13.
BÖLÜM

# PULMONER EMBOLİ VE TROMBOEMBOLİ HAYVAN MODELLERİ

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Pulmoner emboli; genellikle alt ekstremite derin venlerinden kaynaklanan trombüslerin veya trombüs dışı materyallerin (tümör parçacıkları, hava, yağ, septik materyal ve amniyotik sıvı) embolizasyonu sonucu pulmoner arter ve dallarının tıkanması durumu ile ortaya çıkan klinik tablodur. Pulmoneremboli sıklıkla (%90) derin bacak venlerinden kopan trombüs veya trombüs parçasına bağlı gelişmektedir (1).

Venöz tromboembolizm (VTE) hastalığının ana iki komponenti olan pulmoner embolizm ve derin ventrombozu (DVT), miyokard infarktüsü ve iskemik inme ile birlikte en önemli üç kardiyovasküler hastalık arasında yer almaktadır. VTE'nin yıllık insidansı 1000'de 1,2 ile 2,7 arasında değişmektedir (2). Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde (ABD) pulmoner emboli yıllık 100.000'den fazla ölüme sebep olmaktadır. Pulmoner emboli kaynaklı ölümlerin çoğu akut sağ kalp yetersizliği sebebiyle meydana gelmektedir ve 65 yaş üzeri hasta grubunda hastane içi mortalite %4,6 aylık mortalite oranı %20'dir. Bu hastaların %15'inde ise taburculuk sonrası ilk 30 günde yeniden hastaneye başvuru olduğu gözlenmiştir (3).

Avrupa toplumlarında da ABD'ye benzer şekilde pulmoner embolinin 30 günlük mortalite oranı %5'dir (4). Son yıllarda akut pulmoner embolinin tanı, tedavi ve korunması konularındaki ilerlemeler ve yeni nesil oral antikoagülanların (YOAK) kullanımının yaygınlaşması ile hastane yatış süreleri ve mortalite oranlarında ciddi düşüşler meydana gelmiştir (5).

Pulmoner emboli akut dönemde özellikle yüksek riskli hasta gruplarında ciddi mortalite ve morbidite oranlarına sahip olmakla birlikte, rekürren VTE,

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## KAYNAKLAR


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