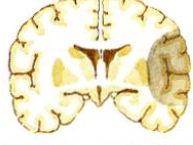
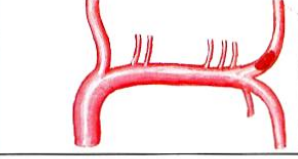

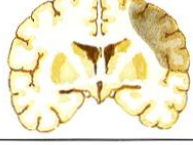
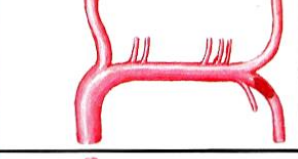


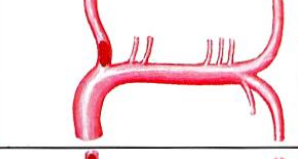
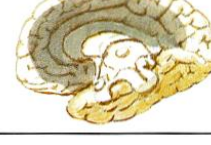




Vie liquorali e idrocefalo



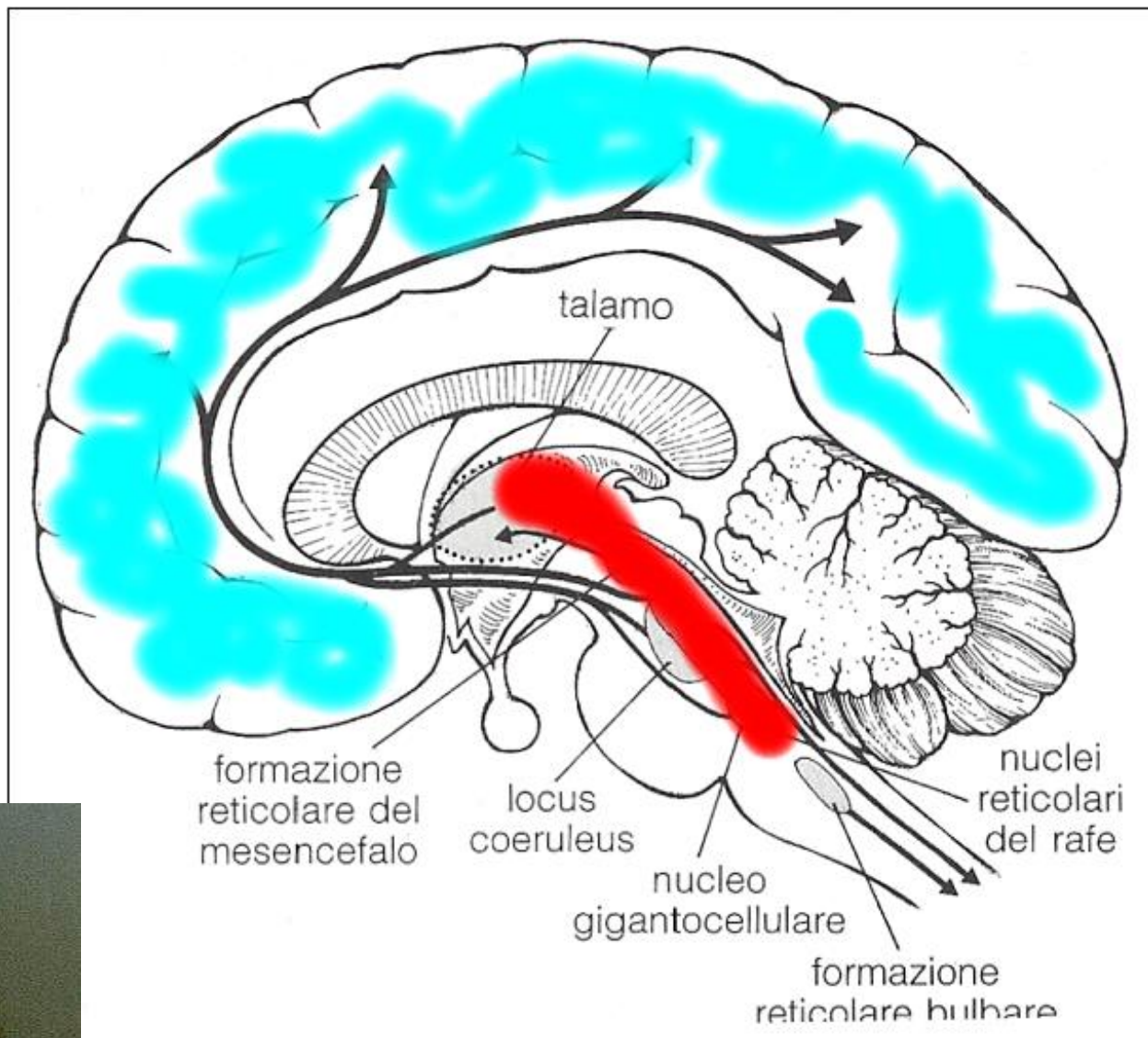
Circolo cerebrale



Territori vascolari e sindromi cerebrali

lesione	arteria occlusa	infarto, superficie	infarto, sezione frontale
arteria cerebrale media	intero territorio 		
	profonda 		
	parasilviana 		
	ramo superiore 		
	ramo inferiore 		
arteria cerebrale anteriore	intero territorio 		
	distale 		

Coscienza =
Vigilanza +
Contenuto di
coscienza

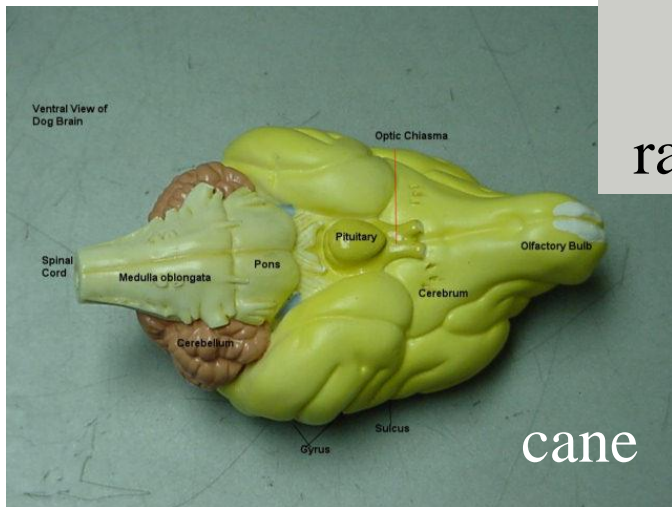
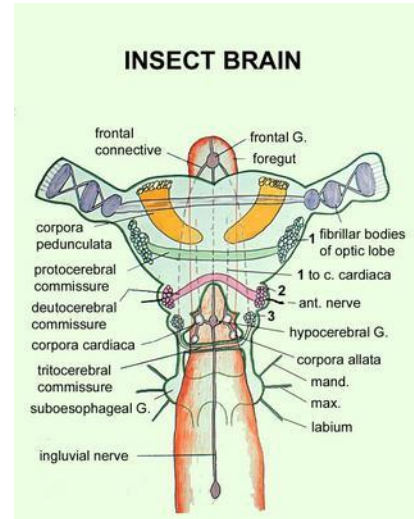


Coma metabolico:

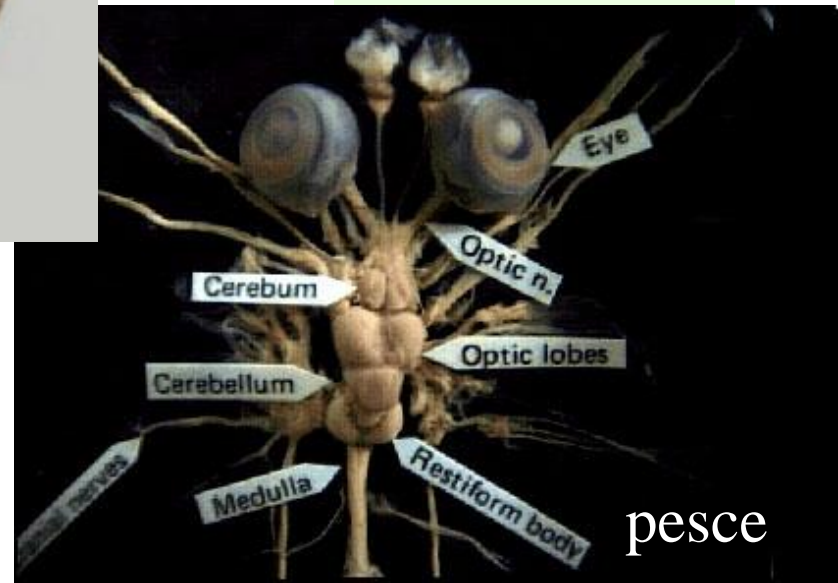
- cause: tossici esogeni/endogeni o insufficienza energetica
- clinica: sindrome di deterioramento rostro-caudale



ratto



cane



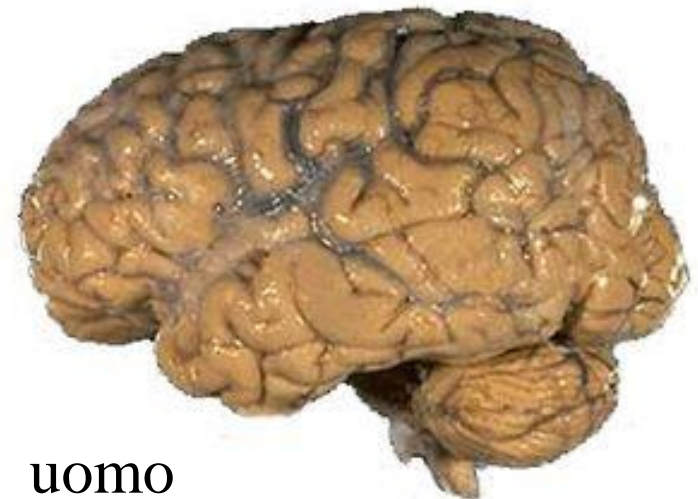
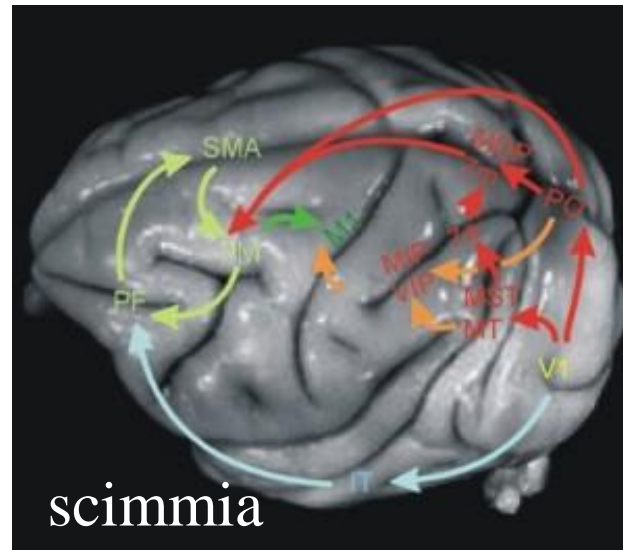
pesce

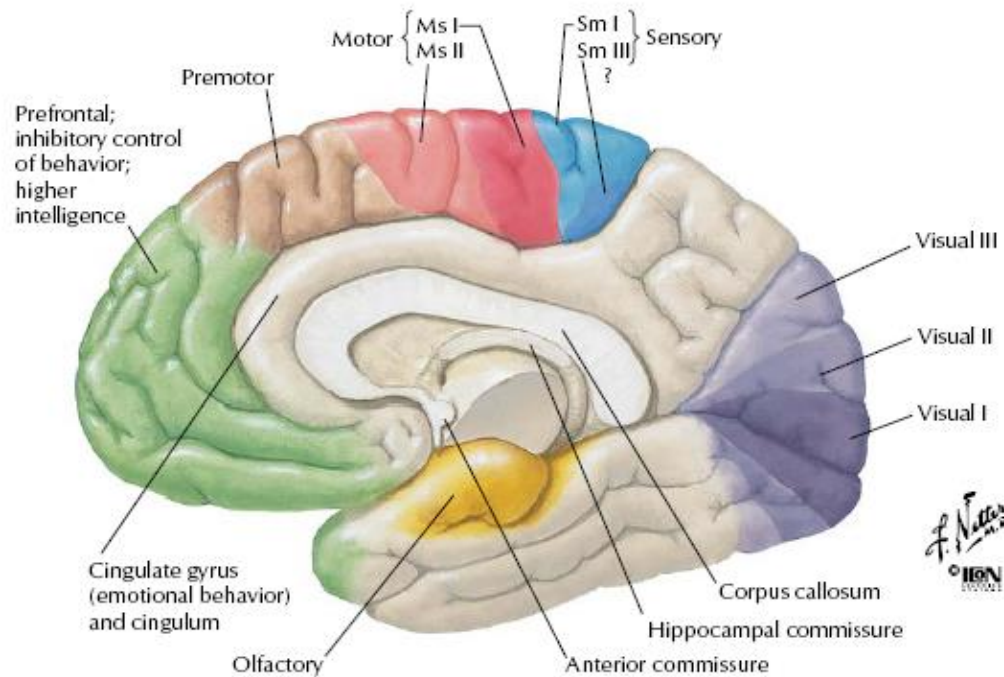
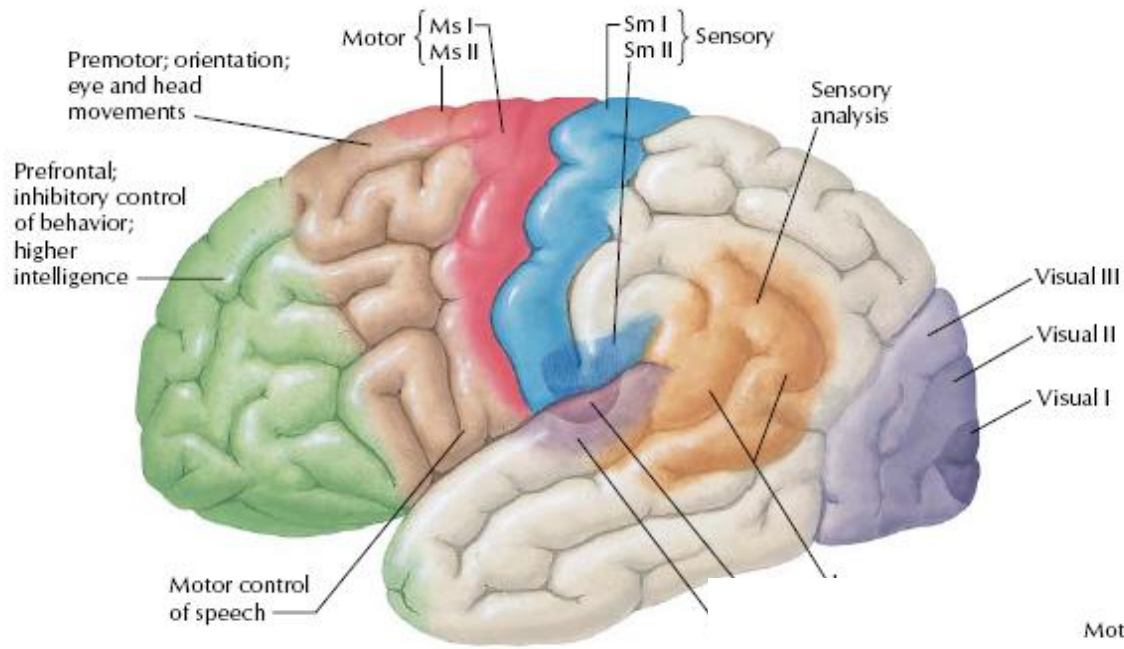
Coma metabolico:

- la disposizione filogenetica determina l'andamento rostro-caudale delle perdita di funzioni

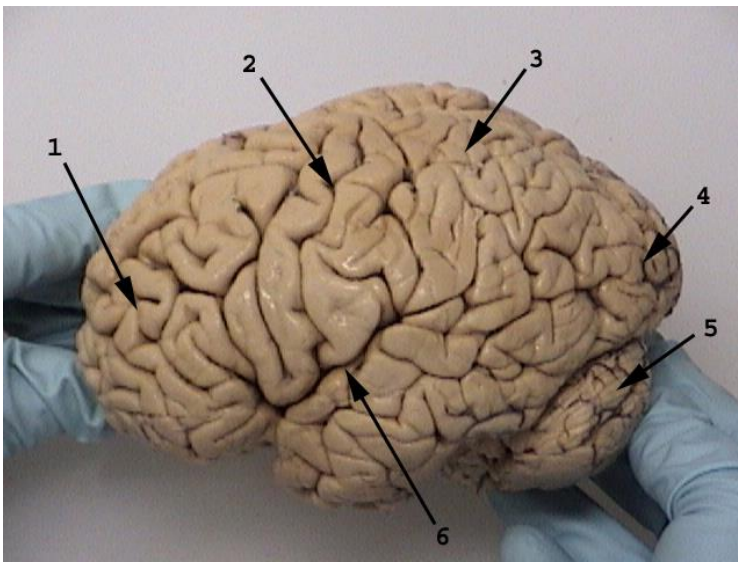
Perché un deterioramento rostro-caudale?

Perché i neuroni filogeneticamente più moderni si trovano più in alto e tanto più i neuroni sono sofisticati, tanto meno sono resistenti all'insufficienza energetica / squilibrio metabolico





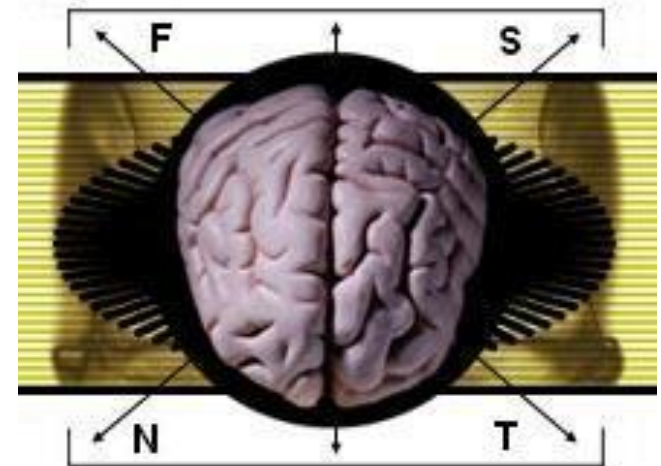
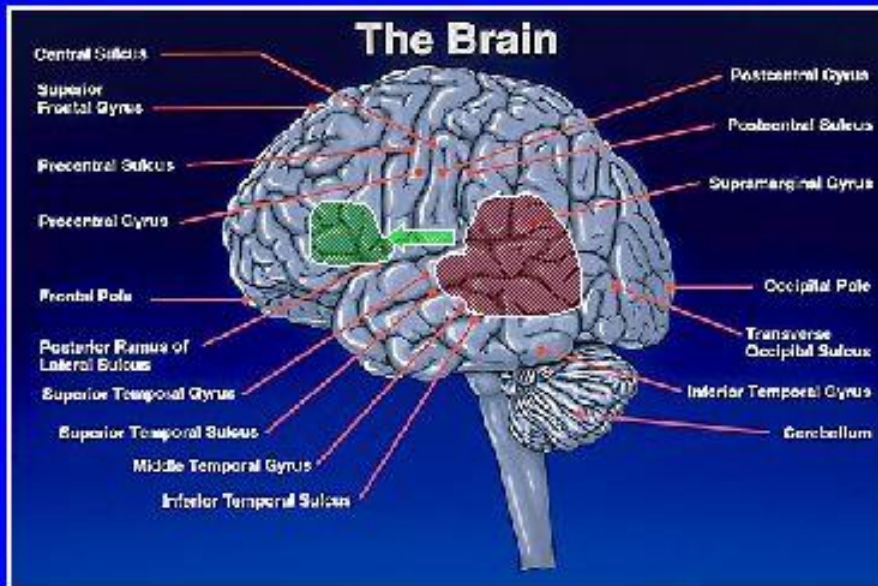
F. Netter M.D.
© H&M
1989



Lateralizzazione
delle funzioni
nervose superiori

LANGUAGE

Broca's area (frontal lobe) and Wernicke's area (temporo-parietal junction)

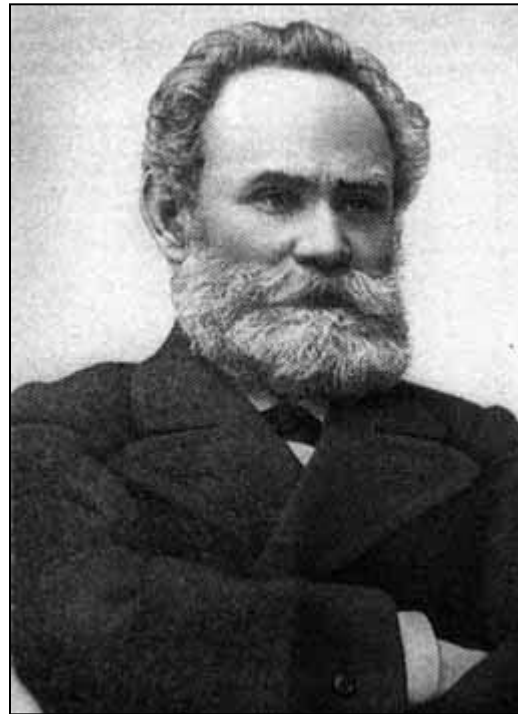


influenza dell'Ambiente
vs. predeterminazione
Genetica

e sessi differenti



Mendel



Pavlov



Platinette

Crânes de Criminelles Italiennes

PL. XXV

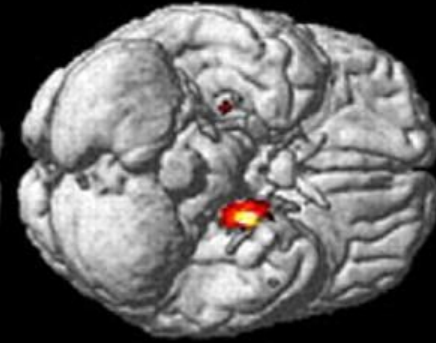
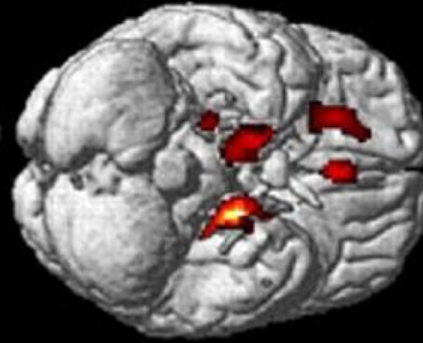
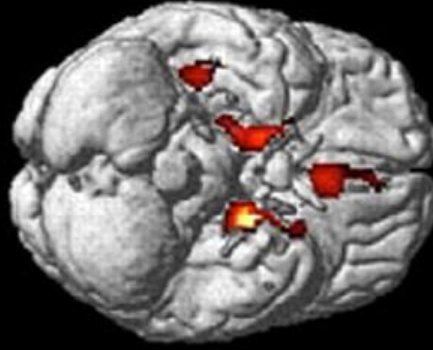
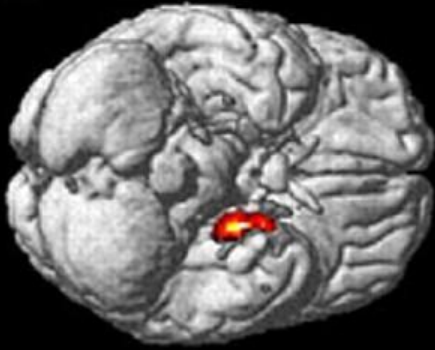
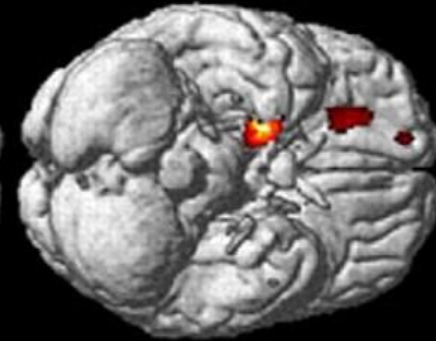
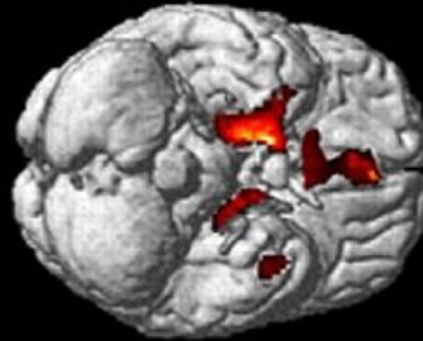
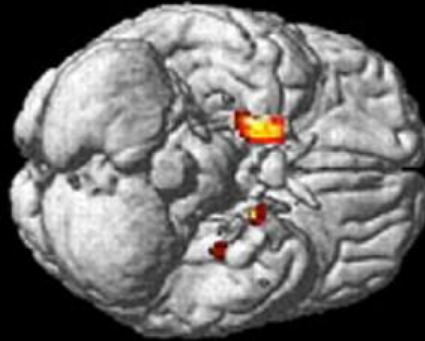
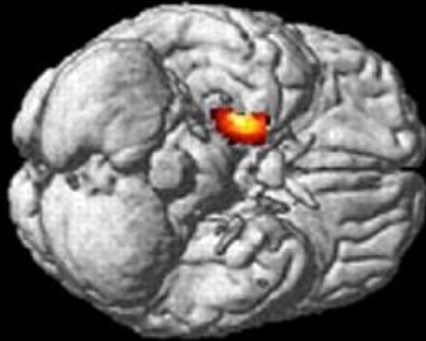


"L'HOMME CRIMINEL Atlas" Cèsar Lombroso - derechopenalonline 1887

Cesare Lombroso, 1887

	No.	R cerebral hemisphere cm ³	L cerebral hemisphere cm ³	Asymmetry index	R cerebellar volume cm ³	L cerebellar volume cm ³	Asymmetry index
M	25	624 ± 43	612 ± 41	12 ± 2**	68.2 ± 6.4	68.4 ± 6.6	0.3 ± 0.7
F	25	581 ± 37	581 ± 36	0.1 ± 0.5	68.7 ± 7.4	68.4 ± 7.9	0.4 ± 0.3

Sex differences in MRI quantitative volumetry, 2008

HeM**HeW****HoM****HoW****L amygdala****R amygdala**0  6.0

Quattro gruppi: eterosessuali maschi e femmine (HeM – HeW) ed omosessuali maschi e femmine (HoM – HoW).

Nota il grado di attivazione uni- o bilaterale dell'amigdala.

PNAS 2008. PET/fMRI study in hetero- and homosexual males and females



**GRAZIE PER
L'ATTENZIONE**



¿Tu cuerpo te da señales de dolor?

El dolor neuropático es un tipo de dolor que se manifiesta con sensaciones de **hormigueo, ardor profundo, descargas eléctricas o dolores punzantes** en el cuerpo. Describele a tu médico el tipo de dolor que sientes. El puede recomendarte el tratamiento que Pfizer tiene para controlar este padecimiento.

www.dolorneuropatico.com
01 800 DOLOR NEURO

Ematoma epidurale e sindrome da ernia dell'uncus

