

Sta se desi kada beba se beba udari u glavu?

What Happens When a Baby Bumps Its Head?

Djeciji mozak se rapidno razvija u prvoj godini zivota. Mozak ima billion sitnih mozdanih celija. Neuroni su “komunikatorske” celije koje pricaju jedna sa drugom. unutar glave ili lobanje, meko tkivo mozga je okruženo tvrdom kostanom površinom. Prisilnim potresom, bacanjem ili udarcem glave koji izaziva udarac mekog mozdanog tkiva od tvrdu površinu lubanje, rezultira pucanjem, spletom ili struganjem mozdanе mase – uključujući neurone. To je traumatska povreda mozga (TBI).

A child’s brain develops rapidly in the first few years of life. The brain has billions of tiny brain cells. Neurons are “communicator” cells that talk to each other. Inside the head or skull is a hard rough bony and pointy edged surface that touches the soft Jell-O consistency of the brain. Forceful shaking, tossing or a blow to the head can cause movement of the soft brain tissue against the hard rough edges of the skull resulting in shearing, twisting or tearing of brain tissue -- including neurons. This is a traumatic brain injury (TBI).

Kod povrede mozga jako je bitna evaluacija djeteta od strane profesionalnih zdravstvenih radnika. Da bi pomogli profesionalnim medicinskim radnicima da uspostave dijagnozu, jako je bitno opisati kako se desila nezgoda, sila koja je upotrijebljena prilikom udarca, na kojem djelu glave je doslo do udarca, i simptomi koje je dijete imalo nakon povrede.

Evaluation of the child by a healthcare professional trained in the evaluation of brain injury is important. Reporting how the injury occurred, the force of the blow, where the head hit, and any symptoms the child experienced after the injury will assist the healthcare professional make an accurate diagnosis.

TBI moze izazvati zaostatak ili promjene u daljnjem razvoju i sazrijevanju mozga. Pucanja i krvarenja u mozgu mogu izazvati promjene koje sprjecavaju neurone da pricaju jedan sa drugim, prilikom razvoja. Mali rascjepi po citavom mozgu mogu sprijeciti mrežu neurona da efikasno komuniciraju.

A TBI can change or cause delays in a child’s future development as the brain grows and matures. Tears and bleeding in the brain may cause changes in the brain that keep the neurons from talking to each other as they are developing. Small tears all over the brain can prevent the neuronal networks from communicating efficiently.

Znakovi i simptomi TBI se ne moraju manifestovati odmah. Zato je jako bitno da odmah komunicirate sa svima koji se brinu o djetetu i nastavnim osobljem da je dijete imalo povredu glave. Efektivna komunikacija osigurava pazljivo posmatranje djeteta od strani onih koji se brinu za dijete.

Signs and symptoms of a TBI may not manifest immediately. So, it is important to communicate to all caregivers and teachers that a child has experienced a blow to the head. Effective communication ensures careful monitoring of signs and symptoms by all caregivers.

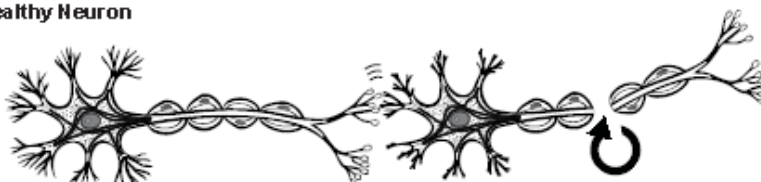
Jako je bitno da kada dijete ili infant povrijede mozak ta nezgoda bude zapamcena kako se dijete bude ravijalo. Mozak je potpuno razvijen sa 25 godina . Zbog toga se implikacije uslijed TBI mozda ne mogu uociti dok se ozlijedjeni dio mozga ne pocne razvijati I roditelji, skrbnici ili edukatori moraju da se znaju da se potencijalni zaustatak u razvoju moze desiti uslijed moguceg TBI.

u It is important that when an infant or child injures their brain that the potential injury is remembered as the child continues to develop. The

brain is fully matured around age 25. Because implications of a TBI may not be realized until the injured part of the brain begins to mature, parents, caregivers and educators need to remember that if developmental delays occur it may be related to a possible TBI.



Healthy Neuron



Broken Neuron

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