TASHKENT MEDICAL ACADEMY

Department of Anatomy and Clinical Anatomy

Bo‘yin sohasi klinik anatomiyasi

Ma’ruzachi: Gulmanov Ilich Djumabaevich

Kafedra:
anatomiya, klinik anatomiya.
Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi.

MAQSAD vaVAZIFALAR:

Bo‘yin sohasining topografik anatomiyasi va operativ jarrohllik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish.

a) bo‘yin azolari topografiyasining umumiy qonuniyatlarini o‘rganish;

b) operativ ochib kirishlarni ko‘rib chiqish;

v) operatsiyalarni tahlil qilish;

g) gematoma va yiringli jarayonlar tarqalish yo‘llarini baholash.

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KIRISH

Uncha katta bo‘lmagan bo‘yin sohasida muhim anatomik tuzilmalar o‘rin olgan:

- bosh miyaning qon tomirlari;
- nafas yo‘llari va ovqat hazm qilish yo‘llari;
- adashgan nervlar;
- chegaraviy simpatik poyalar;
- qalqonsimon va paraqalqonsimon bezlar;
- elka nerv chigali va qo‘lning qon tomirlari.

Bularning barchasi bo‘yinda o‘tkaziladigan operatsiyalarda qiyinchiliklar tug‘diradi.

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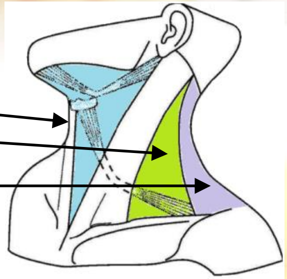
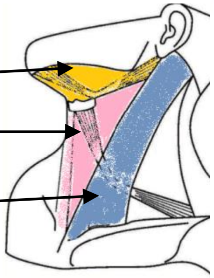
BO‘YIN SOHASI

Bo‘yin bo‘linadi:
- oldingi,
- yon,
- orqa bo‘limlarga.

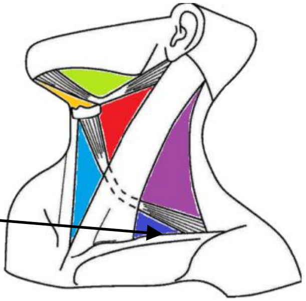


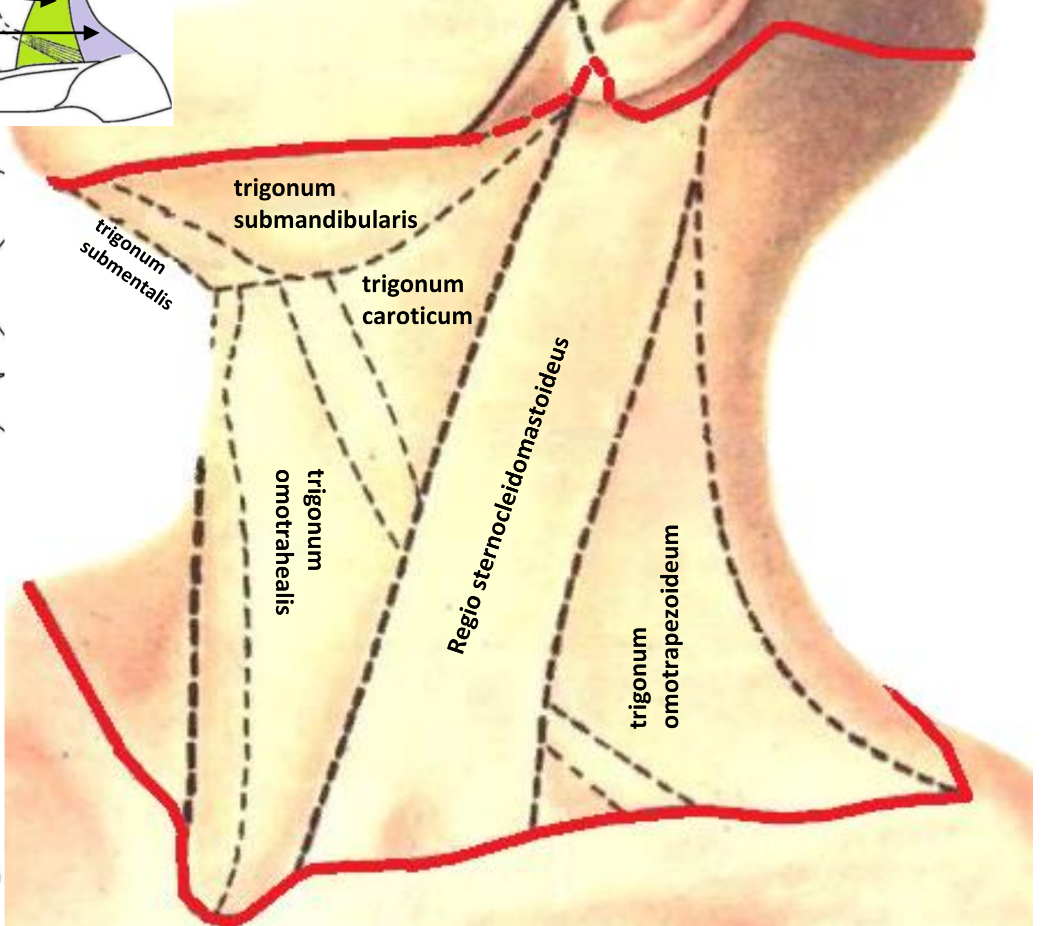
Chegaralari: yuqori va pastki.

Sohalar:
- til osti ustki,
- til osti ostki,
- to‘sh-o‘mrov-so‘rg‘ichsimon soha



Uchburchaklar:
- engak osti,
- jag‘ osti,
- til (Pirogov)
- kurak-kekirdak,
- uyqu,
- o‘mrov-kurak,
- narvonsimon-umumrtqa
- trapetsiyasimon-kurak.





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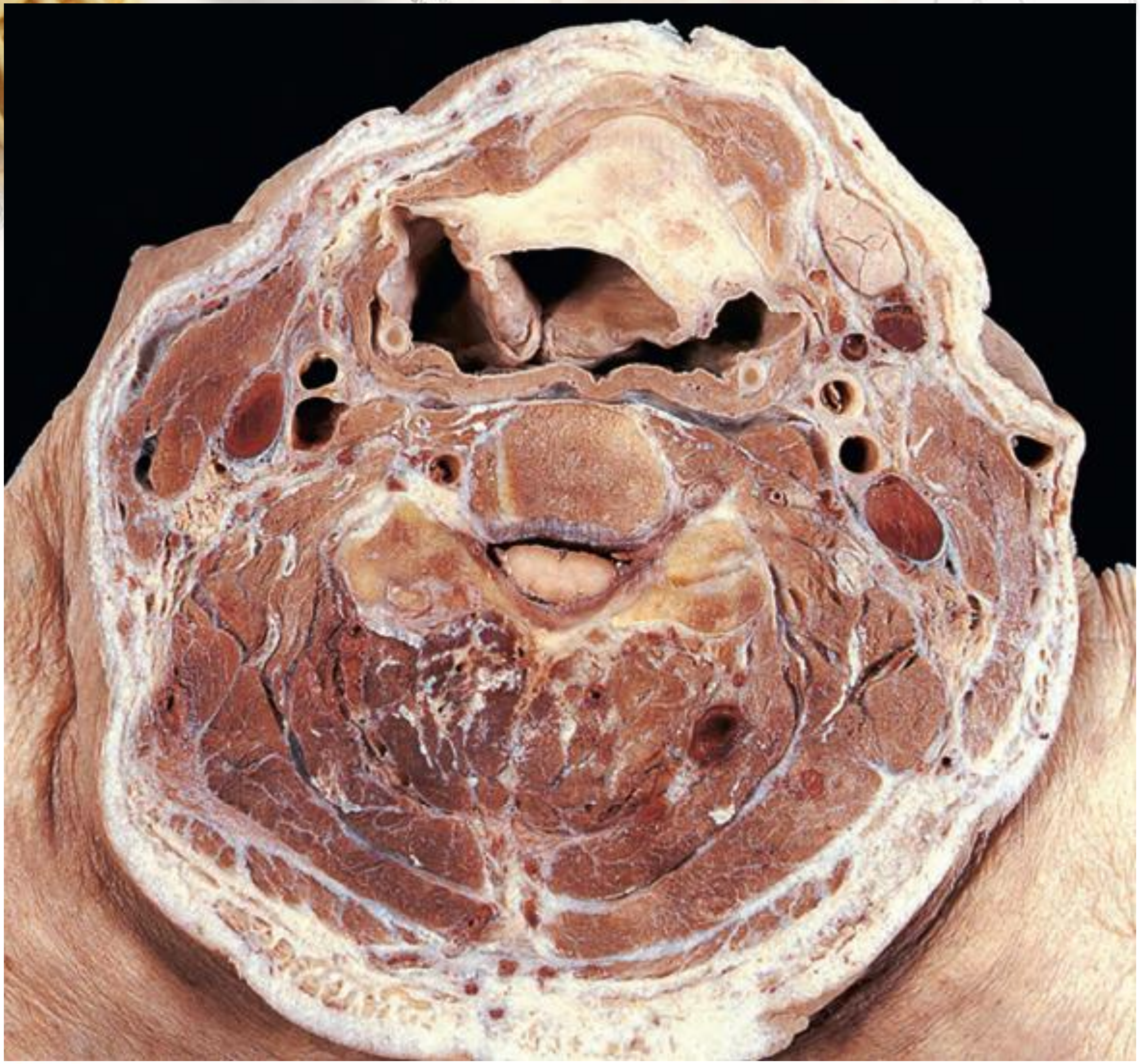
BO‘YIN FASSIYALARI



Bo‘yin a’zolarining topografik anatomiyasini o‘rganishda fassiyalar o‘zaro joylashish sxemasidan foydalanish zarur. Bo‘yin fassiyalari o‘zlarining varaqalari bilan bo‘yindagi barcha a’ zolarni o‘rab turadi va shu bilan birga turli tizim a’zolari (muskullar, qon tomirlar, qizilo‘ngach va boshq.)ni bir-biridan chegarlaydi.

Jarroh bo‘yin fassiyalari joylashishi haqidagi aniq tasavvurga ega bo‘lsagina minimal shikast etkazish orqali operativ ochib kirish va operativ usulni amalga oshira oladi.

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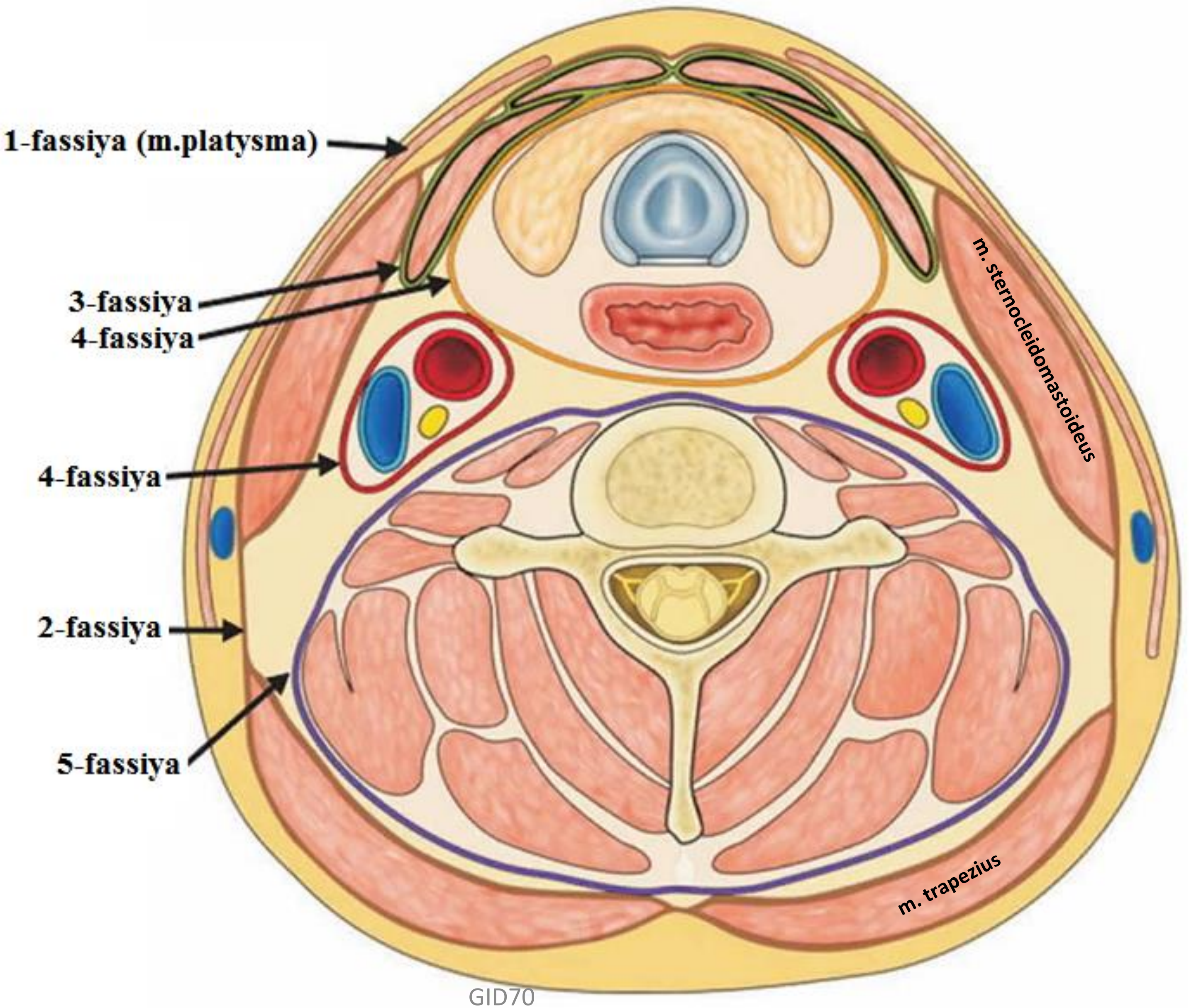
BO'YIN FASSIYALARI



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V.N.SHEVKUNENKO BO‘YICHA BO‘YIN FASSIYALARI

3 ta guruh:

a) biriktiruvchi to‘qimali;

b) muskulli;

v) selomik fassiyalar.

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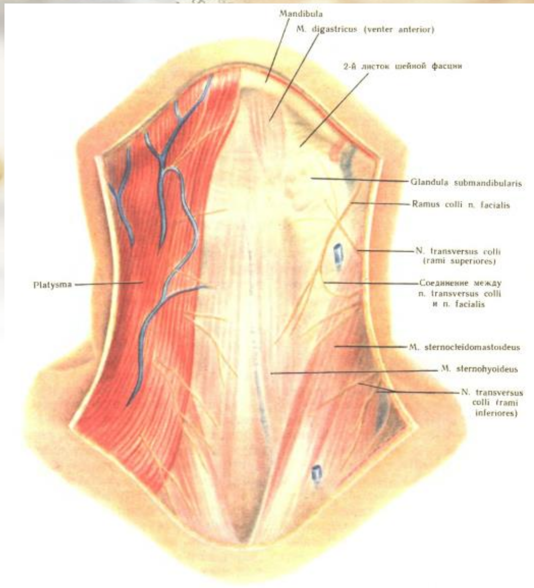
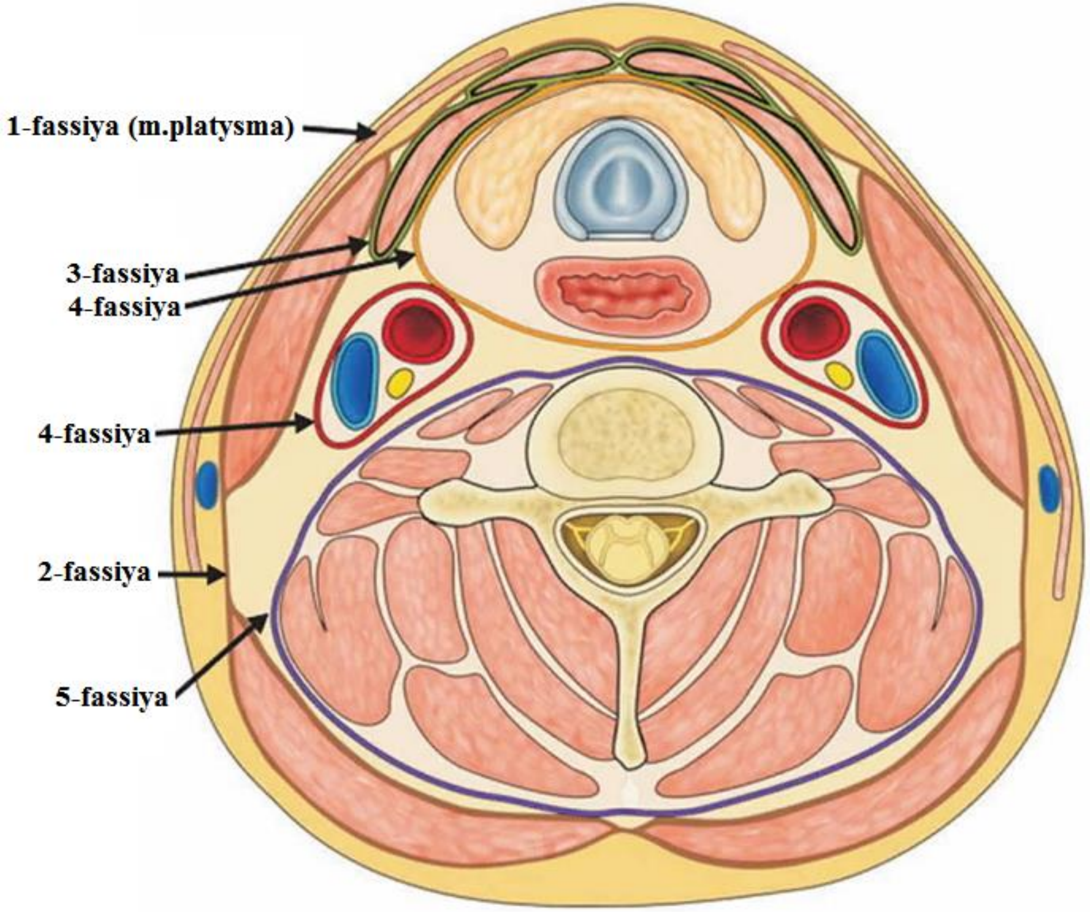
V.N.SHEVKUNENKO BO‘YICHA BO‘YIN FASSIYALARI





1-fassiya - yuza fassiya – muskulli –teri osti muskuli reduktsiyasi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan. ushbu fassiya bo‘yinning umumiy aponevrozini va m.platysmae, yuza venalar uchun qin hosil qiladi.

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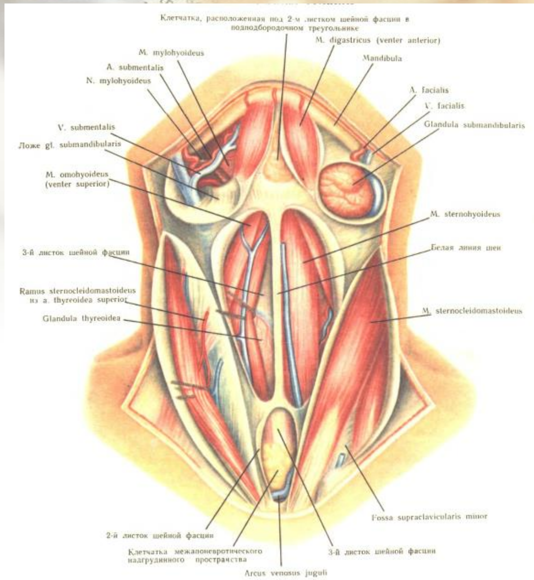
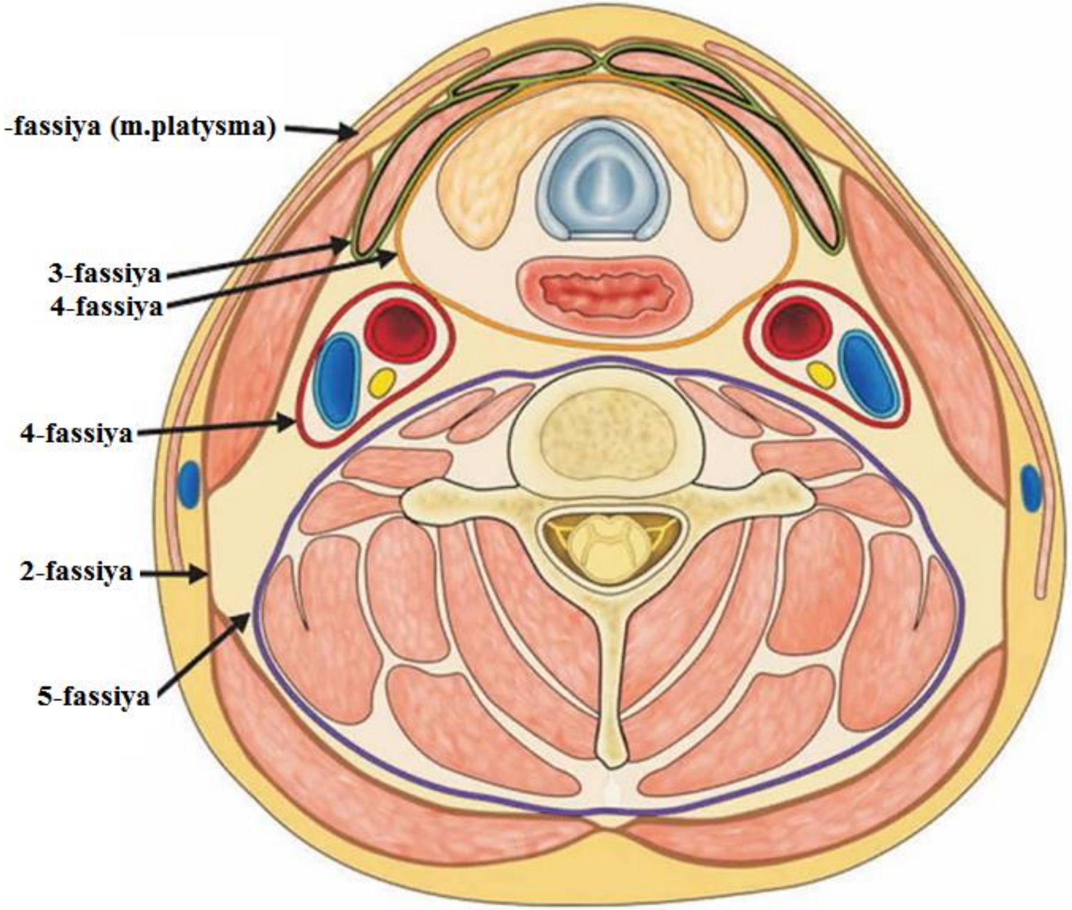
V.N.SHEVKUNENKO BO‘YICHA BO‘YIN FASSIYALARI





2-fassiya - xususiy fassiyaning yuza varag‘i – biriktiruvchi to‘qimali kelib chiqish manbaiga ega, to‘sh-o‘mrov-so‘rg‘ichsimon muskul, trapetsiyasimon muskul, ikki qorinchali muskul va jag‘ ost so‘lak beziga fassial g‘ilof hosil qiladi.

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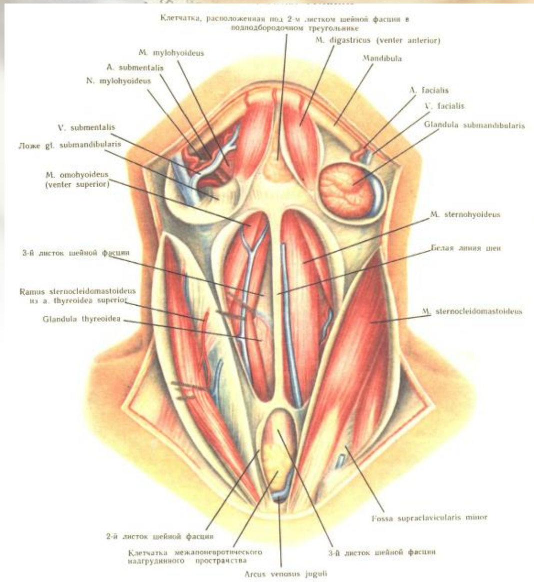
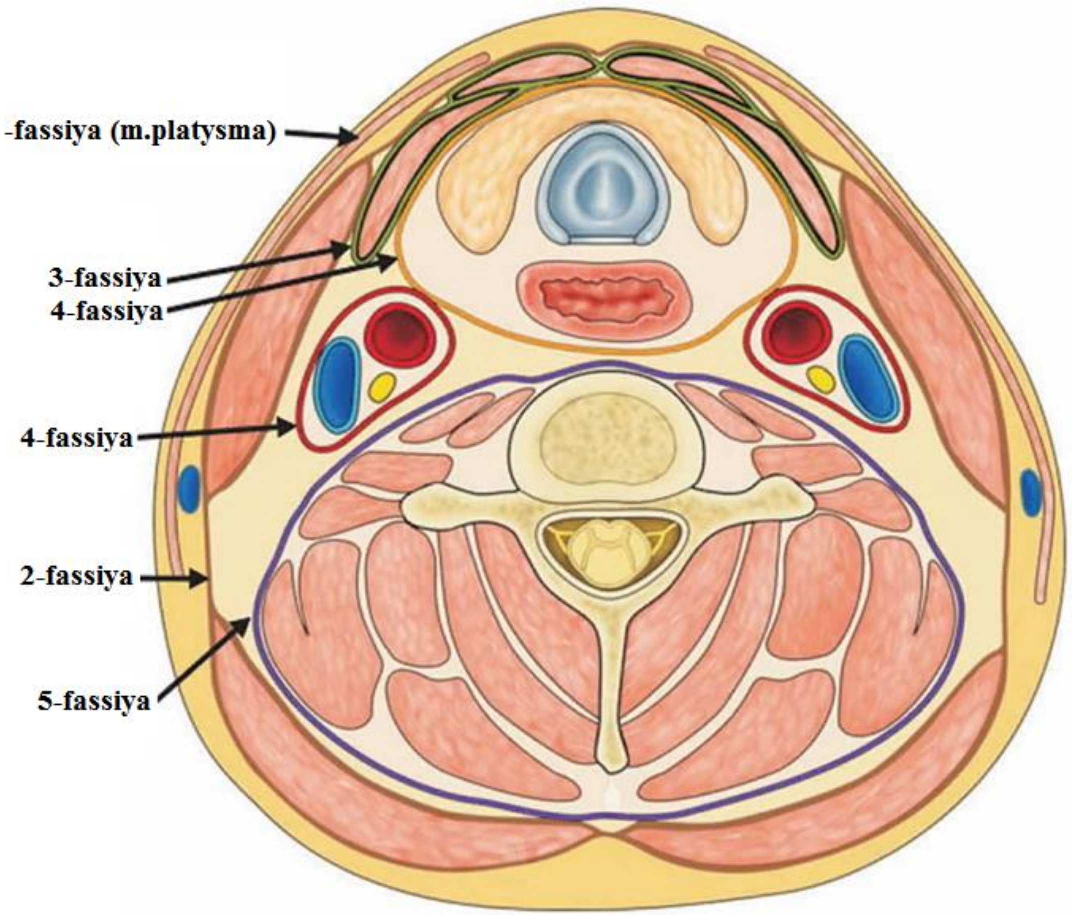
V.N.SHEVKUNENKO BO‘YICHA BO‘YIN FASSIYALARI





3-fassiya - xususiy fassiyaning chuqur varag‘i – kelib chiqish manbai muskulli, m.cleidohyoideus reduktsiyasi natijasida). To‘sh-til osti, to‘sh-qalqonsimon, qalqonsimon-tilosti, kurak-til osti muskullariga fassial g‘ilof hosi qiladi.

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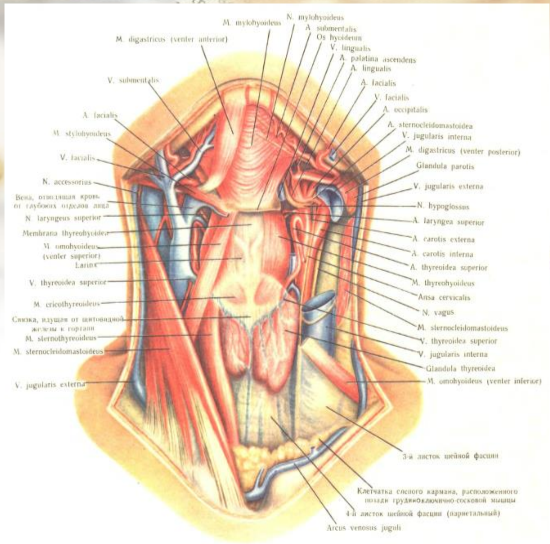
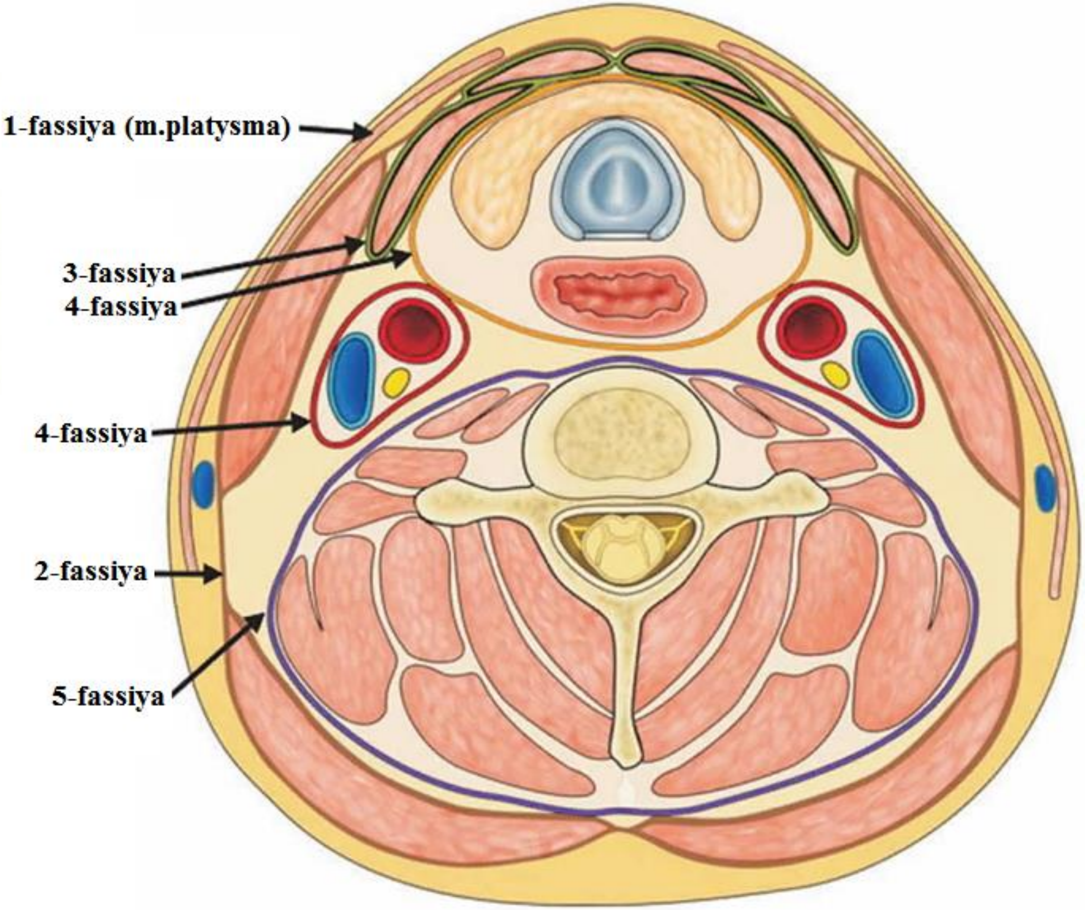
V.N.SHEVKUNENKO BO‘YICHA BO‘YIN FASSIYALARI





4-fassiya – bo‘yin ichki yoki endoservikal fassiya – kelib chiqish manbai selomik.

Endoservikal fassiya:

- vistseral,
- parietal

varaqalarini hosil qiladi.

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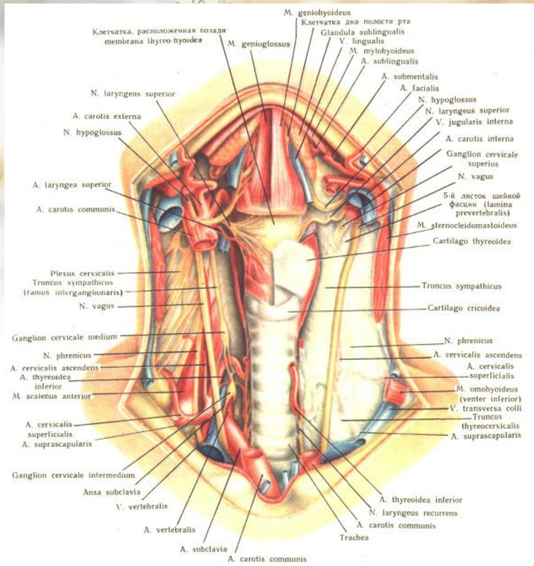

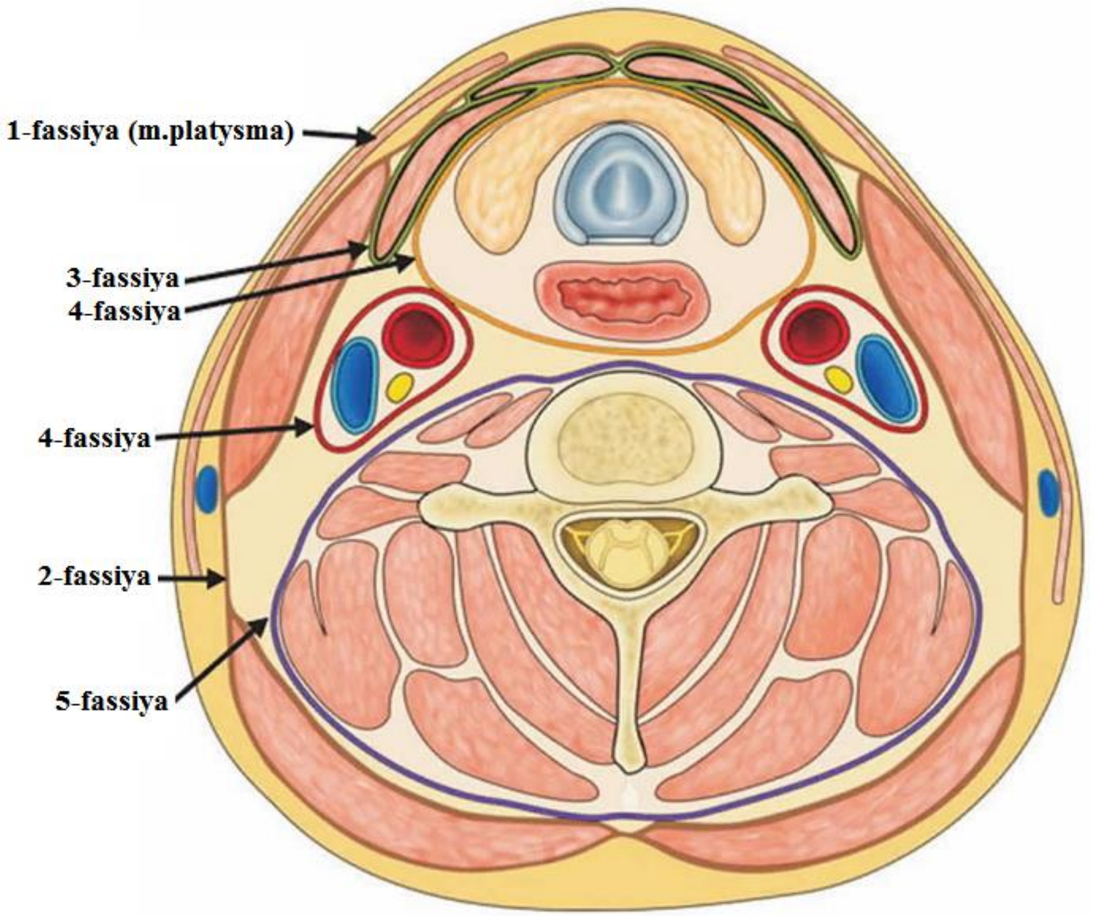

5-fassiya – umurtqa oldi fassiyasi – biriktiruvchi to‘qimali kelib chiqish manbaiga ega.

Bo‘yinning uzun muskullari, narvonsimon muskullariga fassial g‘ilof, elka chigali va o‘mrov osti qon tomirlariga fassial qin hosil qiladi.

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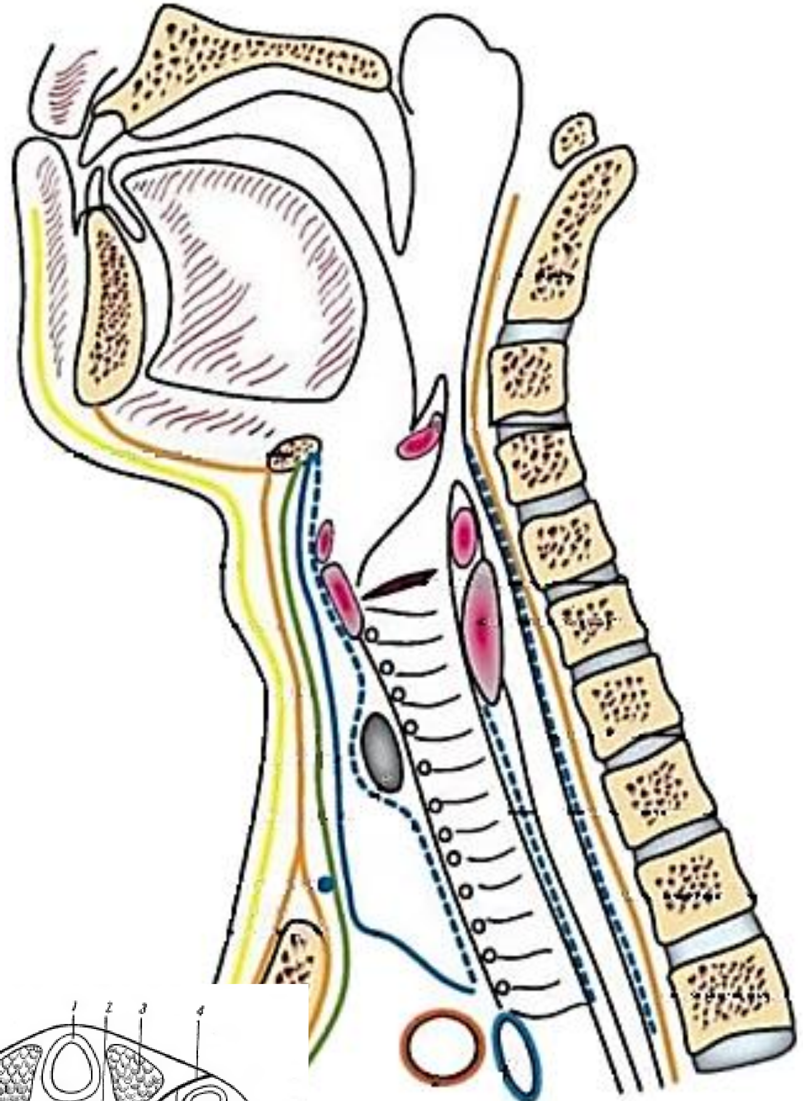
BO‘YINNING KLETCHATKA BO‘SHLIQLARI

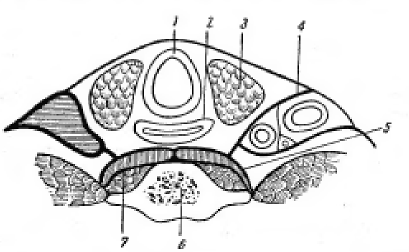
Berk:

- saccus hyomandibularis
- spatium interaponeuroticum suprasternale
- vagina sternocleidomastoideus

Ochiq (bog‘langan):

- uyqu qini;
- previsseral;
- retrovisseral;
- umurtqa oldi;
- o‘mrov-kurak uchburchagidagi 2- va 3- fassiyalar orasidagi kletchatka;
- kurak-trapetsiyasimon uchburchakdagi 2- va 5-fassiyalar orasidagi kletchatka;
- bo‘yinning chuqur bo‘shlig‘i (a. et v.subclavia)





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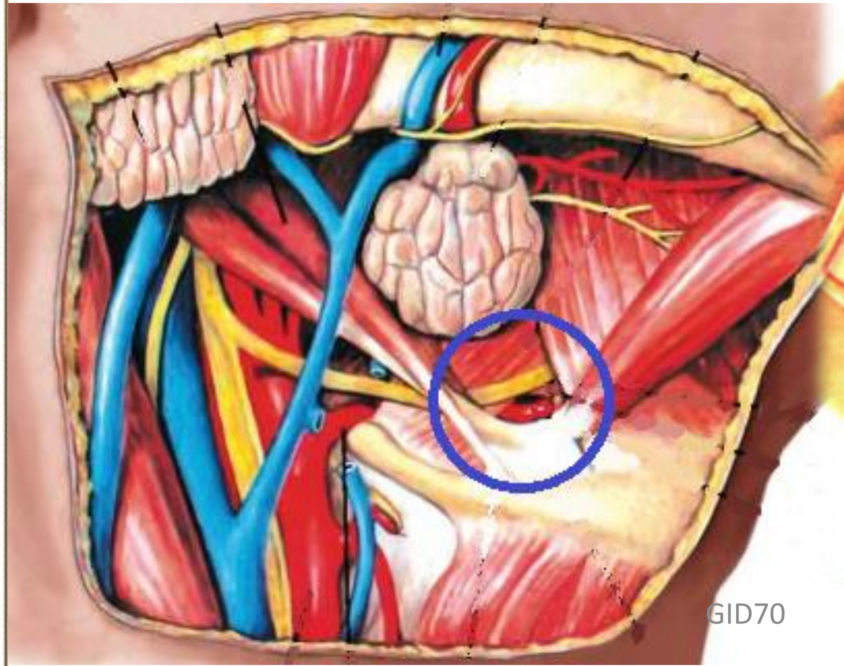
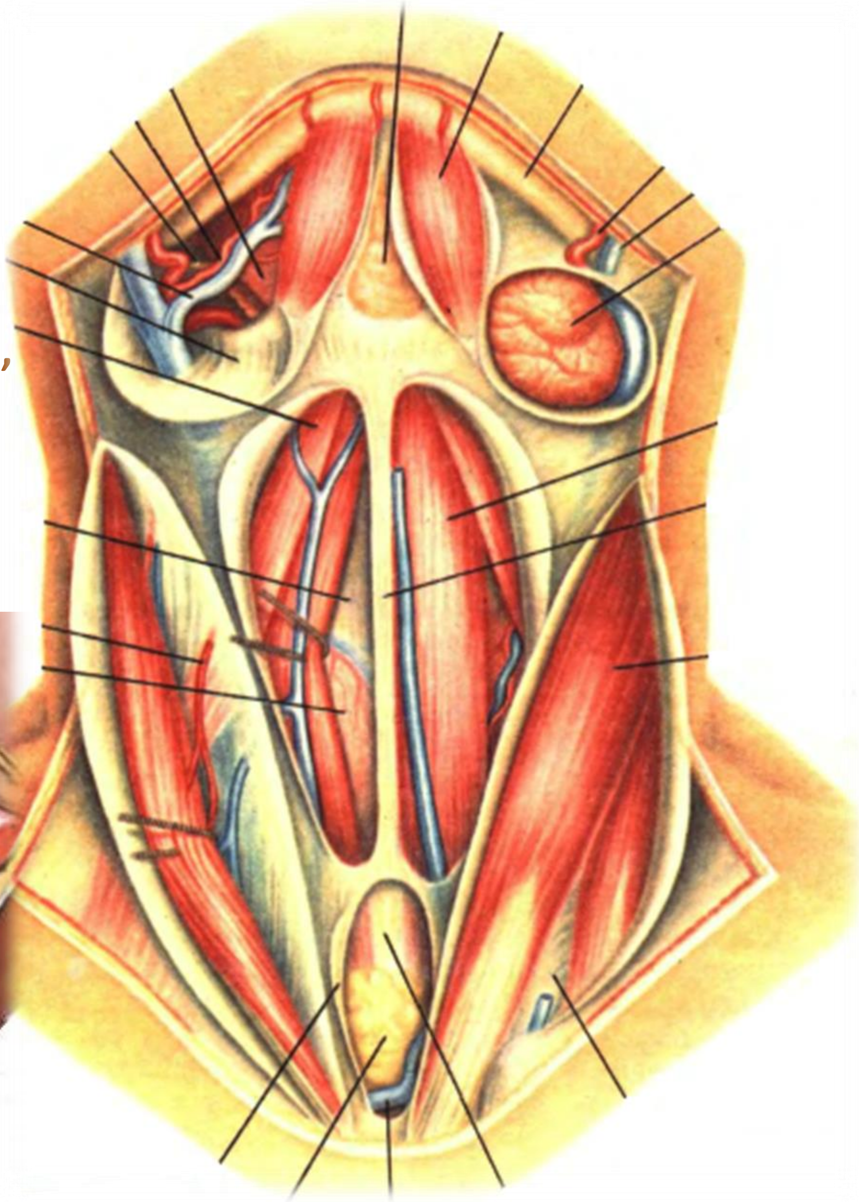
Til osti ustki- va til osti pastki sohalar

- **trigonum submentale (limfotugunlar, og'iz tubi flegmonasini ochish)**
- **trigonum submandibulare (flegmona, yuz arteriyasini bog'lash)**
- **trigonum lingualis (til arteriyasini bog'lash)**
- **trigonum omohyoideus (traxeotomiya, traxeostomiya)**
- **trigonum caroticum (sinus caroticum, glomus caroticum, uyqu arteriyalaridagi operatsiyalar).**





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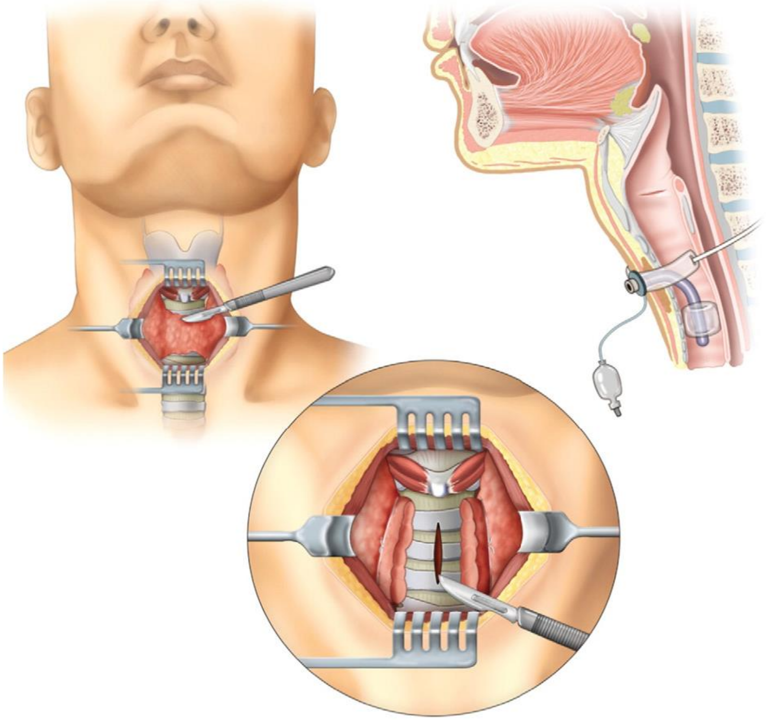
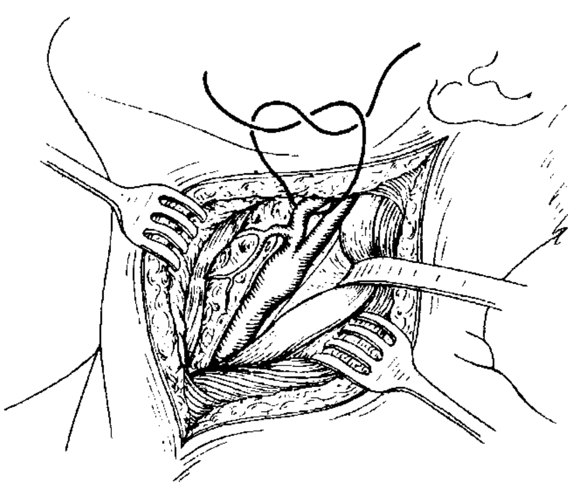
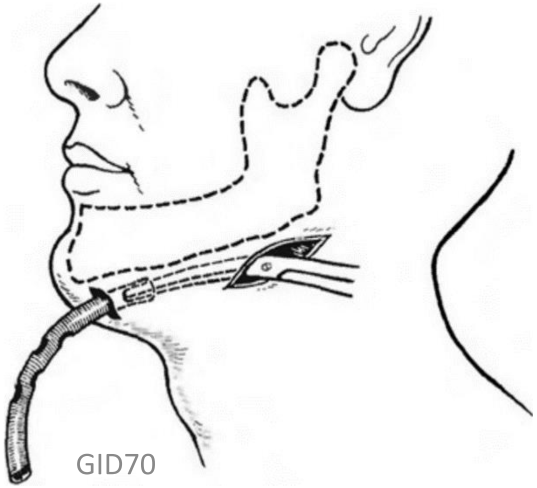
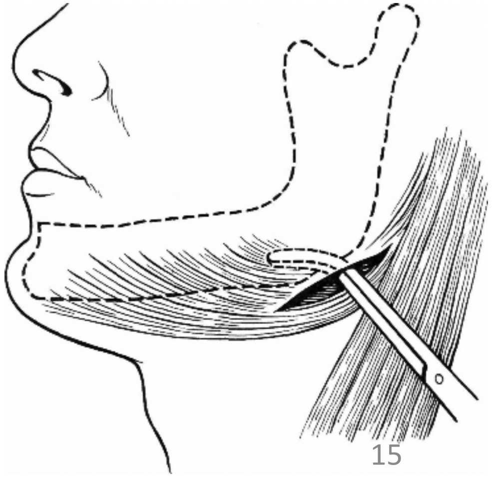
Til osti ustki- va til osti pastki sohalar

- traxeostomiya.
- uyqu arteriyalarini bog‘lash.
- til arteriyasini bog‘lash.
- jag‘ osti flegmonasini ochish.
- uyqu arteriyalarida operatsiyalar.









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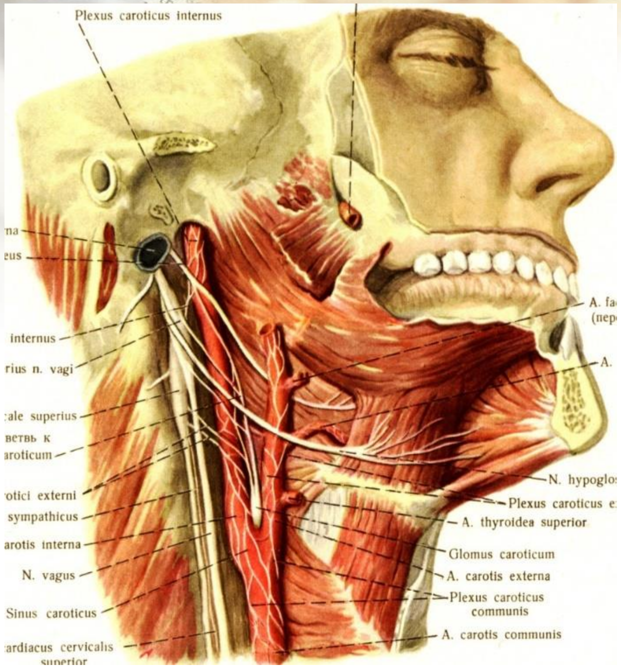
Umumiy uyqu arteriyasi bifurkasiyasi (glomus caroticum, sinus caroticus).



Innervatsiya: adashag nerv, bo‘yin simpatik poyasi, til-halqum nervi.

O‘smalar: feoxromotsitomalar, paragangliomlar (arterial bosimni pasaytiradi va bradikardiyaga olib keladi).

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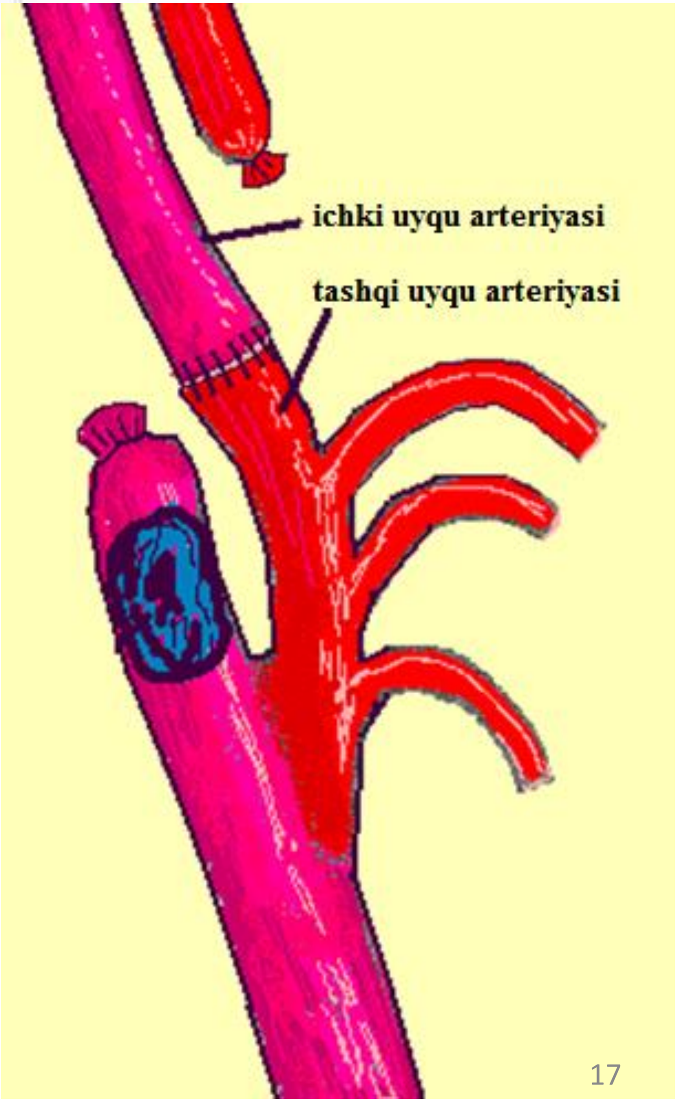
Ekstrakranial arteriyalar. Rekonstruktiv operatsiyalar: okklyuziya, tromboz.



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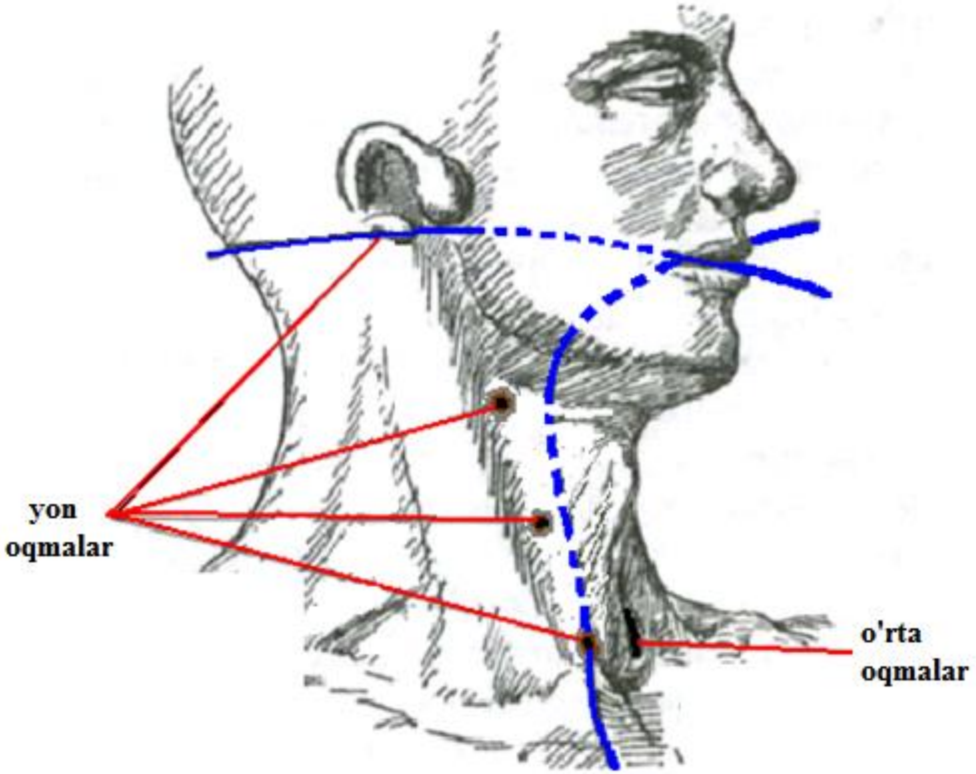
Bo‘yinning tug‘ma nuqsonlari

Oqma va kistalar:

- tractus thyreoglossus obliteratsiyasi buzilishi – o‘rta oqmalar;
- ductus thyreopharyngeus obliteratsiyasi buzilishi – jabra cho‘ntaklari obliteratsiyasi buzilishi sababli yon oqmalar.



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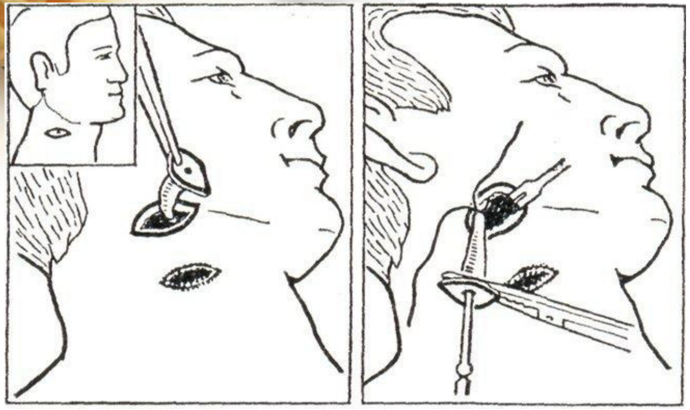
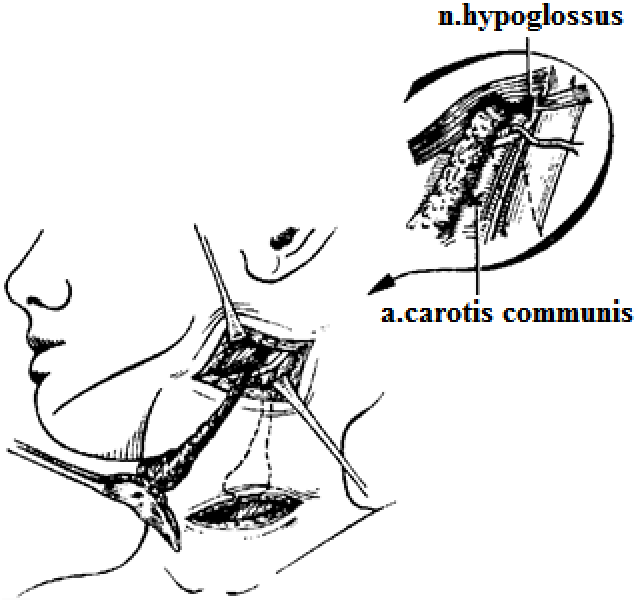
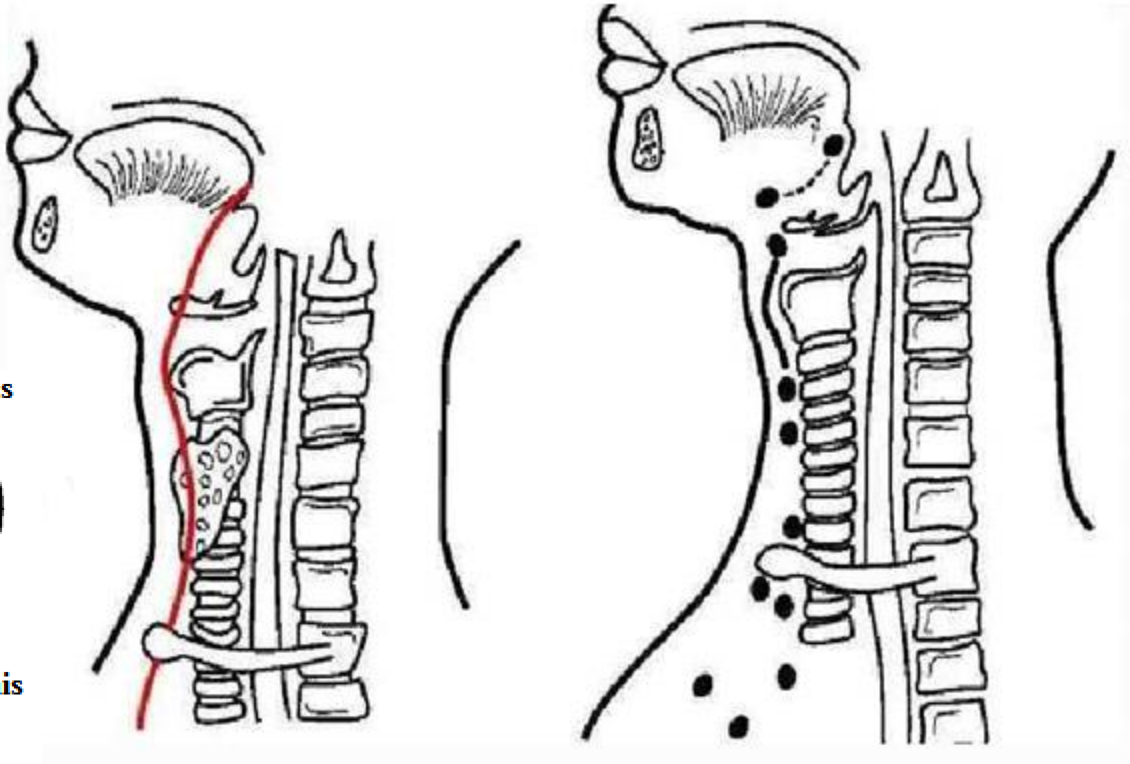
Bo‘yin tug‘ma oqmalari va kistalaridagi operatsiyalar







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Traxeotomiyaga ko‘rsatmalar:

1. Nafas yo‘llaridagi yot jismlar;
2. Nafas yo‘llari o‘tkazuvchanligi buzilishi;
3. Hiqildoq va kekirdakning o‘tkir stenozlari;
4. Spesifik infektsion jarayonlardagi stenozlar;
6. Nospesifik yallig‘lanish jarayonlaridagi stenozlar;
7. O‘smalar sababli stenozlar;
8. Anevrizma, yallig‘lanish va struma bilan kekirdak siqilishi;
9. Kekirdak kuyishlari;
10. Allergik stenoz (o‘tkir allergik shish);
11. Sun’iy nafas;
12. Zaharlanishlarda;
14. Kuyish kasalligida.

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Traxeostomiya:

- Yuqori nafas yo‘llari to‘siqlarida nafas erkin o‘tishini ta’minlaydi
- “O‘lik” nafas bo‘shlig‘ini 2/3 ga, nafas qarshiligini ½ ga kamaytiradi
- Bronx daraxtini faol drenajlash va unga dori moddalarini muttasil yuborishga imkon beradi
- Uskuna yordamida uzoq vaqt sun’iy nafas oldirishga imkon beradi.

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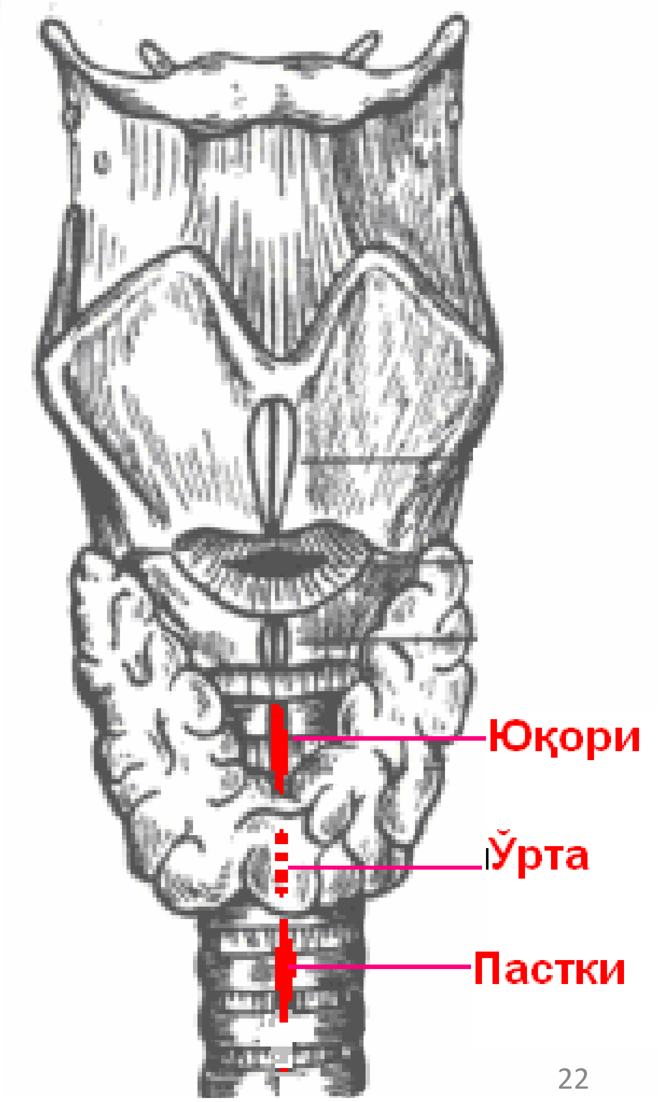
Traxeostomiya:

- **Yuqori** – traxeyaning 2- va halqalari qalqonsimon bez bo‘yinchasidan yuqorida kesiladi;
- **O‘rta** – qalqonsimon bez bo‘yinchasi kesiladi va kekirdakning 3- va 4-halqalari kesib ochiladi;
- **Pastki** – kekirdakning 4- va 5-halqalari qalqonsimon bez bo‘yinchasidan pastda kesiladi.



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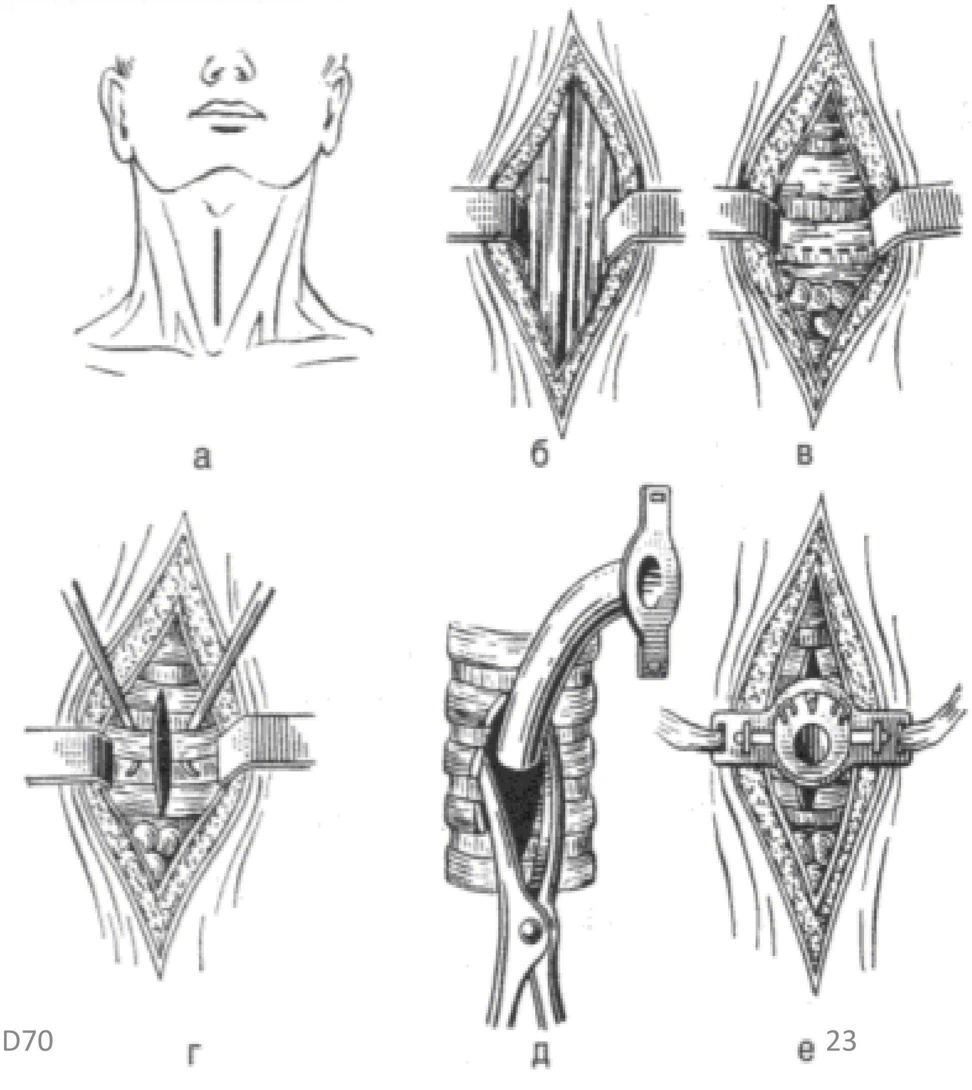
Kekirdakni ochish

Operatsiyaning eng muhim bosqichi: kekirdakni ochishdan oldin yo‘tal refleksini pasaytirish uchun kekirdak bo‘shlig‘iga 1-1,5 ml 2% dikain eritmasi yuboriladi.



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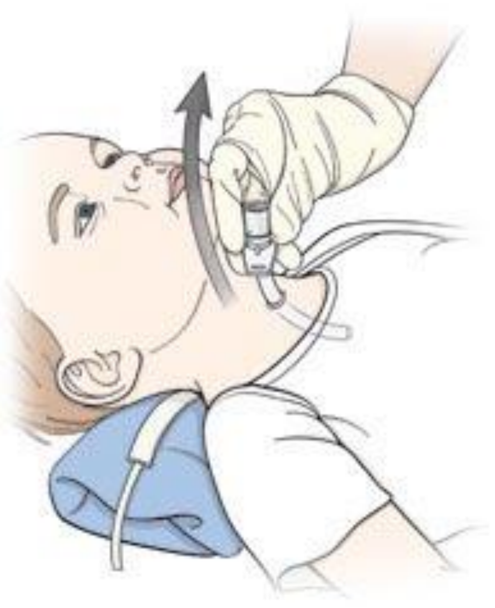
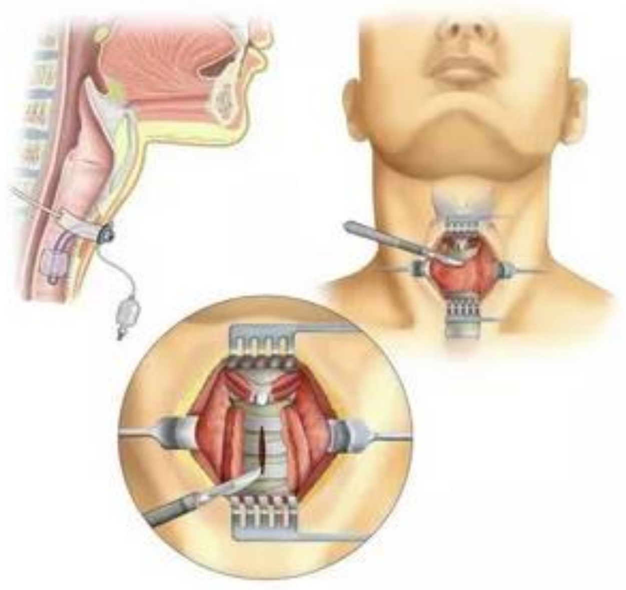
Bolalarda traxeostomiya





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Traxeostomiya asoratlari:

- qon ketishi – respirator pnevmoniya;
- shilliq qavatni noto‘liq ochish – ikkilamchi asfiksiya;
- kekirdakning orqa devori va qizilo‘ngachning shikastlanishi – kekirdak-qizilo‘ngach oqmasi;
- kekirdak kesimi diametrining kanyulya diametriga mos kelmasligi – kekirdak tog‘aylari nekrozi; yoki teri osti emfizemasi va ko‘ks oralig‘i emfizemasi;
- kanyulyaning kekirdakka yomon fiksatsiyasi – matseratsiya.

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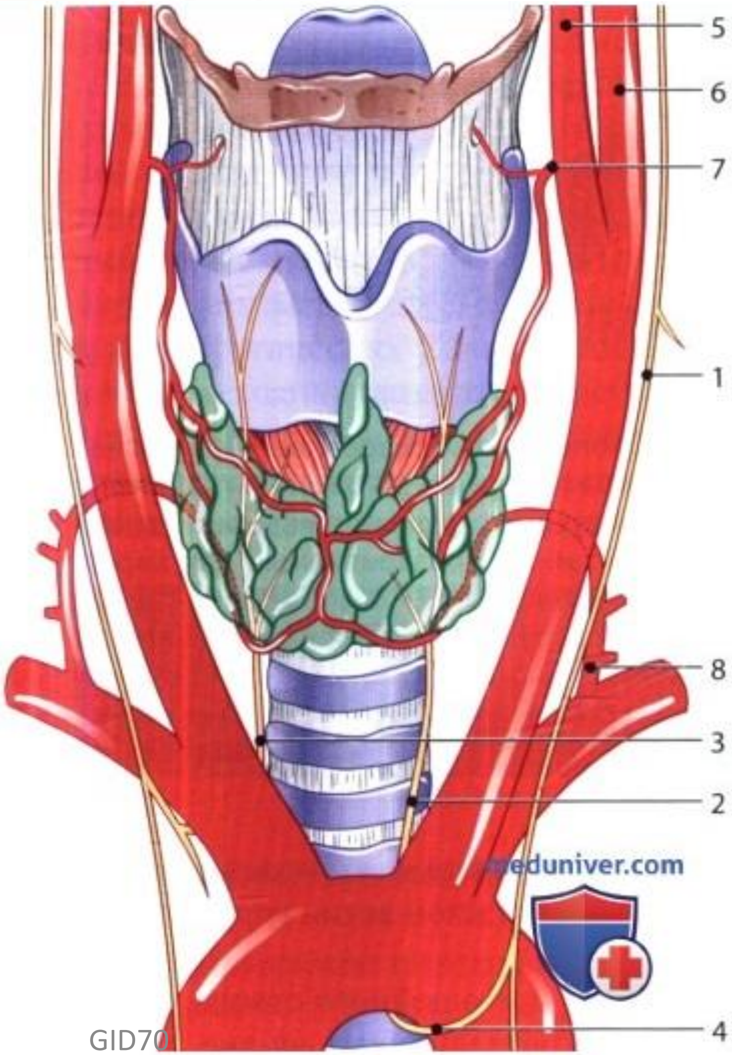
Qalqonsimon bez

Tugunli bo‘qoqda kattalashgan bez



1 – n.vagus

2 – n.reccurens larungeus sinistra

3 – n.reccurens larungeus dextra

4 – n.reccurens larungeus sinistra

5 – a.carotis externa sinistra

6 – a.carotis interna sinistra

7 – a.thyroidea superior sinistra

8 – a.thyroidea inferior sinistra

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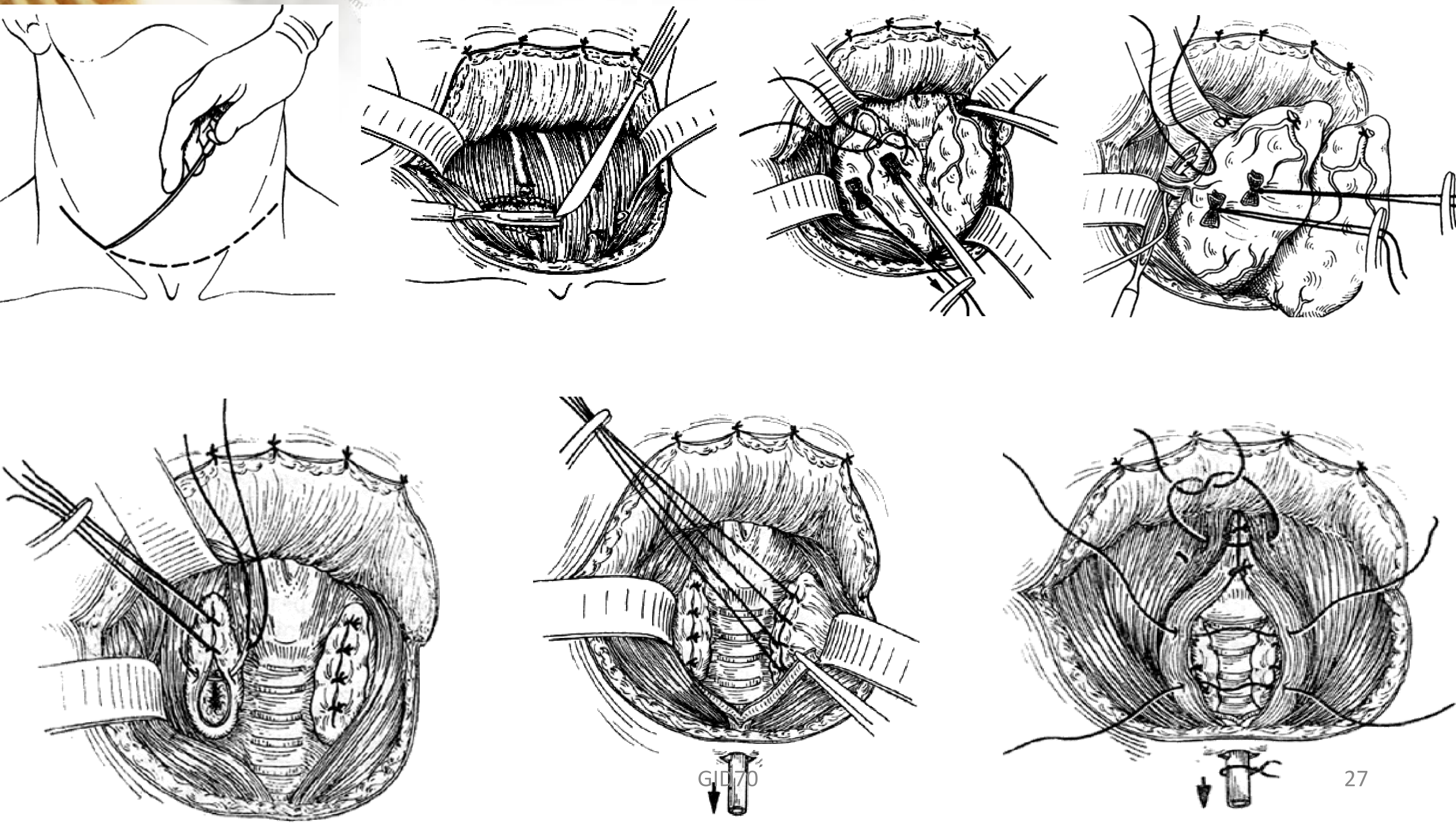
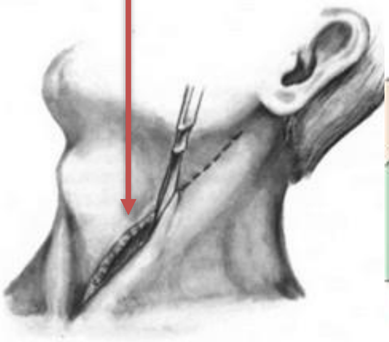
Strumektomiya (miksedema, tetaniya, qaytuvchi nerv shikasti).



To'sh-o'mrov-so'rg'ichsimon soha

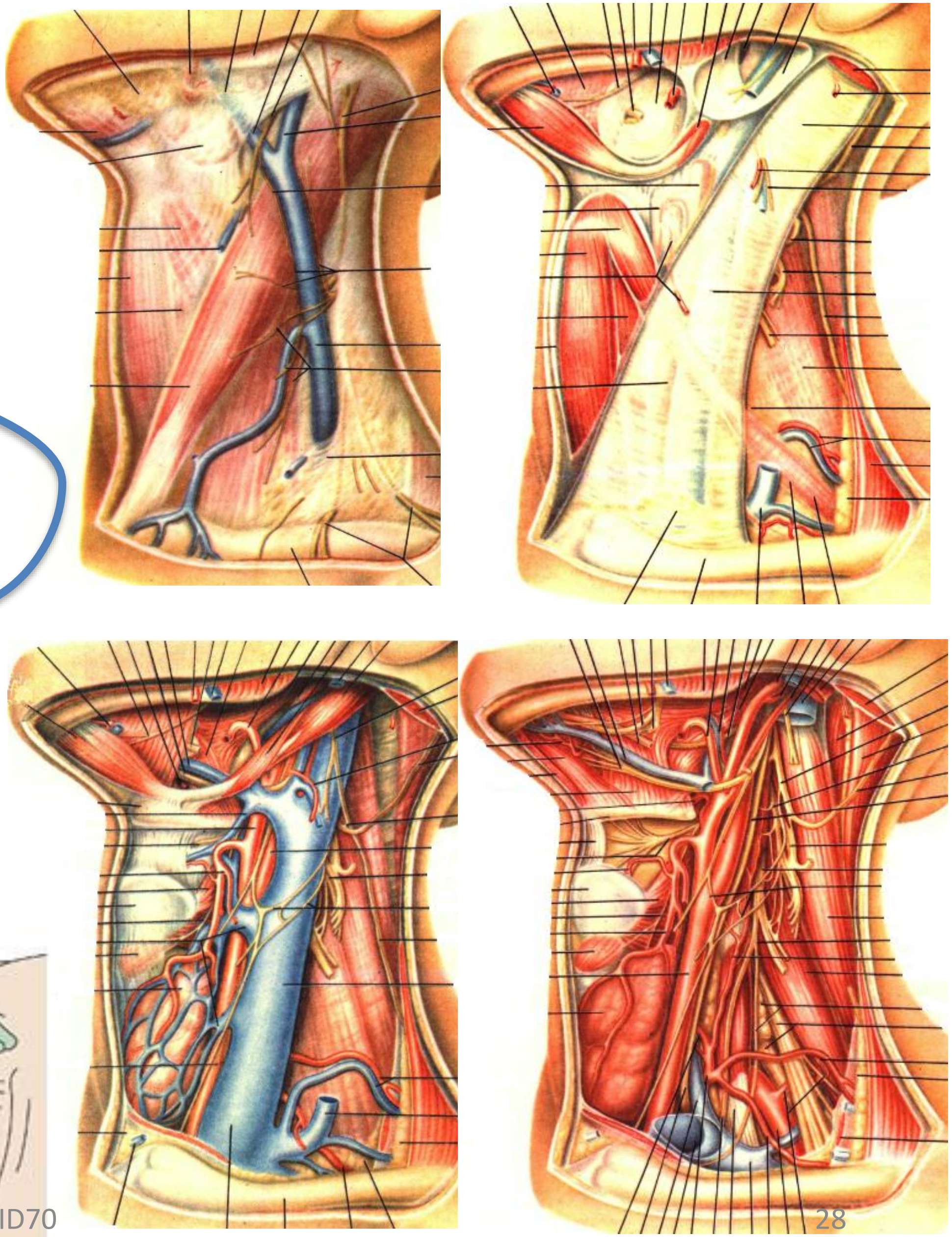
- bo'yinning tomir-nerv tutami,
- spatium antescalenum,
- spatium interscalenum,
- trigonum scalenovertebrale,
- Ichki bo'yinturuq venasi punktsiyalari,
- chap tomondan qizilo'ngachga kirish.



o'rta usul

oldingi usul

orqa usul



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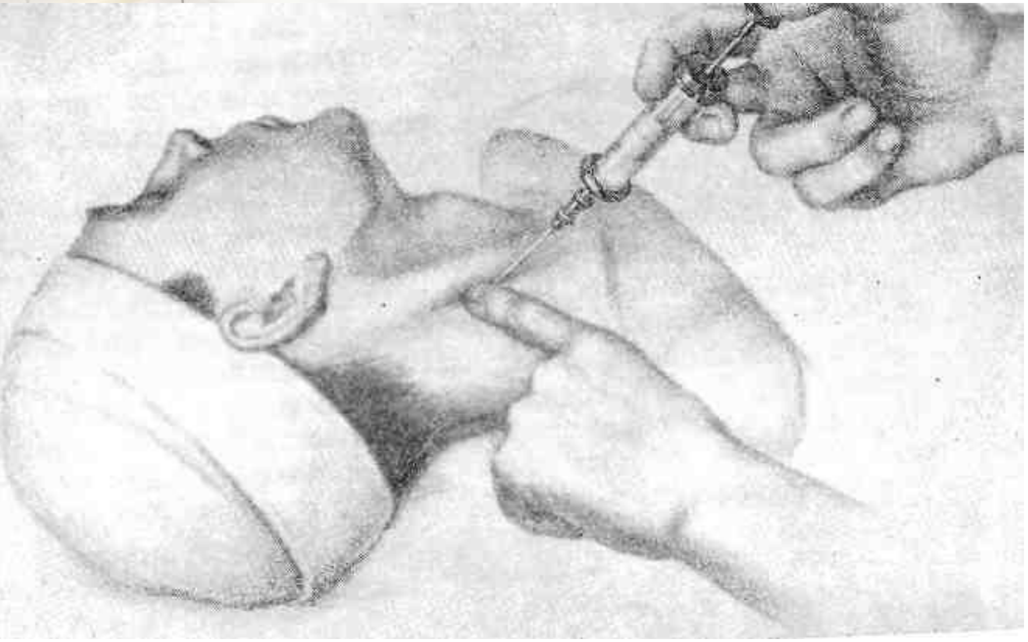
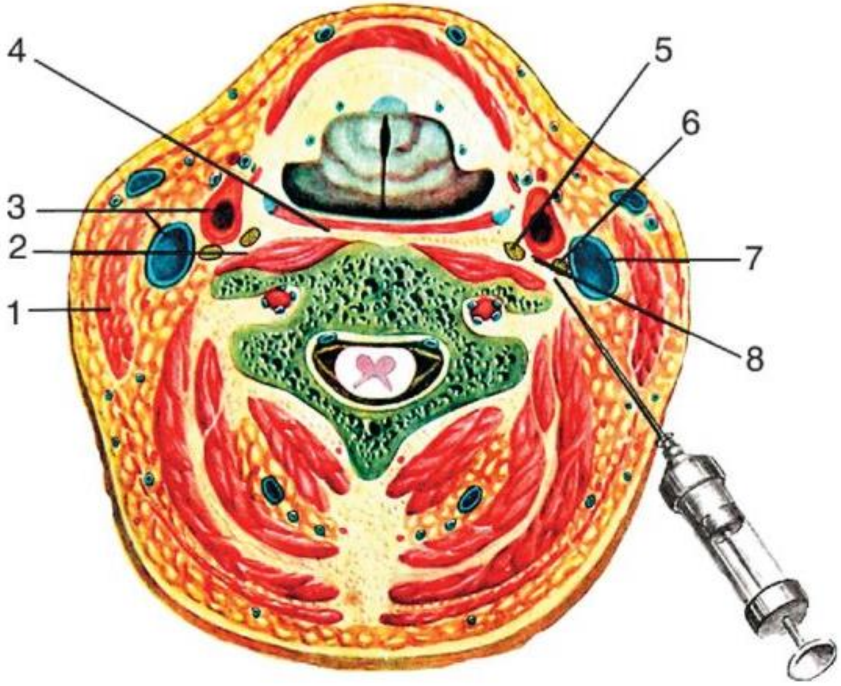
A.V.Vishnevskiy bo‘yicha novokainli vagosimpatik blokada

Klod Bernar–Gorner sindromi: ptoz, mioz, enoftalm.

Plevro-pulmonal shok profilaktikasi.



Igna kiritish nuqtasi – to‘sh-o‘mrov-so‘rgichsimon mushakning tashqi chetining tashqi bo‘yinturuq venasi bilan kesishgan joy.



1 – m.sternocleidomastoideus; 2 – fasciae prevertebralis; 3 – a.carotis communis, v.jugularis interna; 4 – lamina visceralis fasciae endocervicalis; 5 – truncus sympathicus cervicis; 6 – n.vagus; 7 – qon tomir-nerv tutami fassial qini; 8 – retrovisseral kletchatka – novokain yuborish joyi.

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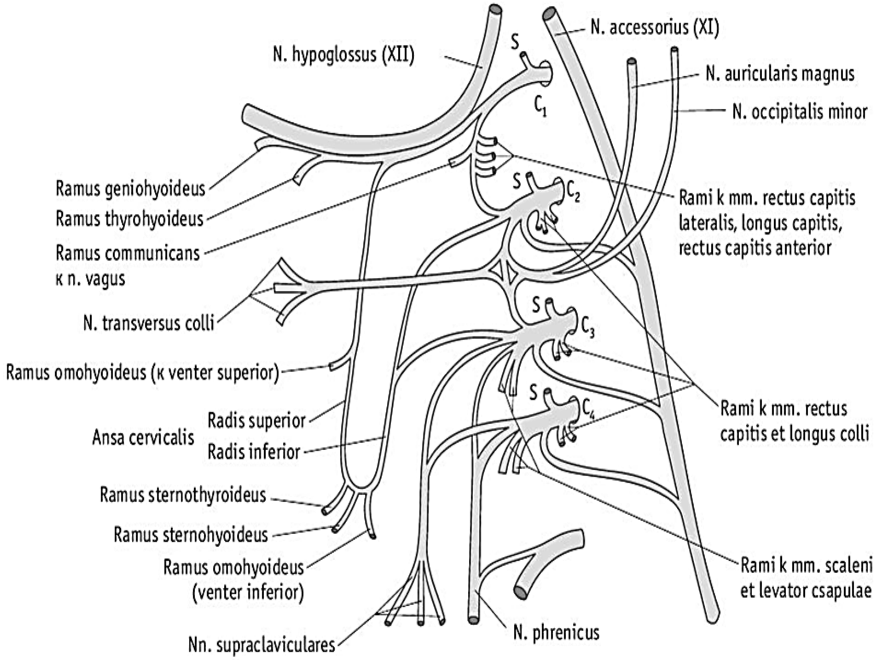
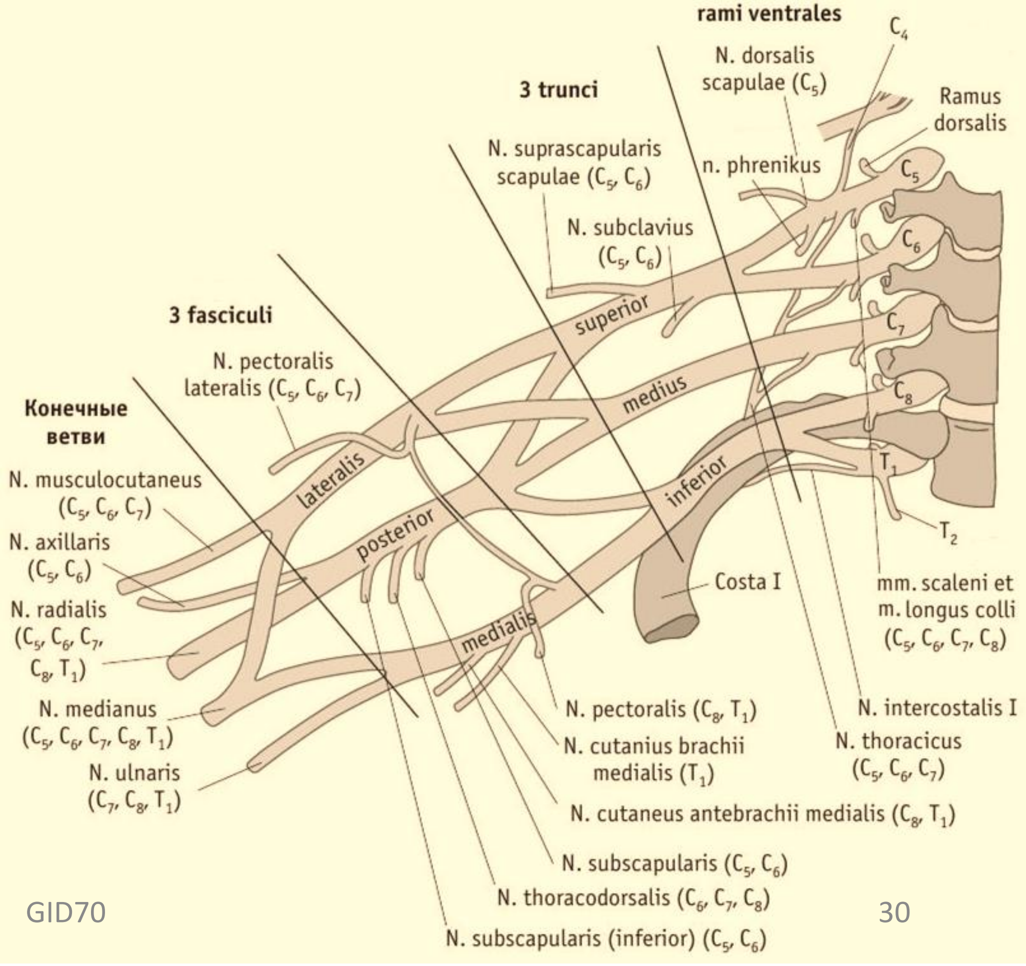
Bikmuxamedov (1972) (II-III bo‘yin umurtqalari – parasimpatik chigallar; VI-VII bo‘yin va I ko‘krak umurtqalari simpatik chigallar).





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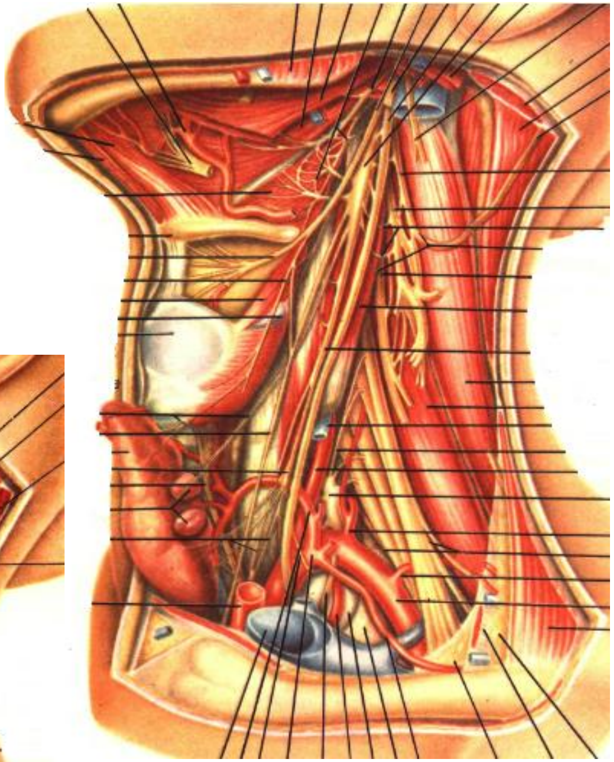
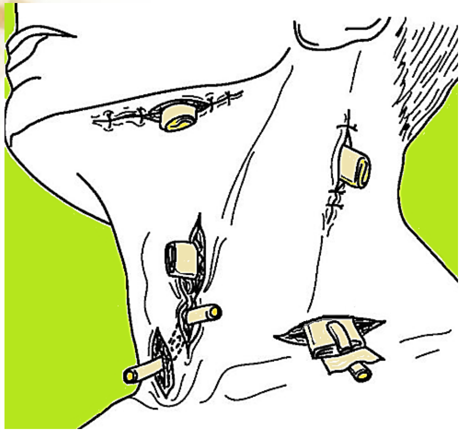
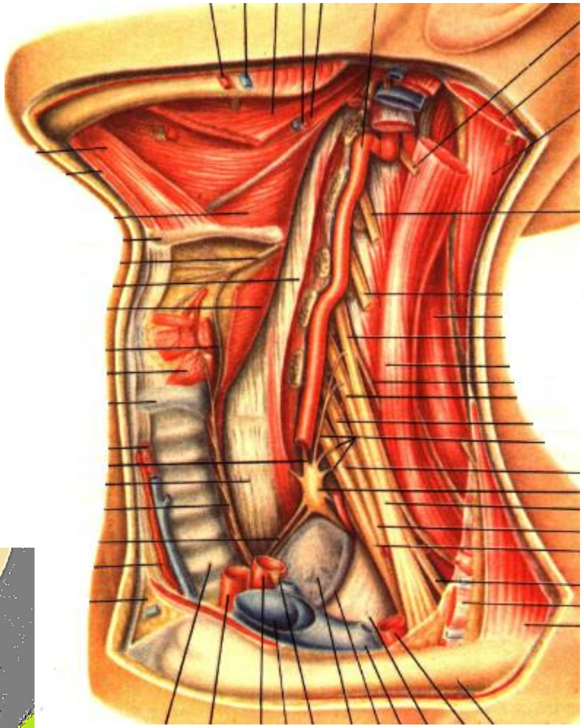
Bo‘yinning yon sohasi

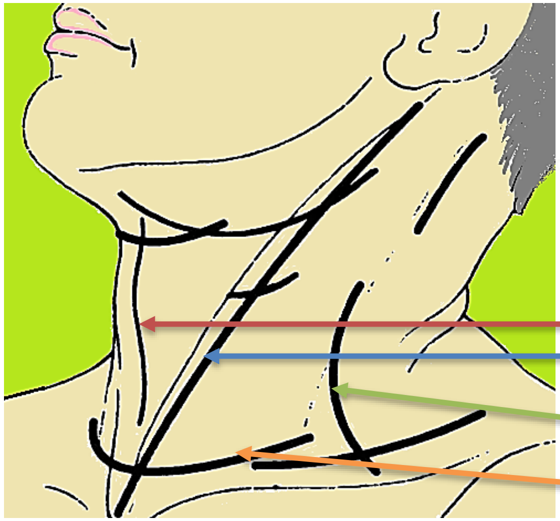
- trigonum omotrapezoideum,
- trigonum omoclaviculare.



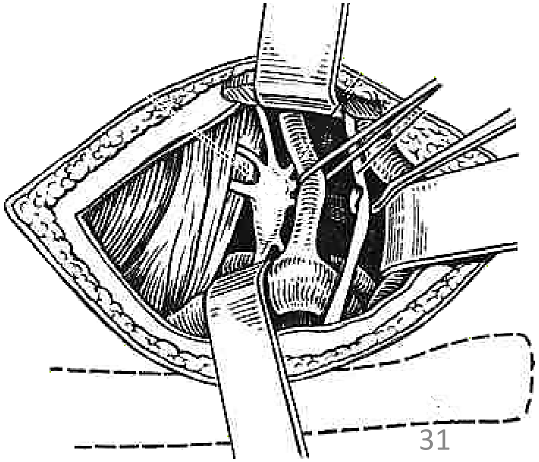
bo‘yin flegmonalarini drenajlash







bo‘yin simpatektomiyasi



bo‘yindagi tipik kesimlar:
bo‘ylama,
qiyshiq,
burchakli,
ko‘ndalang.

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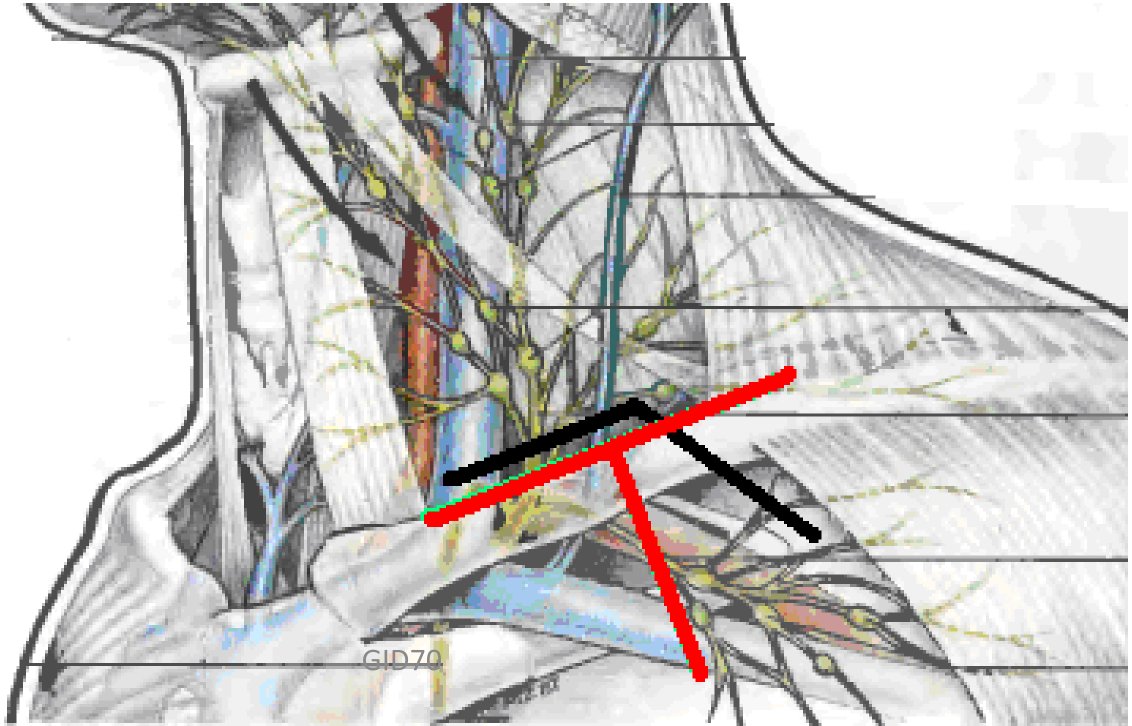
Bo‘yin yon uchburchalarida oqn tomirlarga operativ ochib kirish:

T–simon B.V.Petrovskiy bo‘yicha,

Djanelidze bo‘yicha



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Bo‘yin yon uchburchalarida oqn tomirlarga operativ ochib kirish:

O‘mrov osti venasi punktsiyasi (A.A.Bunyatyan, 1984):

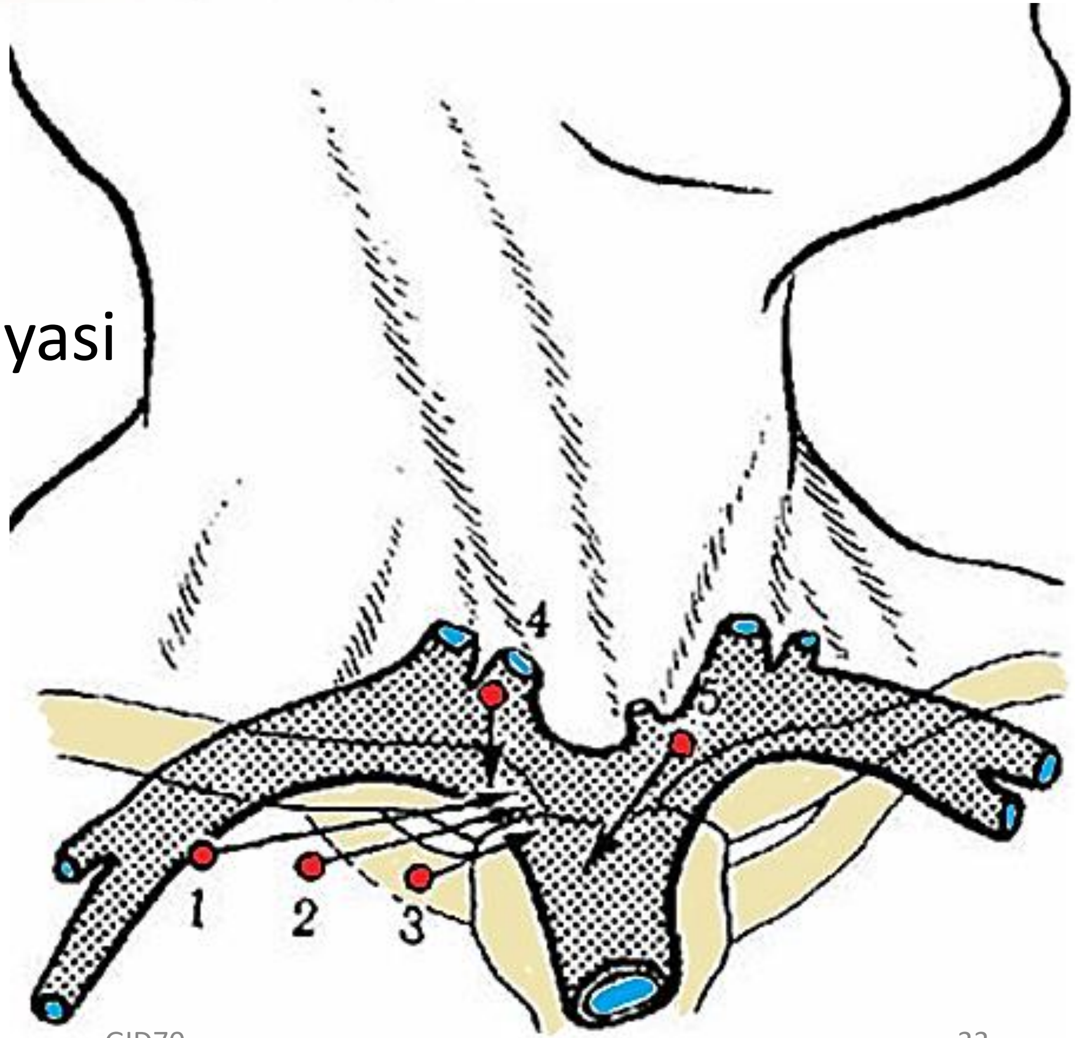
1 – Vilson nuqtasi,

2 – Abaniak nuqtasi,

3 – Djiles nuqtasi,

4 – Ioffe nuqtasi,

5 – Killichan nuqtasi.



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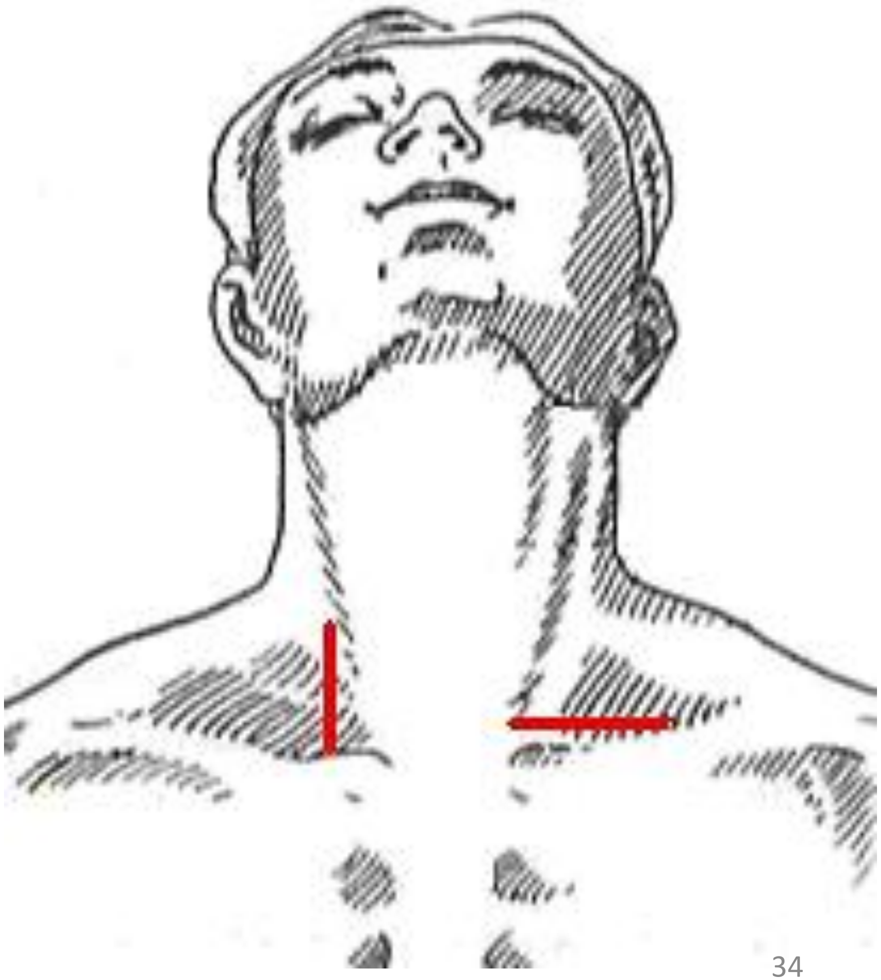
Bo‘yin yon uchburchalarida qon tomirlarga operativ ochib kirish:

Trigonum scalenovertebrale – umurtqa arteriyasiga, pastki bo‘yin tugunchasiga ochib kirish (stellatektomiya – Lerish bo‘yicha).



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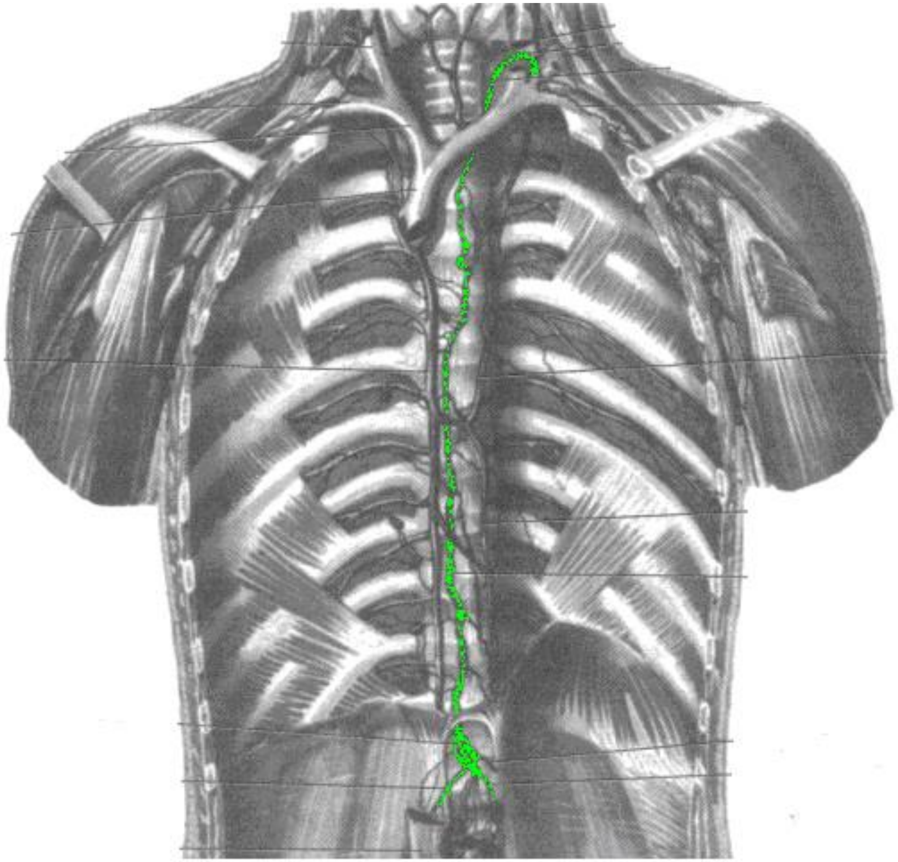
Bo‘yin yon uchburchalarida oqn tomirlarga operativ ochib kirish:

Ductus thoracicus:

a) xilotoraks;

b) obturatsion sariqlikda dezintoksikatsiya;

v) gomotransplantatsiyada autoimmun tanachalarni chiqarish;



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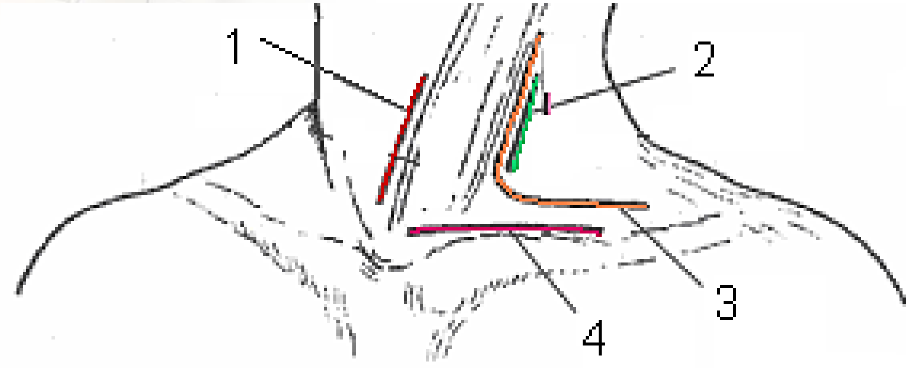
O‘tkir pankreatitda limfosorbtsiya.



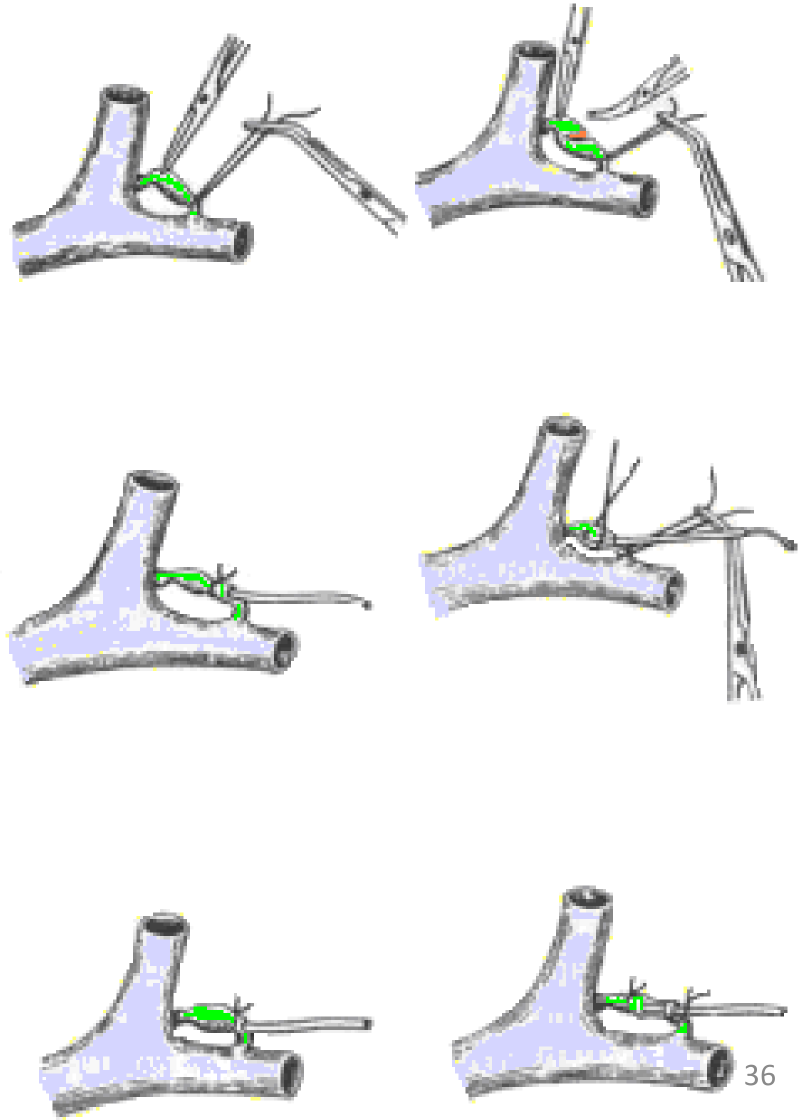
ko‘krak yo‘liga operativ ochib kirish:

1 – oldingi;

2 – orqa;

3 – burchaksimon;

4 – gorizontal.



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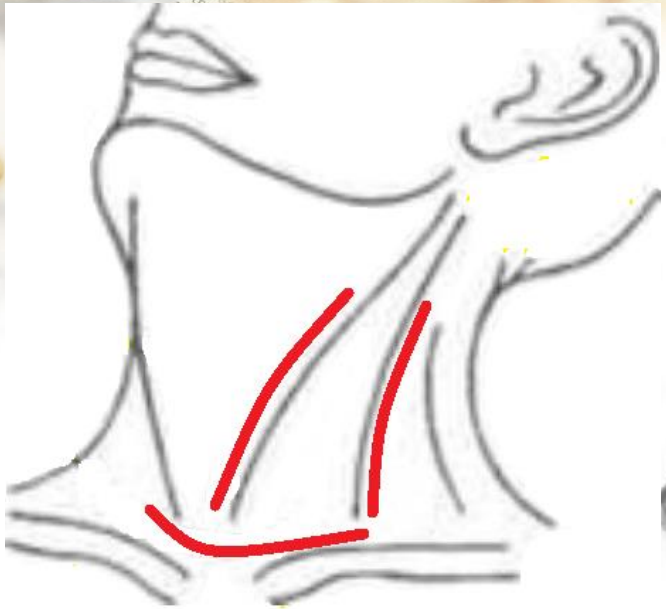
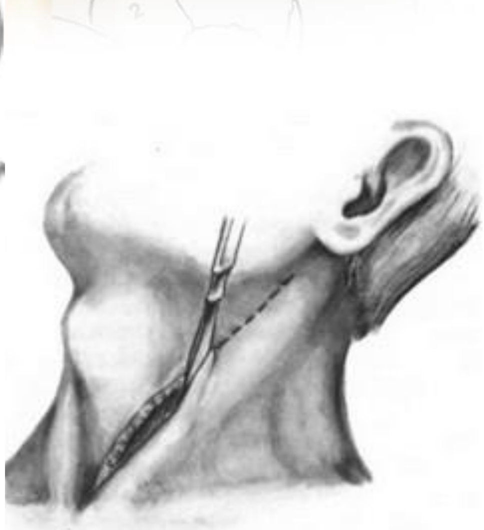
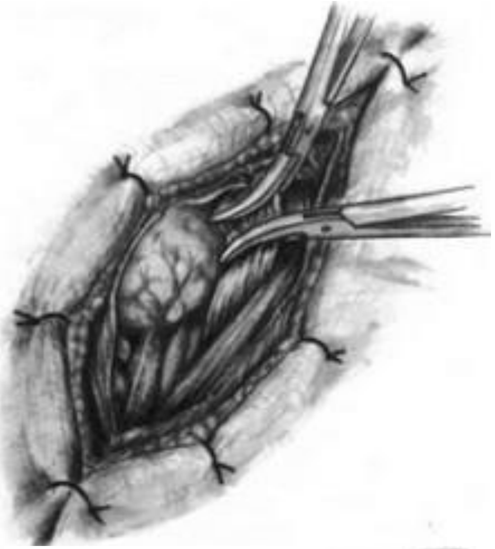
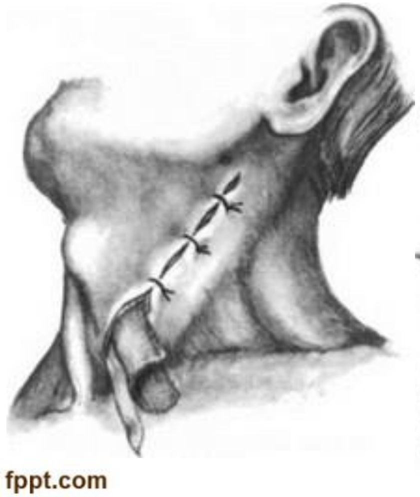
Qizio‘ngachning bo‘yin bo‘limi, bo‘yin umurtqalari – operativ ochib kirish. Qizio‘ngach jarohatini tikish.

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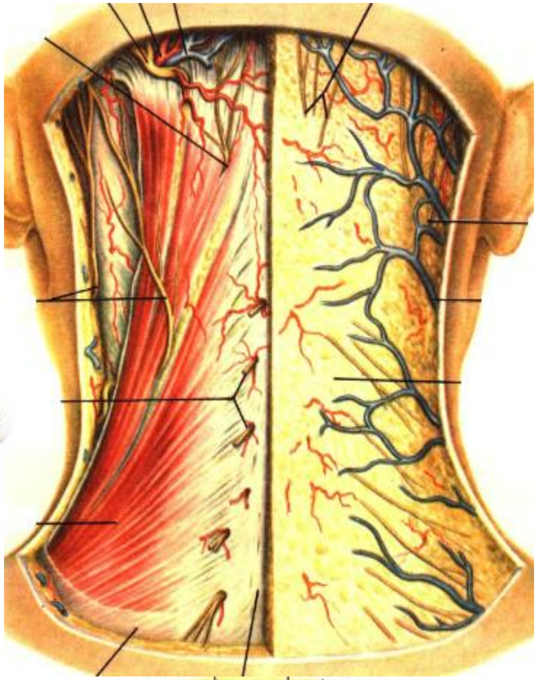
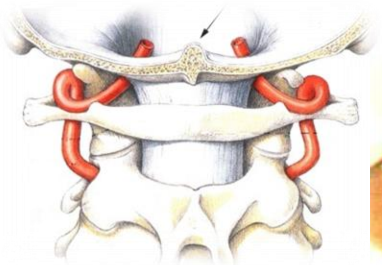
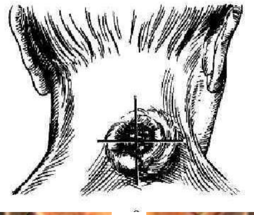
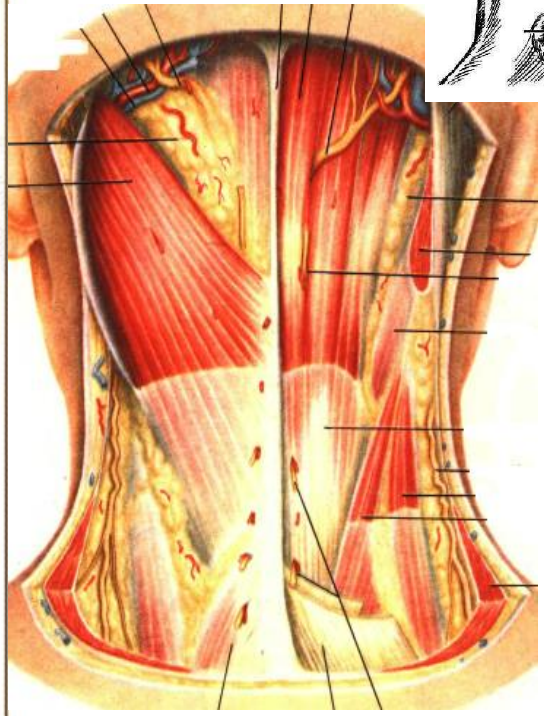
Bo‘yinning orqa sohasi

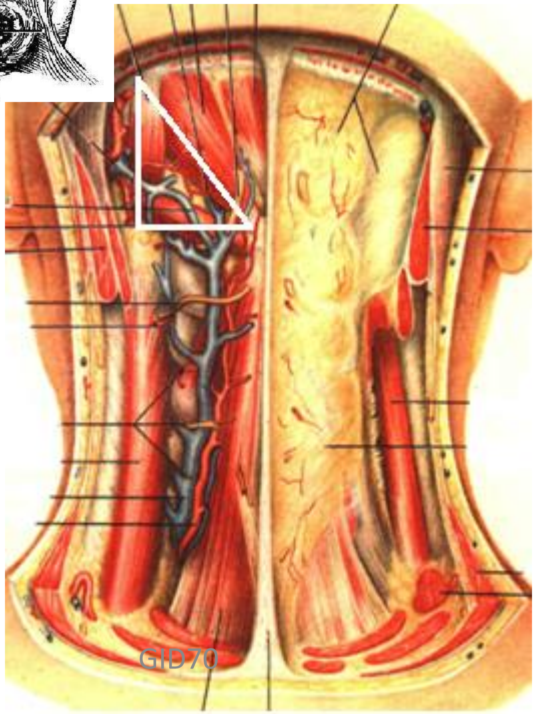
- kletchatka ko‘p,
- mushak qavatlari (4 ta),
- ikkinchi bo‘yin umurtqasidan yuqorida **ensa uchburchagi bor** (umurtqa arteriyasi),
- karbunkul va furunkullar,
- flegmonalar.

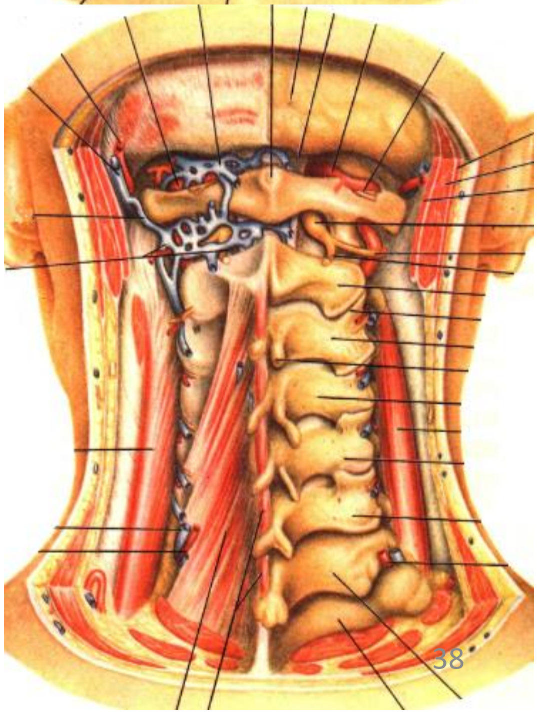












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Xotima

Shunday qilib, bo‘yin sohasi – «xirurgik xavf zonasi», u jarrohdan yaxshi topografik bilimni, ya’ni tashqi mo‘ljallarni, qon tomir va nervlarning individual va yoshga oid o‘zgarishlarini bilishni taqozo qiladi.

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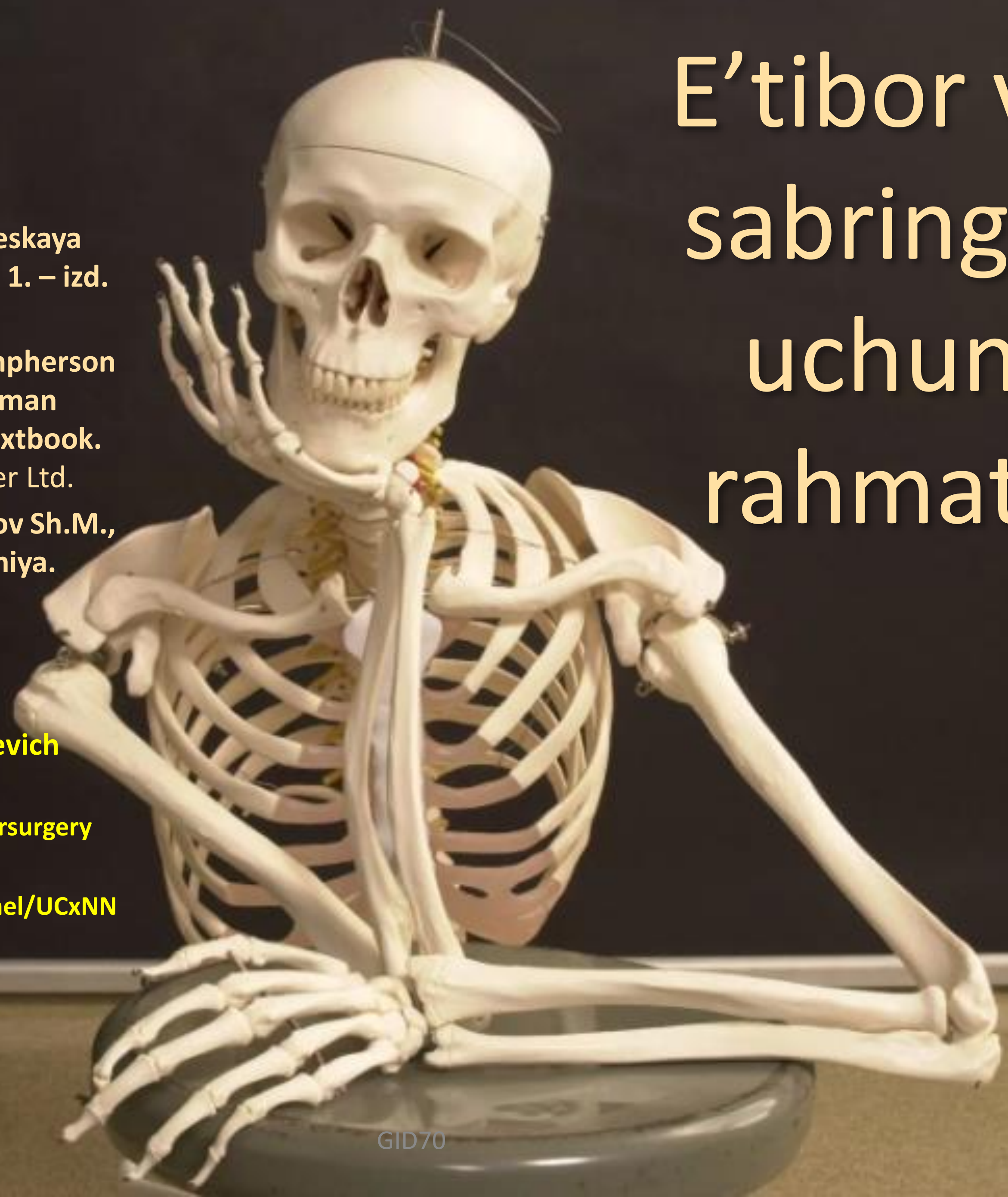

E'tibor va sabringiz uchun rahmat!

ADABIYOTLAR

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I jild. 2020 y.

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Gulmanov Ilich Djumabaevich

https://t.me/topanatomandopersurgery

https://studio.youtube.com/channel/UCxNNqkXNzl7o65FcTgObIlw