

# BÖLÜM 31



## NAZAL POLİPOZİS

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### GİRİŞ

Nazal polipler nazal mukoza ve paranasal sinüs mukozasının inflamasyonu ile karakterize, nazal kavitede lümeneye doğru genişleyen ödemli, lobuler, yarı saydam kitlelerdir.

### TARİHÇE

İlk histolojik tanımlama Billroth tarafından yapılmıştır, 19. yüzyıla kadar tümör olarak kabul edilmiştir (1). 1882'de Zuckerkandl poliplerin inflamatuvar yapıda olduğunu ileri sürmüştür (2).

Nazal endoskopların kullanılması ile erken teşhis edilip, daha geniş ve yeterli cerrahi tedavi şansı elde edilmiştir. Hastaların postoperatif takibi daha kolay hale gelmiştir.

### İNSİDANS

Nazal polibin (NP) toplumda görülme sıklığı %1-4'tür (3). Erkeklerde, kadınlara oranla %1,3- 2,2 oranında daha fazla görülür. Ancak kadınlarda klinik daha ağır seyrebilmektedir (4).

Kronik rinosinüzit (KRS), Avrupa nüfusunun %10,9'unu etkiler. Kronik rinosinüzitli tüm hastaların yaklaşık %25-30'unda NP'li KRS vardır. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde, NP'li KRS tipik olarak 40 ila 60 yaş arasındaki hastaları etkiler (5).

Kronik sinüzit popülasyonunda atopik olmayan grupta %5, atopik nüfusta %1 oranında nazal polip tespit edilmiştir. Nazal poliplerin, çocukluk çağında özellikle 10 yaşından önce görülmeleri nadirdir (%0,1). Bu hastalarda kistik fibrozis (%20) mutlaka araştırılmalıdır (6).

### ETYOPATOGENEZ

Nazal polipler genellikle altta yatan lokal ya da sistemik bir hastalıkla birlikte gözlenir. En sık eşlik eden patoloji kronik sinüzittir. Kronik sinüzit birçok araştırmacı tarafından nazal polipli kronik sinüzit ve nazal polipsiz kronik sinüzit olarak iki grupta incelenmektedir (7).

Nazal polip oluşumunun nedeni ve kronik sinüzitte polip oluşumu ile sonuçlanan; önlenemeyen kronik inflamasyonun sebebi henüz bilinmiyor. Bu sebeple idiopatik

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