

18. BÖLÜM

KARDİYOMİYOPATİLERDE HAYVAN MODELLERİ

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Kardiyomiyopatiler tanım olarak, obstrüktif koroner arter hastalığı veya anormal yükleme koşulları ile açıklanamayan ventriküler miyokardin yapısal ve fonksiyonel anormallikleri ile tanımlanır (1). Etiyolojik özellikler, fenotipi, klinik presentasyonları, ekokardiyografik bulgularına göre birçok kardiyomiyopati türü tanımlanmıştır. Bu kardiyomiyopati türlerinin altında yatan özellikler ve spesifik tedavilerinin tanımlanamamış olması hayvan modellemeleri ile çalışmayı gerekli kılmaktadır.

1.HİPERTROFİK KARDİYOMİYOPATİ

Hipertrofik kardiyomiyopati (HKM) en sık görülen birincil kardiyomiyopatidir (prevalans 1:500) ve efor dispnesi, presenkop, atipik göğüs ağrısı, kalp yetmezliği ve ani kardiyak ölüme neden olabilir. Yapısal olarak sol ventrikülde genellikle asimetrik şekilde kalınlaşma ile oluşur ve sol ventrikül çıkış yolunda obstrüksiyon, diyastolik fonksiyonların bozulması, oluşan aritmiler kliniğe yansıyan olaylardan sorumludur (2). Kardiyak sarkomerik mutasyonlar, kalıtsal metabolik ve nöromusküler hastalıklar ve genetik sendromlar etiyolojide gösterilmiştir (3). İnsandaki HKM hastalığını modellemek için transgenik fareler veya spontan kedi modellemeleri kullanılmaktadır.

A.Transgenik Model

Kardiyak miyozin bağlayıcı protein C'nin (cMyBP-C) homozigot olarak defekte uğratıldığı fare modelleri (cMyBP-C - / -), cMyBP-C'nin normal kardiyak kasılmadaki rolünü ve HCM gelişimini incelemek için kullanılmıştır. Kasılma

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Tablo 1: Kardiyomiyopatilerde en sık kullanılan hayvan modellemesi türleri

	Transgenik model	İndüklenmiş model	Spontan model
HKM	cMyBP-C - / - Tg faresi		Main Coon
Dilate KMP	MLP -/- CSQ fareleri	Pace-maker ile hızlı uyarım Doxorubisin	Irlanda kurt köpeği Saint Bernards Newfoundlands Doberman Pinschers Boxer
Restriktif KMP	cTnI193His cTnIK178E HtzD3KO		Evcil kedi
ARVC			Boxer
Alkolik KMP		%30 alkollü su	
DMD	Distrofin+urotofin faresi DMD / Mdx sıçan		Golden Retriever
Diyabetik KMP	OVE26 fare Akita faresi ob/ob db/db Zucker DM	Streptozosin	

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