

Bölüm **14**

DALAĞI ETKİLEYEN BAKTERİYEL ENFEKSİYONLAR VE DALAK APSELERİ

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GİRİŞ

Sekonder lenfoid organlar arasında bulunan dalak, kan hemoastazını korumada görevli ana immünolojik organlardan biridir (1,2). Primer olarak immünolojik organlardan olmasına rağmen, immün sistem sağlam olsa dahi birçok enfeksiyon etkeni dalağı etkileyebilir. Ayrıca immün sistemi baskılanmış kişilerde de dalakta bakteriyel enfeksiyonlara bağlı tutulum olabilir (1-4).

DALAĞI ETKİLEYEN BAKTERİYEL ENFEKSİYONLAR

Dalak fonksiyonel olarak, B hücresi folikülleri içeren beyaz pulpa, özel makrofajlar ve B hücreleri içeren marjinal bölge ve eritrositlerin, filtre edildiği kırmızı pulpa olmak üzere üç bölgeden oluşur. Beyaz pulpa genellikle lenfosit ve makrofajlardan oluşup, büyük miktarda lenfoid doku içerir,抗jenlerin tanınmasında ve antikorların üretilmesinde hayatı bir rol oynar ve B ve T lenfosit zonlarına ayrılır (2,3). Dalağın yapısal hacminin %80'i kırmızı, %20'si ise beyaz pulpadır, ikisinin arasında marjinal zon yer alır (2). Dalak, kan dolaşımındaki mikroorganizmalara karşı özel antikorların üretilmesi, lenfositlerin olgunlaştırılması ve antikorla işaretli hücrelerin yok edilmesi gibi immün yanıt oluşturma fonksiyonlarına sahiptir. Ayrıca dalakta yer alan, marjinal metalofilik makrofajlar (MMM'ler) ve marjinal bölge makrofajları (MZM'ler), virüs veya bakteri gibi kan yoluyla bulaşan enfeksiyonların seyri sırasında; fagositlerin dolaşımından uzaklaştırılması ve immün sistem aktivasyonu olarak iki ana koruyucu aktiviteye sahiptir (1,2,4).

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