26.

BÖLÜM

DİSEKSİYONLARDA HAYVAN MODELLERİ

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İntima tabakasında hasar sonucunda damar duvarı katlarının araya giren kan sebebi ile akut olarak ayrılmasına diseksiyon denir (1). Günümüzde halen tedavisi zor, morbidite ve mortalitesi yüksek olan katastrofik bir hastalıktır. Aort üç tabakadan oluşmaktadır. En içte intima tabaksı, ortada başlıca düz kas hücrelerinden oluşan media tabakası ve en dışta adventisya tabakası bulunmaktadır. Sıklıkla zemininde anevrizmal genişleme bulunan diseksiyon, intimal hasara bağlı oluşabileceği gibi damar duvarı içine kanama sonucunda da oluşabilmektedir (1).

Aort diseksiyonu ilk olarak 16. yy. ortalarında tarif edilmiştir ancak ilk net patolojik tanımlama 18. yy. ortalarında Morgagni tarafından yapılmıştır (2, 3). Diseksiyon terimi ilk olarak Maunoir tarafından 19. yy. başlarında kullanılmış ve birkaç yıl sonrasında Laennec tarafından dissekan anevrizma tanımı yapılmıştır (2, 4, 5). Hastalık her ne kadar tanımlanmış olsa da 20. yy. ortalarına kadar tedavi edilememiştir. İlk başarılı cerrahi tedavi 1955 yılında DeBakey tarafından yapılmıştır (6). Aort diseksiyonları asendan aortanın tutulup tutulmamasına bağlı olarak Tip A ve Tip B olarak sınıflandırılır (7). Günümüzde Tip A diseksiyonların tedavisi konvansiyonel cerrahi yöntemler ile yapılmaktadır. Endovasküler tedavilerin ortaya çıkması ile birlikte özellikle Tip B diseksiyon hastalarının da bu yöntemlerle tedavi edilmesi gündeme gelmiştir (8). Bu aşamada yeni endovasküler yöntemlerin geliştirilmesi ve hastalığın fizyopatolojisinin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla çeşitli hayvan modelleri oluşturulmuştur.

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kontrolü yapılmıştır. ACT 200 sn'nin üzerinde olacak şekilde takip edilmiş ve gereği halinde ek dozlar yapılmıştır.

Endovasküler olarak başarılı yöntemler oluşturulmuştur ancak bu yöntemlerin en önemli dezavantajı önemli derecede tecrübe gerektirmesi ve öğrenme sürecinin zor olmasıdır. Bunun dışındaki dezavantajları oluşturulan intimal flep kalınlığının tam olarak bilinememesi ve diseksiyonun anevrizmal bir zeminde gelişmemesidir.

Tablo 6: Endovasküler yöntemler ile oluşturulan model örnekleri.

Örnek çalışma	Tür	Ek bilgiler
Razavi, M. K. ve arkadaşları (1998) (89).	Domuz	
Eggebrecht, H. ve arkadaşları (2006) (92).	Domuz	
Okuno, T. ve arkadaşları (2012) (91).	Domuz	
Boufi, M. ve arkadaşları (2018) (93).	Domuz	Tip A diseksiyon modeli oluşturulmuştur.
El Batti, S. ve arkadaşları (2018) (94).	Koyun	Endovasküler makas kullanılarak fenestrasyon üzerinde çalışılmıştır.

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