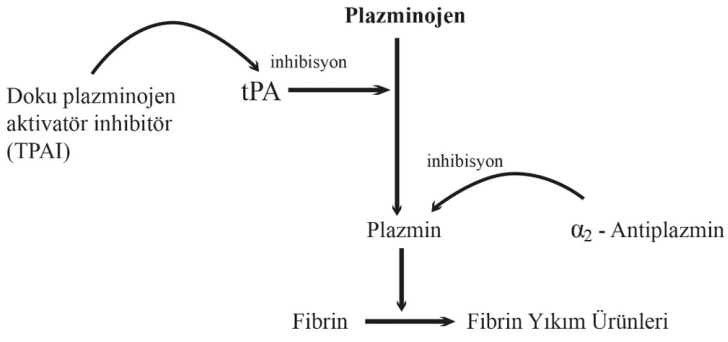
BÖLÜM 31

FİBRİNOLİTİK İLAÇLAR

Örsan Deniz URGUN[1]

GİRİŞ

Trombosit, trombin ve fibrin pıhtı oluşumunun en önemli komponentleridir ve tedavide anahtar hedefleri oluşturmaktadır. Plazminojen, doku plazminojen aktivatörü (tPA) ve ürokinaz isimli enzimler aracılığı ile plazmine dönüşür.[1] Bu enzimlerin asıl görevi fibrinolizi başlatmaktır. Fibrinolitik ajanlar, fibrin yapısı içinde bulunan plazminojeni aktif enzim formu olan ve pıhtıyı eriten plazmine dönüştürerek etki gösterir. Plazminojeni plazmine dönüştüren bu iki enzim, plazminojen aktivatör inhibitör-1 (PAI-1) ve plazminojen aktivatör inhibitör-2 (PAI-2) tarafından kontrol ve inhibe edilirler. Fiyolojik koşullarda fibrin üretimi ve yıkımı bir denge içerisindedir.



Şekil 1. Doku plazminojen aktivatör (t-PA), Doku plazminojen aktivatör inhibitörünün (TPAI) ve α_2–antiplazminin etki mekanizması

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