

TALASEMİLERE KLINİK VE TANISAL YAKLAŞIM

20. BÖLÜM

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Giriş

Hemoglobin (Hb), her biri bir alfa (α) ve bir beta (β) zincir içeren iki çift globin zincirinden oluşan tetramerik proteinlerdir. Her globin zinciri ise hem ve demir içermektedir. Hemoglobinopatiler, farklı globin genlerinin bir veya daha fazlasındaki düzenleyici bölgelerindeki genetik değişikliklerin neden olduğu heterojen bir varyant grubunu içerir. Hemoglobinde bulunan globin zincirlerinden birinin az sentezlenmesi veya hiç yapılamaması olan kantitatif yetersizliği talasemi tablosuna sebep olurken, globin zincirinin yapısal ve fonksiyonel bozuklukları olan kalitatif bozuklukları yapısal hemoglobin bozukluklarını oluşturur. Embriyonik Hb, 4-6 haftalık embriyogenez süresince eksprese edilir ve gebeliğin 8. haftasından sonra yerini fetal hemoglobine (HbF) bırakır (1). Embriyonik hemoglobinler olan Hb Gower-1, iki zeta ve iki epsilon globinden ($\zeta 2 \epsilon 2$), Hb Gower-2, iki alfa ve iki epsilon globinden ($\alpha 2 \epsilon 2$), Hb Portland, iki zeta globin ve iki gama globinden ($\zeta \gamma$) oluşur. Hb F doğumdan yaklaşık sekiz hafta önce üretilir ve yenidogan Hb' nin yaklaşık %80' ini oluşturur. Yaşamın ilk birkaç ayında azalır ve erken çocukluk döneminde toplam Hb' nin %1'inden daha azını oluşturur. Hb F, iki alfa ve iki gama globinden ($\alpha 2 \gamma 2$) oluşur. Erişkin Hb (Hb A), 6 aylık ve daha büyük çocukların baskın Hb' dir.

Hemoglobinopatisi olmayan bireylerde toplam Hb' nin %96-97' sini oluşturur. İki alfa ve iki beta globinden ($\alpha 2 \beta 2$) oluşur. Hb A2, normalde altı aylıktan itibaren toplam Hb' nin yaklaşık %2,5 ila 3,5' ini oluşturan küçük bir erişkin Hb' dir. İki alfa ve iki delta globinden ($\alpha 2 \delta 2$) oluşur. Özetle fetüste en yüksek oranda bulunan hemoglobin, HbF ($\alpha 2 \gamma 2$) iken, erişkinde hemoglobinin %95' i HbA ($\alpha 2 \beta 2$),

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