



EEG TEKSHIRUVI VA UNING AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya

Bu maqolada EEG (elektroensefalografiya) tekshirushi haqida ma'lumot berilgan. EEG, miyaning elektr faoliyatini o'lchash va kuchaytirish uchun ishlatiladi. Tekshiruvning asosiy maqsadi normal va patologik holatlar orasida ajratish va to‘g‘ri xulosa olishdir. EEGda to‘qinlar, artifikltlar va uyqulik darajalari kuzatiladi. Nevrolog shifokorlar uchun onlayn EEG tekshirushi o‘qitish metodikasini ishlab chiqish va sertifikat berish imtihonini tashkil etish fikri keltirilgan. Bu kurslar nevrolog shifokorlarni EEG tekshirushi amalini o‘rganishda yordam beradi.

Tayanch so‘zlar: elektroensefalografiya, elektrodlar, Neyrofiziolog, bemor, artifikltlar, uyqu darajalari, Ekstraserebral, neyrostimulator, Kardiolog

EEG elektroansefalografiya degan ma'noni anglatadi, bu miyaning elektr faolligini o'lchash va qayd etish uchun ishlatiladigan invaziv bo‘limgan texnikadir. Bu jarayon miya nevronlari tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan elektr signallarini aniqlash va kuchaytirish uchun elektrodlarni bosh terisiga joylashtirishni o‘z ichiga oladi. U asosan anamnezida tutqanoq o‘tkazgan bemorlarda amalga oshiriladi. EEG tekshiruvini neyrofiziolog vrach amalga oshiradi. Neyrofiziolog vrach EEG tekshiruvini o‘qib xulosa beradi. Ammo ko‘p hollarda yetarlicha tajriba va ko‘nikmaga ega bo‘limgan nevrolog shifokorlar EEG tekshiruvini bemorda o‘tkazishadi va to‘g‘ri xulosa yozib berolmaydi. Bu esa bemorning davo taktikasini o‘zgartirib yuboradi.

- EEG da birinchi navbatda tekshiruvni to‘g‘ri amalga oshirish (ya`ni elektrodlarni to‘g‘ri qo‘yish) yotadi, ikkinchi navbatda uzoqroq muddat EEG olish kerak, uchinchi navbatda iloji boricha bemorning uyqu holatida EEG olish kerak.

- Keyingi masala EEG ni o‘qish. Bunda vrach neyrofiziolog normal EEG va patologik holatlarni aniq ajrata olishi kerak va to‘g‘ri xulosa berishi kerak.

Masalan EEGda delta, tetta, alfa, betta kabi to‘lqinlar bor. Delta to‘lqin 1-3 gersni, tetta to‘lqin 4-7 gersni, alfa to‘lqin 8-13 gersni va betta to‘lqin 14-30 gersni tashkil qiladi. Bundan tashqari uyquning darajalari farqlanadi:

Uyg‘oqlik-Uyqu darajalari

State		EEG features	Channel expression
Awake		-PDR -Myogenic artifacts -Eye movement artifacts	O1-O2 Fp1-Fp2
Non-REM sleep	Drowsy	-PDR↓ -“θ” activity ↑ -Myogenic artifacts↓ -slow rolling eye movement	O1-O2 Fp1-Fp2
		-Vertex -POSTs -Hypnagogic hypersynchrony	Cz C3-C4 O1-O2 Generalized
	II stage (light sleep)	-Sleep spindles -K-complex -SSS	Cz C3-C4 Fz F3-F4 Fronto-temporal
	Slow sleep	III stage -“δ” 20-50%	
		IV stage -“δ” >50%	
REM sleep	REM (Dreaming sleep)	-“β” “θ” “α” -Rapid eye movement (EOG↑) -Hypotonia (EMG↓) -Dreaming -Enuresis	
Arousal			



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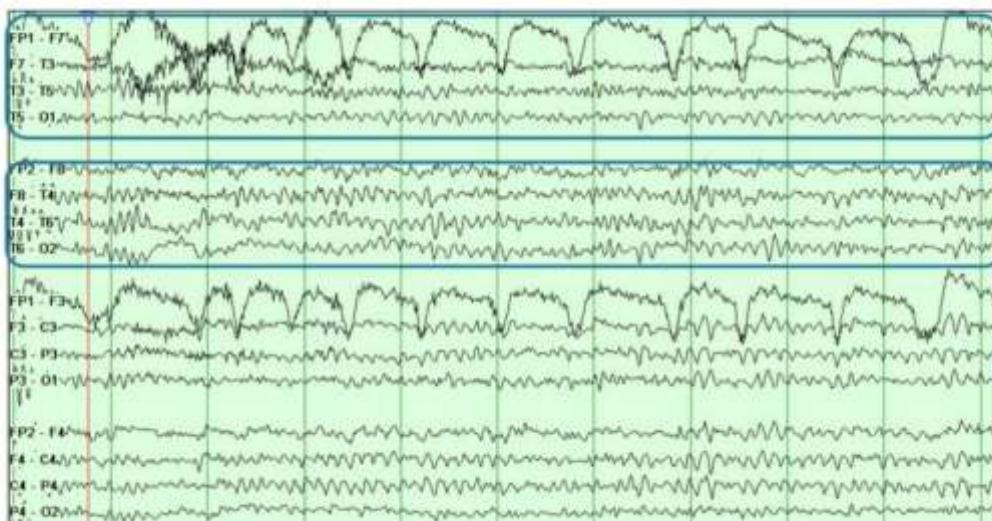
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- Bundan tashqari artifaktlar ham mavjud. Agar neyrofiziolog artifaktlarni farqlay olmasa yoki EEG olish mobaynida juda ko‘p artifaktlar bo‘lsa, patologiyani o‘tkazib yuborishi mumkun. Ekstraserebral manbalardan kelib chiqqan elektr potensiallari artifaktlar deyiladi. Artifaktlar fiziologik va nofiziologik bo‘lishi mumkin. Fiziologik artifaktlarga okular, kardialogik, miogen, glossokinetik, respirator, terlash, harakat artifaktlari kiradi. Nofiziologikka esa ko‘zning chayqalishi, til harakati, neurostimulyator, bosh chayqalishi, ventilyator, psixogen (epileptik bo‘lmagan), tremor, fokusli yuz harakatlari, elektrod artifaktlar kiradi.

Asymmetric eye movements



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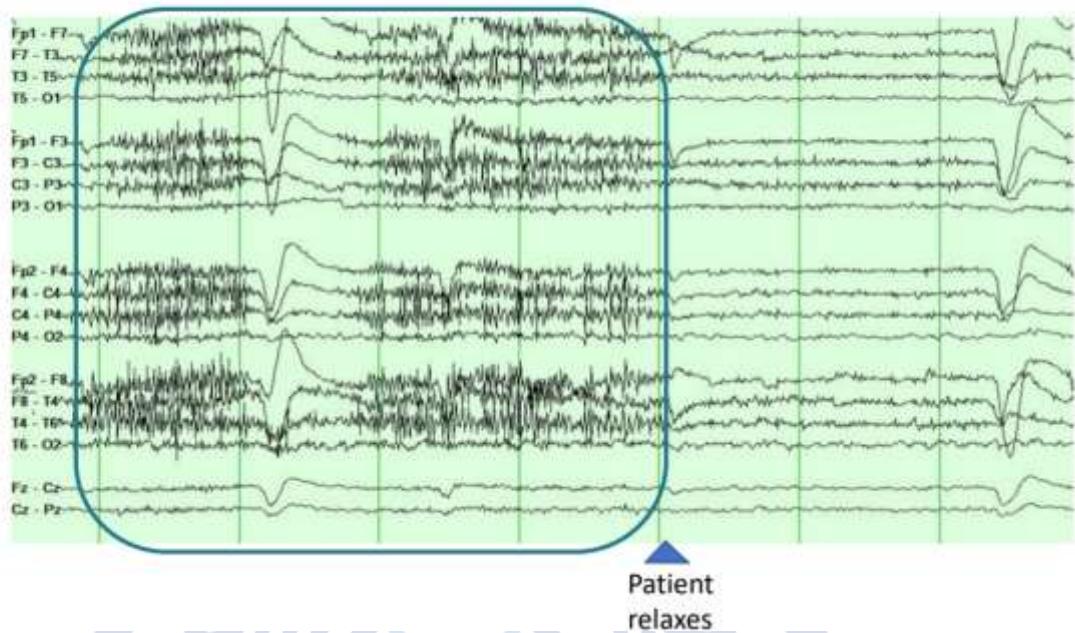
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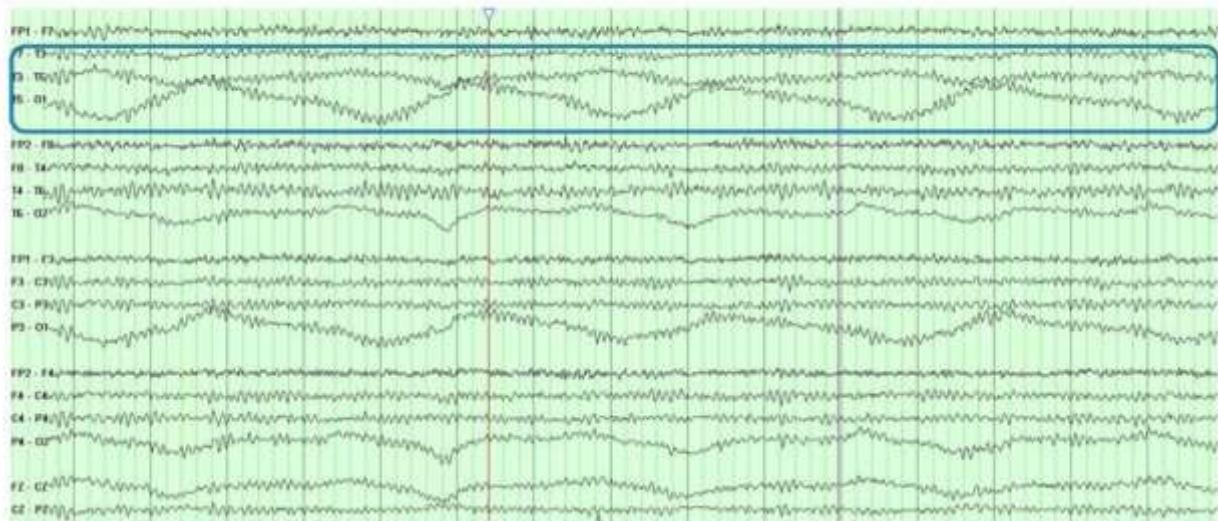


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Myogenic



Respiratory



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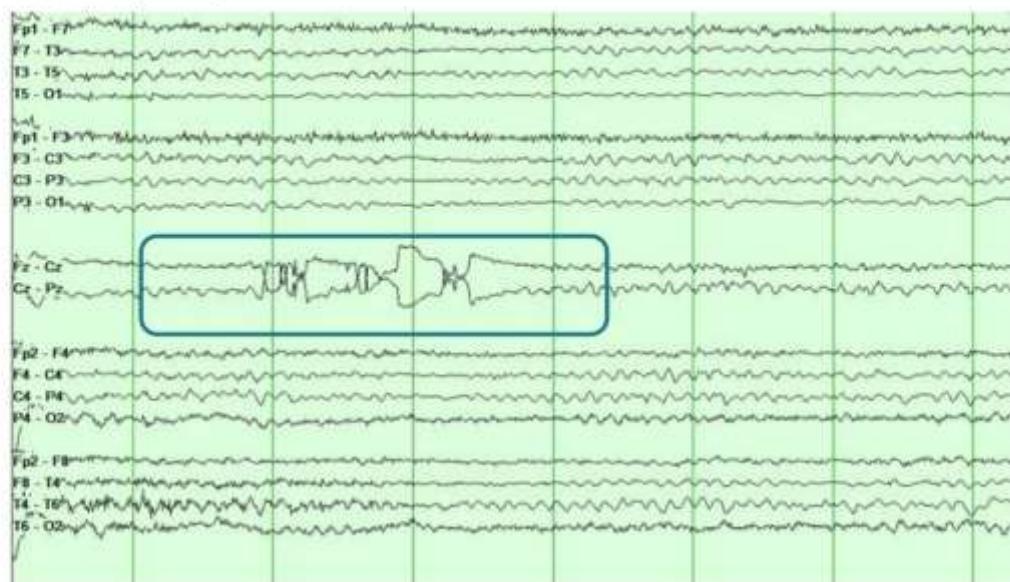
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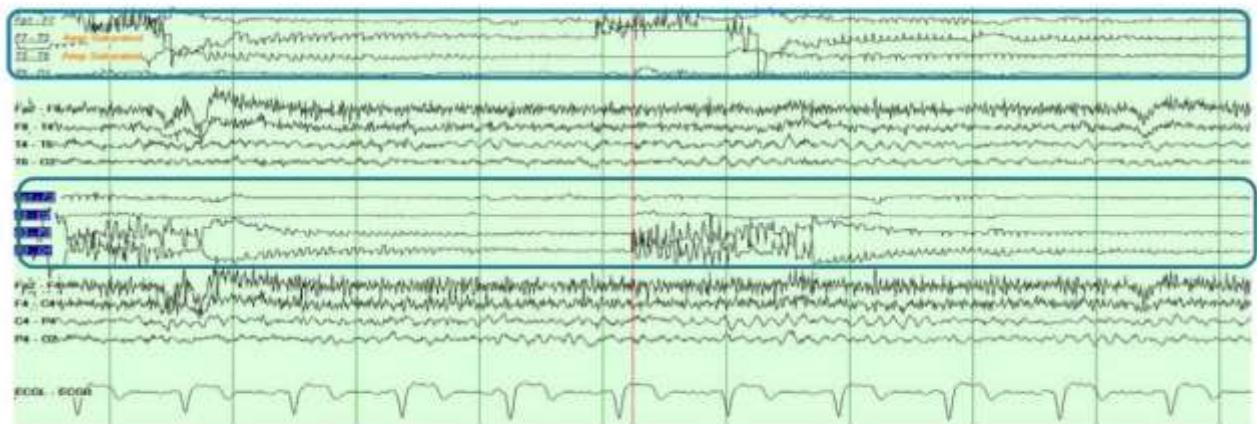


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Electrode pop



Electrode disconnection



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Bular artefaktlar edi. Endi patologik to‘lqinlarga to‘xtalib o’taman.

- Patologik to‘lqinlar ikkiga bo‘linadi:
 1. Noepileptiform



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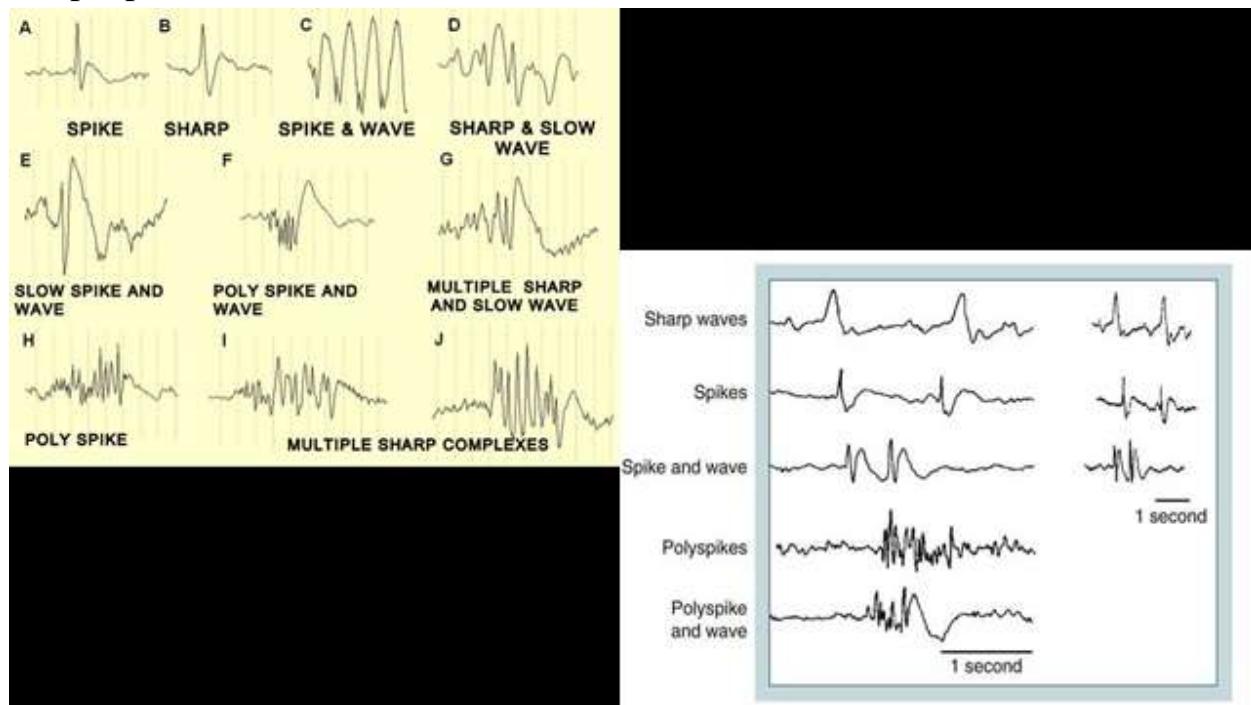
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2. Epileptiform



Asosiy xulosa shundan iboratki, EEG tekshiruvi juda muhim tekshiruvdir. Bu tekshiruvni yetarlicha tajriba va ko‘nikmaga ega bo‘lgan neyrofiziolog vrach amalga oshirishi kerak. Sababi, agar bemorda tutqanog‘i bo‘lsa, u haqiqiy epilepsiyami yoki tutqanoq sindromimi? (ya`ni qaysidir kasallik tufayli kelib chiqyaptimi?), aniq tashxis qo‘yish EEG ning xulosasiga bog‘liq. Agar noto‘g‘ri xulosa berilsa antikonvulsantlarni berish tartibi o‘zgarib ketadi.

Mening taklifim shundan iboratki, nevrolog shifokorlarga onlayn EEG tekshiruvini o‘qitish metodikasini ishlab chiqish va kurs tugagandan so‘ng imtihon joriy qilib, sertifikat berish kerak.

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