



BÖLÜM 7

MATERNAL TİROİD VE PARATİROİD HORMONLARININ FETAL GELİŞİMİ ETKİLERİ

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GİRİŞ

Endokrin sistemin habercileri olan hormonlar, kanalsız bezlerde üretilerek hedef hücre ve dokularda görevlerini yapmaları için dolaşma verilirler. Tiroid ve paratiroid bezleri endokrin sistemde önemlidir etkileri olan kanalsız bezlerdir. Embriyoner gelişimde her iki bez de endodermal kökenli olarak gelişmeye başlar. Tiroid bezi, embriyoda gelişen ilk endokrin bezdir. Ekzokrin bir bez olacakmış gibi gelişmeye başlasa da boşaltım kanallarının dejenerasyonuyla endokrin bir yapıya dönüşür. Bezin yapısal ve fonksiyonel birimine tiroid folikülleri denir. Tiroid bezi büyümeye gelişmeye, metabolizmaya ve vücutta birçok sistemde etkileri olan tiroid hormonlarını sentezler ve salgılar. Tiroid foliküllerinden bağımsız olarak yerleşmiş olan hücrelerinden ise plazma kalsiyumuna etki eden bir hormon daha salgılanır. Paratiroid bezleri ise 3. ve 4. bronşiyal ceplerden gelişerek tiroid bezin arkasında 4 küçük yapı olarak yerlesir. Kemik ve böbreklerde etkileri olan, plazma kalsiyumu seviyesine göre uyarılan hormon salgılarıdır.

Gebeliğin oluşması ve devamı için endokrin organların sorunsuz çalışması gereklidir. Tiroid ve paratiroid bezleri gebelikte metabolizmadaki fizyolojik değişikliklere, plasental ve fetal kompartmanın ihtiyaçlarına cevap verecek şekilde görev yapmalıdır. Bu nedenle gebelikte etyolojileri ne olursa olsun; hipo-hipertiroidizm ile hipo-hiperparatiroidizmin fetal gelişime etkilerinin, hangi fetal ve neonatal

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testleri en hızlı şekilde normal değerlerine getirilmeli, tedaviye uyum için varolan durumun ciddiyeti gebelere anlatılmalı, bu gebeler yakın takip edilmeli ve yeni doğanlarında da patolojik bulgu olabileceği unutulmamalıdır.

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