

# Locked-in sindrom - sindrom "zaključana" čovjeka

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Source / Izvornik: **Acta Facultatis Medicae Fluminensis, 1992, 17, 95 - 99**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:184:584780>

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Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2025-01-13**



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## LOCKED-IN SINDROM - SINDROM "ZAKLJUČANA" ČOVJEKA

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## DIDAKTIČKI RAD

*Ključna riječ:*

locked-in sindrom

*Primljeno:*

1992-3-8

**SAŽETAK** *Locked-in sindrom* posljedica je oštećenja ventralnog dijela ponsa, a njegov je najučestaliji uzrok okluzija bazilarne arterije. Oštećenje velikih eferentnih puteva uzrokuje paralizu svih četiriju udova i oromandibularne regije, uz nemogućnost govorenja, žvakanja i gutanja. Oštećenja lokalnih struktura protuberancije izražavaju se dvostrukom paralizom lateralnog pogleda. Nepokretan ali svjestan i priseban, bolesnik komunicira s okolinom okomitim pokretima očiju i pokretima kapaka. *Locked-in sindrom* ostavlja teške posljedice ili je nepovoljnog, smrtnog ishoda. Bolesnicima s *locked-in sindromom* nužna je što ranija intenzivna njega, terapija i rehabilitacija poradi postizanja čim duljeg preživljavanja i boljeg funkcionalnog oporavka.

U drugom dijelu romana "Grof Monte Cristo", A. Dumas ovako opisuje lice Noirtiera de Villeforta:

" (...) vid i sluh bijahu jedina dva osjetila što su još poput dviju iskara oživljavala to ljudsko tijelo koje je već više no jednom nogom bilo u grobu. (...) U tim crnim očima Noirtiera, skupila se kao što to biva sa svakim ljudskim organom koji radi na uštrb drugih organa sva aktivnost, sva okretnost, sva snaga, sva inteligencija što su nekoć bile raspoređene po čitavome tom tijelu i duhu. Nedostajao mu je doduše stisak ruke, zvuk glasa, držanje tijela ali moćno oko nadomještalo je sve: očima je zahtijevao, očima zahvaljivao. Bijaše to lešina sa živim očima i ništa nije bilo stravičnije od tog."

Ta Dumasova magistralna stranica smatra se najstarijim i najljepšim opisom locked-in sindroma,

sindroma "zaključana" čovjeka (tal. *sindrome a chiavistello*, španj. *sindrome de cautiverio*; rus. *sindrom Fimonov*).

Godine 1966. Plum i Posner uveli su u literaturu termin *locked-in sindrom* (LIS), kao sinonim za stanje deeferencijacije.

### Definicija locked-in sindroma

LIS se očituje oduzetošću tijela niže od jezgara trećeg i četvrtog moždanoga živca. U klasičnom neurološkom nalazu objektivizira se kvadriplegija, paraliza stražnjih kranijalnih živaca, anartrijsa. Svijest ostaje očuvana; bolesnik inteligentno komunicira s







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## LOCKED-IN SYNDROME

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### DIDACTIC PAPER

*Key word:*

locked-in syndrome

*Received:*

1992-3-8

**SUMMARY** Locked-in syndrome results from the ventral pontine lesion. The most frequent cause of locked-in syndrome is the occlusion of the basilar artery. Damages of large efferent pathways condition the paralysis of all extremities and oro-mandibular region characterised by speech, mastication and swallowing absence. Damages of local structures of protuberance are expressed by a double peripheral paralysis of the facial nerve and a double paralysis of the lateral gaze. Immobile but conscious and aware patient communicates with his environment by vertical eyelid movements. Locked-in syndrome course is of a serious outcome or a bad, lethal end. Locked-in syndrome patients require as early as possible intensive care, therapy and rehabilitation in order to achieve as long as possible survival and better functional recovery.