

**KOXLEAR IMPLANTATSIYADAN SO'NG OG'ZAKI VA YOZMA
NUTQNI EGALLASHIDAGI MUAMMOLAR**

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Mazkur maqolada koxlear implantatsiyadan so'ng og'zaki va yozma nutqni egallashidagi muammolar va eshitishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni koxlear implant operatsiyasidan keyin tez, oson va ravon gapirishlari uchun yangi usullar haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: maxsus pedagogika, koxlear implant, surdapedagog, texnik qurulma, operatsiya, tug'ma kar

Hozirgi kundagi muammolardan biri bu eshitishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni og'zaki nutqini rivojlantirish hamda eshitish idrokini rivojlantirishga qaratilmoqda. Mamlakatimizda eshitishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarga va ularning ta'limiga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Bugungi kunga kelib karlik endi kasallik emas desak ham mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Buning yechimi esa texnik qurulma ya'ni koxlear implantatsiya desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

Ushbu mo'jizaviy qurulma haqida avvalgi ruknlarimizda ma'lumot bergan edik. Koxlear implantatsiya umuman eshitmaydigan kishilarga nutqni eshitish va tushunish imkoniyatini beruvchi, kar bolalarni reabilitatsiya qilishning samarali usullaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bunda faqatgina ovozni oddiy kuchaytirib beruvchi odatdagi eshitish apparatlaridan farqli ravishda, koxlear implantatsiya quloqning ishlamayotgan qismlariga yetib borib, signalni bevosita eshitish nerviga yetkazib berishiga asosiy e'tiborni qaratish zarur. Shu tarzda operatsiya jarayonida eshitishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolaning ichki qulog'iga eshitish nervlarining saqlanib qolgan tolalarini elektr orqali stimulyatsiya qilish vositasida tovushli ma'lumotni his qilish imkoniyatini ta'minlovchi elektrodlar tizimi kiritiladi.

Koxlear implantatsiya kar bolalarga nutqiy jarayonga kirishishidan boshlab tovush signallarini ajrata olish va nutqdan kommunikativ maqsadlarda foydalanish imkoniyatini bermaydi. Shuning uchun ilk bora protsessorni sozlash o‘tkazilganida bola eshitish sezgisi va nutqning rivojlanishi borasida pedagogik ko‘makka muhtoj bo‘ladi. ***Koxlear implantatsiya – bu faqatgina jarrohlik operatsiyasigina emas, balki bir qator tadbirlarning yaxlit tizimi hisoblanadi.*** Hozirgi kunda olimlarning turlicha yondashuvlari va shaxsiy tajribamdan kelib chiqib bolalarni operatsiyadan keyin reabilitatsiya qilish tahlili ota-onalar uchun ayrim tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish imkoniyatini berdi:

Bolalarning operatsiyadan keyingi reabilitatsiyasi haqida pedagoglar va ota-onalar nimalarni bilishlari zarur?

- Operatsiyadan so‘nggi 5-6 hafta davomida, protsessor o‘rnashib olmaguncha ulanmaydi. Bola eshitish malakalarini yo‘qotadi, materialni lablarni o‘qish orqali qabul qiladi.
- Operatsiyadan so‘ng bola individual eshitish apparatni implantatsiya qilinmagan qulog‘iga taqishi zarur.
- Shuni yodda tutish zarurki, Koxlear implant shikastlanishlarga juda sezuvchan va dastlabki 6 hafta davomida o‘ta ehtiyotkor bo‘lish zarur (shovqinli o‘yinlarni, yugurish, sakrash, basseynda cho‘milishni taqiqlash, bolalarning shamollashiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik).
- Bolaning boshini turli zarbalardan saqlash, shu sababli sport turlarini tanlaganda ehtiyotkorlik zarur. Harakatli o‘yinlarda (futbol, basketbol, voleybol) ishtirok etganida koxlear implantantning yuqori qismini yechib qo‘yish, boshga esa biror bir bosh kiyimini (shapka) kiyish zarur. Bunday davrda bolalarga boks va muz ustida xokkey o‘ynashga ruxsat berilmaydi. Gimnastika mashqlari bajarilganida ham ehtiyotkorlik zarur, implantantning tashqi qismini yechib qo‘yish zarur.
- Kompyuter bilan ishlaganda implantant joylashgan bosh sohasini qisib qo‘yishi sababli telefon-quloqchin (naushnik)lardan foydalanish tavsiya etilmaydi. Shuningdek, ovoz sifati buzilib, bolaning elektrostatik zaryad olish havfi tug‘iladi.
- Tug‘ma kar bolalarning koxlear implantatsiyadan so‘nggi reabilitatsiya qilish davomiyligi 3-5 yoki undan ortiqroq davrni tashkil etadi. Koxlear implantant bo‘lgan bolalar rivojlanishi uchun kundalik korreksion ish olib borish pedagog va ota-onalar zimmasiga yuklatiladi.

-Koxlear implantant orqali o'tkazib beriluvchi tovushlar va nutq sirg'aluvchi bo'lganligi sababli, bolalar ta'limdan keyin ham me'yorda eshituvchi bolalar kabi aniq eshitmaydilar. Bu bolalardan eshitish jarayonida bosim ostida bo'lishlarini talab etib, shovqinli sharoitlarda yomon eshitishga olib keladi. Implantatsiya qilingan bolaga topshiriqlarni individual holda, bolaning eshitish diqqatini jalb etish maqsadida faqat ungagina murojaat qilgan tarzda berish zarur. Bola tushunib olmaguncha topshiriqni bir necha marta takrorlanadi. Eshitish diqqatining buzilishi, nutqiy materialni yodda saqlab qolishning qiyinligi operatsiyagacha bo'lgan davrda miyaning eshitish markazlari ma'lumot olmaganligi va rivojlanmaganligi bilan bog'liq.

-Bola bilan muloqotga kirishilganida implantant o'rnatilgan tomonda 1 metrdan kam bo'lmagan masofada turish zarur.

-Bolalar bilan sekin-asta gaplashish kerak.

Koxlear implantatsiyasi bo'lgan bolalarni reabilitatsiya qilishning asosiy maqsadi – bolani atrofdagi tovushlarni his qilish, ajratish, anglash va taniy olishga, ularning mohiyatini tushunish va bu tajribani nutqni rivojlantirish uchun qo'llashga o'rgatish.

Buning uchun bolalarni operatsiyadan keyingi reabilitatsiya qilish o'z ichiga quyidagi komponentlarni oladi:

1. Koxlear implantantning nutqiy protsessorini sozlash.
2. Eshitish tuyg'usi va nutqni rivojlantirish.
3. Bolaning umumiy rivojlanishi (noverbal intellekt, motorika, xotira, diqqat va b.).
4. Bola va uning yaqinlariga psixologik ko'mak.

Koxlear implantatsiyadan so'ng olib borilgan ishlar va ko'rik natijalari bir qator omillarga bog'liq holda farqlanadi.

1. Koxlear implantatsiyagacha eshitish tuyg'usining rivojlanish darajasi va eshitish tajribasining mavjudligiga.
2. Bolalarning nutqiy layoqati va nutqiy faoliyati rivojlanish darajasiga.
3. Individual psixologik xususiyatlari.
4. Qo'shimcha nuqsonlarning mavjudligi (ko'rish, intellekt va b.).
5. Ota-onalar (yoki ular o'rnidagi shaxslar) da reabilitatsiya jarayonida faol qatnasha olish imkoniyatining mavjudligi.
6. Jarrohlik operatsiyasining muvaffaqiyatli o'tganligi.

7. Nutq protsessori sozlanishining barqarorligi.
8. Koxlear implantantni doimiy olib yurish.
9. Eshitish va so‘zlashuv malakalari rivojlanishida ijobiy tajribalarning paydo bo‘lishi.

Ma’lumki, nutq protsessorini ilk bora sozlaganda bola faqtgina eng kuchli (baland) tovushlarnigina eshita oladi (bunda hech qanday namoyon qilmasligi ham mumkin), ammo yangi tuyg‘ularga sekin-asta moslashish, sozlashni korrektsiyalash natijasida sokin tovushlarni tuyishga muvaffaq bo‘linadi. Bu jarayonni kuzatar ekan, pedagog boladagi sokin past chastotali va yuqori chastotali tovushlarni topa olish layoqatining rivojlanishini baholaydi.

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