

Bölüm 4

ATEROSKLOROZA BAĞLI HİPERTANSİYON

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GİRİŞ

Halk arasında ‘Damar Sertleşmesi’ olarak bilinen ateroskleroz; büyük elastik arterler ile büyük ve orta çaplı musküler arterlerin intimasını tutan, esneme özelliklerini bozan, arteriyel darlık ve tikanmalara yol açan kronik, progressif, enflamatuvar, multifaktöryel bir hastalıktır (1). Miyokard infarktüsü ve stroke (inme) gibi ölümle sonuçlanabilen başlıca kardiyovasküler hastalıklara yol açar. Dünyada ve ülkemizde aterosklerozla bağlı olarak gelişen kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, en sık karşılan ölüm nedeni olarak görülmektedir (2).

Farklı günlerde ve tekrarlayan ölçümlerde; sistolik kan basıncı değerinin 140 mmHg ve üstünde olması ve/veya diyastolik kan basıncı değerinin 90 mmHg ve üstünde olması ise hipertansiyon olarak tanımlanmaktadır (3). Hipertansiyon endotel hücrelerindeki devamlılığın bozulmasına yani disfonksiyonuna, hedef organ hasarına sebep olmakla birlikte aterosklerozu da hızlandırmaktadır (4). Arter yapısında meydana gelen bu olumsuz yapısal değişikler periferik vasküler dirençte artışa sebep olmaktadır (5). Periferik vasküler direncin artması da hipertansiyona zemin hazırlayıp sebep olmakla birlikte varolan hipertansiyonu da şiddetlendirmektedir. Kısacası, bir kısır döngü durumu söz konusudur.

ATEROSKLOROZ

Tanımı

Ateroskleroz; büyük ve orta boy arterlerin (karotis, koroner, renal arterler, aortun tüm ana segmentleri, ekstremitelerde arterleri) intima ve destek tabakalarında aterojenik lipid birikimi ile seyreden enflamatuvar, kronik, progressif ve multifaktöryel bir hastalıktır. Aterosklerozun her aşamasında kronik enflamasyon süreci

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Anahtar Kelimeler: Ateroskleroz, hipertansiyon, endotel disfonksiyonu

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