

BÖLÜM 4

AKUT İSKEMİK İNMEDE GÖRÜNTÜLEME

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GİRİŞ

İskemik inme, hem hastayı hem de ailesini fiziksel ve psikolojik olarak etkileyen, beyin parankiminin akut olarak hasar görmesi sonucu oluşan ciddi morbidite ve mortalitesi olan bir hastalıktır(1, 2). İnme geçiren hastaların yarısı ilk yıl içerisinde ölürlür. Hayatta kalanların yarısı da ciddi morbidite ile yaşamlarını sürdürürler (1, 2).

Beyin parankimini besleyen arterin tıkanması sonucunda meydana gelen iskemik inme vakaların %85'ini oluştururken, kalan %15'ini hemorajik inme oluşturur (Şekil 1). Arterin tıkanmasına yol açan trombüs ne kadar proksimalde ve büyükse o boyutta ciddi fonksiyonel ve psikolojik bozukluklara yol açmaktadır(2).

Akut inme hastalarında kanamayı dışlamak, beyin hasarı derecesini değerlendirmek ve iskemiden sorumlu vasküler patolojiyi belirlemek için görüntüleme yöntemleri kullanılır. Gelişen bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) ve manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MR) teknolojileri, geri dönüşü olmayan bir şekilde hasara uğramış olan core enfarkt ve potansiyel olarak kurtarılabilir alan olan penumbra alanını ayırt edebilmekte ve böylece tedaviden fayda görmesi muhtemel hastaların seçiminde çok önemli bir rol oynamaktadır (Şekil 1).

Anahtar kelimeler: Akut inme, iskemik inme, görüntüleme, radyoloji

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