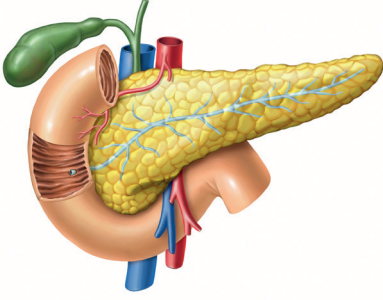


# BÖLÜM 10



## AKUT PANKREATİT ETİYOLOJİSİ VE ETİYOPATOGENEZİ

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### GİRİŞ

Akut pankreatit, pankreas ve peripankreatik dokularda aktive olan sindirim enzimlerinin otodijesyona ve inflamasyona neden olmasıdır. Tipik abdominal ağrı, kan ve idrarda pankreatik enzimlerin artışı görülür. Dünyada gastrointestinal sistemle ilgili en sık hastaneye yatış gerektiren hastalıklardan biridir. Akut pankreatitit yıllık insidansı 100.000 kişide 15,9-36,4 arasındadır. Akut pankreatitli hastaların yaklaşık %21’inde rekürrens (nüks), %8’inde ise kronik pankreatit gelişir. Ayrıca %80’i komplikasyon gelişmeden hafif bulgularla seyrederken %20’sinde ise mortalite ve komplikasyonlar gelişir. Genel ölüm oranı şiddetli vakalarda %5 ila %17 ve hafif vakalarda ise %1,5’tur. Biliyer sistem taş hastalığı, alkol ve idiyopatik en önemli etiyojik faktörlerdir. Safra taşları ve alkol vakaların %75- 90’ından sorumludur. Bu bölümde akut pankreatit etiyo- loji ve patogenezini literatür eşliğinde anlatmayı amaçladık(1,2).

### Akut Pankreatit Etiyolojisi

#### 1. Mekanik/obstruktif nedenler

- Biliyer sistem taş hastalığı (koledokolitiyazis, mikrolitiyazis) (%30-60)(en sık neden)

- Periampuller obstrüksiyon (kist, polip, divertikül, tümör, oddi sfinkter disfonksiyonu, stenoz, crohn hastalığı)
  - Pankreatik kanal obstrüksiyonu (tümör, intra-duktral papiller müsinöz neoplazmalar(IPMN), nonneoplastik stenoz)
  - Konjenital anomaliler (pankreas divisium, annuler pankreas)
2. Travma (künt abdominal travma), Endoskopik retrograd kolanjiopankreatografi (ERCP)
  3. Postoperatif pankreatit; kardiopulmoner baypass, torasik ve abdominal operasyonlar
  4. Toksik ve metabolik faktörler (alkol, hipertrigliseridemi (tip 1,4,5), hiperkalsemi, ilaçlar)
  5. Vasküler (hipoperfüzyon, ateroembolizm, vaskülit (RA, Skleroderma, SLE, PAN, Henoch-Schönlein purpurası)
  6. Otoimmün (Sjögren sendromu, Romatoid artrit, Primer biliyer siroz, Renal tübüler asidoz)
  7. Genetik (CFTR, SPINK 1 ve PRSS 1 mutasyonu)
  8. İnfeksiyöz; viral, bakteriyel ve paraziter nedenlerden kabakulak, koksaki B, hepatit B, CMV, mycoplasma, salmonella, legionella, toxoplasma, askariasis, leptospira, aspergillus, ve cryptosporidium sayılabilir.

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