

## Bölüm 22

# ABDOMİNAL AORT ANEVRİZMASI

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### GİRİŞ

Aort anevrizmaları ilk olarak M.Ö. 1550 yılına ait eski Mısır parşömenlerinde tanımlanmıştır (1,2).

Anevrizma, Fransızca "anévrisme" sözcüğünden köken alan, kelime anlamı eski Yunan da "ἀνευρύσις" olarak yazılan "geniş, enli, genleşme" olarak kullanılmış bir kelimedir (3).

Abdominal aort anevrizması (AAA) abdominal aort arterin renal arterler düzeyinde ölçülen çapın en az 1,5 katı veya abdominal aortun normal çapını % 50'yi aşan bir tüm damar tabakalarını içine alan genişleme veya balonlaşmasıdır. Renal arterlerde normal çap 2 cm'dir. (1.4-3.0 cm) 3 cm'den büyük bir çap genellikle anevrizma olarak kabul edilir. 4 Tüm aort anatomisi boyunca oluşan anevrizmalarının yaklaşık % 30'u infrarenal aortta en sık ortaya çıkar.

Abdominal aort anevrizması (AAA) teşhisi konulursa küçük (3 cm ile 5,4 cm arasında) veya büyük (5,5 cm veya daha büyük) olduğu söylenir. AAA'da farklı bir tanımlama olarak infrarenal çap suprarenal çaptan  $\geq 50\%$  daha büyük olduğunda da tanımlanabilir diye belirtilmektedir (4). (AAA'nın erkeklerde değerlendirme çapı maksimum çapı  $> 5.4$  cm, kadınlarda  $> 4.9$  cm olduğu genel kabul görmektedir (5).

Bu anevrizmalar 60 yaşından önce çok nadir görülür. Tütün (sigara) içen insanlarda AAA'sı (mevcut sigara içenler veya eski sigara içenler) hiç sigara içmemiş olanlardan daha yaygındır. Tüm AAA vakalarının %75'ini sigara içenler oluşturur. Cinsiyet ayrımında erkekler kadınlara göre daha çok etkilenir. Ancak, AAA rüptürünün neden olduğu ölümlerin üçte biri kadınlardadır. Nadiren abdominal aort anevrizması için genetik bir neden olabilir(6).

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bildirilmiş. EVAR'ın hastalarda yaşam süresini artırmadığı, sadece anevrizmaya bağlı mortaliteyi azaltabileceği vurgulanmaktadır. EVAR, perioperatif morbidite ve mortalite riskini ilk yıl için açık cerrahi tamire göre önemli ölçüde azalttığı için, ilk basamak tedavi olarak tercih edilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Aort, Abdominal, Anevrizma, Rüptür, Endovasküler greft, EVAR

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