



## BÖLÜM 49

# HİPOFARİNKS VE SERVİKAL ÖZOFAGUS HASTALIKLARI

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### GİRİŞ

- Hipofarinks ve servikal özofagus bölgesi, kompleks anatomisi, yutma ve konuşma gibi fizyolojik fonksiyonlardaki kritik rolü nedeniyle önemlidir.
- Hastalıkları nadirmasına rağmen önemli bir morbidite ve mortalite kaynağıdır.
- Hastalığın tedavisiyle birlikte normal fizyolojik fonksiyonların korunması tedavinin ana hedefini oluşturmaktadır. Tedavi planlanırken multidisipliner yaklaşım çok önemlidir.
- Bu bölüm altında öncelikle hipofarinks ve servikal özofagus anatomisi ve takiben bu bölgenin neoplastik ve non-neoplastik hastalıklarının tanı ve tedavisi güncel bilgiler ışığında sunulacaktır.

### HİPOFARİNKS VE SERVİKAL ÖZOFAGUS ANATOMİSİ

#### Hipofarinks Anatomisi

- Hipofarinks (laringofarinks), üstte orofarinks ve altta servikal özofagus ile devam eden huni şeklindeki bölgedir.

- **Sınırları:** Üstte hyoid kemik veya faringoepiglottik katlantılar, altta krikoid kartilaj alt sınırı hizasındaki krikofarinagus adele ile servikal özofagus, posteriorunda retrofaringeal boşluk, posterolateralinde inferior konstriktör adele, lateralinde tiroid kartilaj, anteriorunda ise postkrikoid mukoza ve posterior krikoartenoid adele bulunur.
- **Döşeyici epitel:** çok katlı skuamoz epitel
- **Hipofarinksin alt bölgeleri:** piriform sinüs, posterior faringeal duvar ve postkrikoid bölge (Şekil 1a-c).
- **Piriform sinüsler** laringeal orifisin iki yanında lokalize armut şekilli reseslerdir. Süperiorda faringoepiglottik katlantılarından inferiorda vokal kordlar seviyesindeki bir apekse doğru uzanan ters piramit şeklinde olan piriform sinüslerin anterior, medial ve lateral olmak üzere üç duvarı bulunur.
- Piriform sinüs medial duvarının ve apeksin larinksle yakın ilişkisi sebebiyle bu bölgenin tümörlerinde larinks invazyonu izlenebilir.

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