

## Bölüm 21

# Gadolinium Bazlı Kontrast Maddenin Neden Olduğu Nefrojenik Sistemik Fibrozis

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### GİRİŞ

Rutin pratik uygulamalarda kontrast maddeler, dokular arasındaki yoğunluk farkını belirginleştirerek tanıya katkıda bulunurlar. Genel anlamda, pozitif ve negatif kontrast madde çeşidi olarak ikiye ayrılırlar:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) Pozitif kontrast maddeler: lüminal opasifikasyonda kullanılan baryum sülfat, suda çözünür iyotlu kontrast madde veya manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MRG) kullanılan gadolinium örnek olarak verilebilir.
- 2) Negatif kontrast maddeler ise daha az yoğunlukta, yapılarda kontrast farkı oluştururlar. Örneğin intestinal lüminal negatif kontrast farkını oluşturmak için CO<sub>2</sub>, su, metil sellüloz gibi ajanlar kullanılır. MR kolanjiopankreatografi incelemesinde paramanyetik etkisi nedeniyle mangenez içeriği yüksek doğal kontrastlı solüsyonlar (örn. Ananas suyu) veya farmakolojik içerikli solüsyonlar (gadolinum, ferrumoksil v.s) kullanılabilir.<sup>2,3</sup>

Kullanılan kontrast maddelerin avantajları olmakla birlikte dezavantajları da söz konusudur. Ciltte döküntü, ürtikerden kontrast maddeye bağlı nefropatisi, hipersensitivite – anafilaksi reaksiyonlarına kadar geniş yelpazede yan etkileri olabileceği bilinmektedir.<sup>4</sup> MR görüntüleme için kullanılan gadolinium kontrast maddesine bağlı benzer yan etkiler olmakla birlikte, özellikle ileri derece böbrek yetmezliği olan hastalarda nefrojenik sistemik fibrozis (NSF) gelişen olgular literatürde tanımlanmıştır.

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### TARİHÇE

Nefrojenik sistemik fibrozis böbrek yetmezliği olan hastalarda rapor edilen multi-sistemik bir fibrozis hastalığıdır.<sup>2,5</sup> İlk kez Cowper ve arkadaşları tarafından 2000 yılında son dönem böbrek yetmezliği (SDBY) olan olgularda kutanöz sklero-

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