13. BÖLÜM

DOĞUŞTAN DÜZELTİLMİŞ BÜYÜK ARTERLERİN TRANSPOZİSYONU

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GİRİŞ

Büyük arterlerin levo- veya L-ilmekli transpozisyonu (L-TGA), atriyo-ventriküler ve ventrikülo-arteriyel uyumsuzluk ile karakterize nadir bir konjenital kalp hastalığı formudur. Aynı zamanda genellikle doğuştan düzeltilmiş TGA, çift diskordans veya ventriküler inversiyon olarak da adlandırılır (Şekil 1). L-TGA, ilişkili kalp kusurları olmadıkça genellikle siyanoz ortaya çıkmaz. İzole L-TGA, oksijeni azalmış sistemik venöz kan pulmoner dolaşıma ve oksijenli pulmoner venöz kan sistemik dolaşıma döndüğü için «fizyolojik olarak düzeltilmiştir». L-TGA' lı yetişkin hastalar, sistemik sağ ventrikül fonksiyonundaki ilerleyici düşüş nedeniyle kalp yetmezliği riski altındadırlar.

Embriyoloji ve Anatomi

Kardiyak döngü oluşumu - Gebeliğin üçüncü haftasında düz kalp tüpünün döngülenmesi, kalbin dört odasının doğru anatomik hizalanması için anahtar embriyolojik işlemlerden biridir. Normal olarak, ilkel kalp tüpü sağa doğru (dekstro veya D halkası) "kıvrımlar" yaparak, sağ ventrikülün (SağV) sol ventrikülün (SolV) sağına normal morfolojik konumlanmasına neden olur. Bununla birlikte, sola döngü (levo veya L döngü), ventriküllerin anormal konumlanmasına ve kalbin atriyal, ventriküler ve arteriyel segmentleri arasında anormal bağlantılara yol açar. L-TGA' nın anatomisi atriyoventriküler ve ventriküloarteryel uyumsuzluk ile karakterizedir. Koroner arter anatomisi değişkendir.

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