



## BÖLÜM 25

### NORMAL PARATIROID DOKUSU VE PARATIROID PATOLOJİSİNE GİRİŞ

Yazgı KÖY<sup>1</sup>

#### 1. NORMAL PARATIROID

Paratiroid bezleri, duktus pharyngobranchialis ile farinkse bağlanan endodermal üçüncü ve dördüncü brankial keselerden kaynaklanır(1,2). Fetal paratiroid esas hücreler, 10. gebelik haftasından itibaren PTH immünoreaktivitesi göstermeye başlar(3). İnsanlarda çoğunlukla dört adet paratiroid bezi vardır. Makroskopik olarak, ten rengi ile kırmızı-kahverengi renkte, yaklaşık 6 mm uzunluğunda, 3-4 mm genişliğinde ve 1-2 mm kalınlığında, yassı, oval veya fasulye şeklindedirler(4-6). Kombine ağırlık 6 aylıkken 10 mg'dan az, 1 yaşında 20 mg, 5 yaşında 30-40 mg, 10 yaşında 60 mg'a kadar ve yetişkinlerde yaklaşık 140-160 mg'dır. Otopside her bir bezin ağırlığı genellikle 40 mg olarak kabul edilir(ep 5, 7-10). Superior paratiroid glandlar, genellikle tiroidin arka kenarı ile farinks arasındaki krikotiroid bileşkede bağ doku içerisinde, rekürren laringeal sinir ve inferior tiroid arterin kesiştiği yerin yaklaşık 1 cm üzerinde yer alır. Bazen bezler tiroidin üst kutbunun arkasında bulunur ve çok nadiren retrofaringeal veya retroözofageal konumda bulunur. Alt paratiroid bezlerin dağılımı, embriyolojik göç yollarının karmaşık olması nedeniyle daha değişkendir. Alt paratiroid bezlerinin çoğu, tiroid lobunun alt kutbuna lateral-posterior veya ventro-lateral olarak uzanır (5,6). Paratiroid bezlerinin ana epitelyal bileşeni, yuvarlak hiperkromatik çekirdekli, poligonal şekilli berrak ve ince granüler bir sitoplazmaya sahip *esas hücrelerdir*. İkinci epitelyal komponent ise; esas hücrelerden biraz daha büyük olan, tek tek ya da kümeler şeklinde bulunabilen *oksifil hücrelerdir*. Resim 1'de esas hücreler ve oksifil hücreler görülmektedir.

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