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LA ASFIXIA PERINATAL COMO FACTOR DE RIESGO DE ESQUIZOFRENIA

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RESUMEN

La esquizofrenia es una enfermedad mental crónica, que afecta al 1% de la población. Si bien su etiología es multifactorial, cada vez más frecuentemente se la considera un trastorno del neurodesarrollo, ya que diversas injurias en períodos críticos del desarrollo del sistema nervioso central (SNC) pueden facilitar su aparición en edades posteriores. La asfixia perinatal (AP), por su parte, es una complicación obstétrica frecuente que consiste en una interrupción temporal en el suministro de oxígeno alrededor del nacimiento. Su prevalencia es de 1 a 30/1000 niños nacidos vivos. Se ha evidenciado que condiciones obstétricas adversas, como la AP, pueden estar involucrados en la génesis de la esquizofrenia, pero falta una sistematización de las posibles causas morfológicas y bioquímicas de esta influencia. Por lo tanto, se han reseñado los hallazgos experimentales más importantes, en modelos animales, relativos a los efectos deletéreos de la AP en el SNC que estarían involucrados en la aparición de la esquizofrenia. Los resultados de la revisión muestran que la neuroinflamación, las modificaciones de la citoarquitectura neuronal, las alteraciones de los sistemas GABAérgicos y las citoquinas, así como el daño en la sustancia blanca, son los factores que más pueden influir en la relación AP-esquizofrenia.

Palabras clave

Asfixia perinatal - Esquizofrenia - Psicosis - Neurodesarrollo

ABSTRACT

PERINATAL ASPHYXIA AS A RISK FACTOR FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA
Schizophrenia is a chronic mental illness, which affects 1% of the population. Although its etiology is multifactorial, it is increasingly considered a neurodevelopmental disorder, since various injuries in critical periods of the development of the central nervous system (CNS) can facilitate its appearance in later ages. Perinatal asphyxia (PA), on the other hand, is a common obstetric complication that consists of a temporary interruption in the oxygen supply around birth. Its prevalence is 1 to 30/1000 live births. It has been shown that adverse obstetric conditions, such as PA, may be involved in the genesis of schizophrenia, but a systematization of the possible morphological and biochemical causes of this influence is lacking. Therefore, the most important experimental findings in animal models, have been reviewed regarding the deleterious effects of PA in the CNS that would be involved in the appearance of schizophrenia. The results of the

review show that neuroinflammation, modifications of neuronal cytoarchitecture, alterations of GABAergic systems and cytokines, as well as damage to the white matter, are the factors that can most influence the AP-schizophrenia relationship.

Keywords

Perinatal asphyxia - Schizophrenia - Psychosis - Neurodevelopment

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