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CORRECTION OF WATER-ELECTROLYTE BALANCE IN BRAIN INJURY (TRAUMA)

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Abstract:

Despite the advances of modern medicine, cerebral palsy brain injury (trauma) remains one of the most severe and complex pathologies of neurology. At first glance, mild damage can lead to long-term disorders of the nervous system and can often be mistaken for conventional therapy. Sometimes severe brain injury (trauma) (brain injury, diffuse twisting) is sometimes the death of a patient or his severe disability. Brain injury (trauma) remains one of the leading causes of disability in the population. Statistics show that in recent years, the frequency of brain damage has a steady trend, especially in the young population. This article discusses what a traumatic brain injury is and what its symptoms are, as well as treatment options, as well as water and electrolyte balance.

Keywords: Brain injury, trauma, correction, symptoms, water-electrolyte balance, treatment.

What is a brain injury? The term brain injury refers to brain damage caused by physical trauma that occurs after birth. The most common cause of brain injury is accidental trauma, as in a car. There are different brain injuries that have different effects. Compression is caused by sudden impact or strong overturning movements when moving at high speed. If additional injuries occur to parts that are directly opposite the initial impact, the injury will be damaging. The brain sits inside the skull and is surrounded by a pocket full of fluid between the brain and the walls of the skull. In an emergency, the first blow will damage the affected area. The brain then moves inside the skull and hits the reverse side of the skull, causing secondary injury. Such injuries occur when the car stops abruptly at high speeds and are also manifested in violent concussions. Other brain injuries may occur when patients deliver a second traumatic shock until the first injury has healed.

The concentration of sodium in the blood plasma increases to 160 ml, plasma proteins. Hypoosmolar degitration with loss of large amounts of electrolytes arises. This is often due to loss of fluid through the gastrointestinal tract (vomiting, development), polyuria and as a result of excessive sweating. Isoosmolar degitration - the body loses the same amount of water electrolytes. Often, a brain injury is the result of a mechanical impact on the head and neck area. The most common situations: Accident of road traffic accidents, impact of a solid object falling from a height can cause the head or sudden acceleration of the human body. In the cascade of pathological reactions as a result of the detrimental factor, the cascade of intracranial events begins and their severe injuries, organic changes with their progressive swelling in the brain tissue. Scientists have proposed several theories of brain injury: shifting of the brain within the skull, changes at the molecular level, changes in the soil, and so on. The whole complex of pathological changes is called traumatic brain disease.

All types of brain injury (trauma) are acceptable for indoor and outdoor use. Depending on the characteristics of the skull and the soft tissues of the skull, the cranial brain injury is open or closed. Closed Shelter Injury is characterized by a lack of communication between the intracranial space and the external environment. However, the presence of cracks or bone fractures does not disturb the closed area of the cranial box. In turn, Open brain injury (trauma) causes damage to the head, where there is a message between the skull and the external environment. If at the same time the integrity of the hard cerebral cortex is compromised, such injuries are entering, in other cases, in other cases, in other cases, the injury of the patient.

In the neurological condition, diffuse or focal symptoms are detected. The majority of patients detect fractures of the bones of the skull, subarachnoid hemorrhage. When the brain injury is moderate to severe, the severity of the symptoms is much higher. In this case, the duration of loss of consciousness is several hours, severe, and with several weeks. Characteristic features of such damage are focal changes: impaired eye function, cranial nerves, sensory, motor impairment. In the case of severe brain injury (trauma) there are vibrations of cerebral pressure, respiration, pathological rhythms, pathological rhythms of respiration, weak veins, contraction tones.

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The exchange of water and electrolytes is closely related, in fact, one is whole. Because biochemical reactions take place in the aquatic environment and above colloids containing these elements, high levels of water molecules. The exchange of water and electrolytes in the body is a complex neurohumoral managed. Water is a complex of electrolyte metabolism management. The reflector chain signals changes in the amount of water in the body. Participating in the regulation of water-electrolyte exchange. The third group of receptors consists of osmoreceptors in tissues. The seasation of thirst that occurs when osmoreceptors are affected associated with actual changes in drug and electrolyte concentrations is true because Participating in the regulation of water-electrolyte exchange. The third group of receptors consists of osmoreceptors in tissues.

As we mentioned above, the body is a fluid in the internal environment exchange, fluid entering and leaving the body depending on the amount. Usually, the body needs water day and night 2.5 l. This volume is with food (1 l), drinking water (1.5 l) and substances oxidized water (0.3-0.4 l). At the same time, the same amount of water is excreted from the body. That is, through the kidneys (1.5 l) by contact and sweating (0.6 l), by inhalation (0.4 l), feces (1.5 l) of liquid is lost. Disorders of water-salt metabolism can take two forms.

1. Hyper hydration (dehydration).
2. Hypo hydration. (dehydration)

Observation and treatment of any ceremonial brain injury in an inpatient setting (neurosurgery, neurology, traumatology). In some cases, outpatient mild myocardial infarction is allowed, but only after examination and examination by a neurosurgeon or neurologist. Illness of the brain with light levels, bed rest for at least a week, normalization of autonomic dysfunction and blood pressure.

Treatment of patients with brain injury (trauma) should be carried out in a hospital. Maintaining vital bodily functions: Optimal breathing (if needed), correction of blood pressure to correct cerebral hemispheres. To increase blood pressure, intravenous solution of thyroid solution, emphysema solutions. High blood pressure numbers are regulated by the appointment of hygienic agents. Hemostatic properties are used in the presence of hemorrhagic complications. To improve microcirculation in the affected tissues are prescribed, vasoactive, calcium channels.

IN CONCLUSION,

Water is the main component and necessary part of all living organisms. Plants contain up to 90% water. Water is in an adult 60% of body weight and 75% in newborns. The forms the metabolic environment in the liver, organs and tissues. The continuous inflow of water into the system is one of the necessary conditions for vital activities. In neurology, sanatorium treatment is recommended after the completion of the main rehabilitation level. It is held in a specialized sanatorium for people with disease. If necessary, cosmetic surgeries are performed to restore the lower extremities of the face and head. It is very difficult to recover after a cranial-brain injury in people with intellectual-gradual individual illnesses. In the case of traumatic brain injury, therefore, the correction of water and electrolyte balance is important in the treatment of the patient. At the same time, the blood circulation in the brain, the balance of oxygen supply is corrected and has a positive effect on the healing process.

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