

2.2.b. Alt Ekstremitte Arter

2.2.b.1. Alt Ekstremitte Arter Patolojilerinin Cerrahi Tedavisi (Femoropopliteal Bölge)

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Giriş

İnfringuinal bölgede tıkaçıcı arter hastalıklarına bağlı ekstremitte iskemisi dünya çapında hastaların karşılaştığı en yaygın hastalıklardan biridir. Hastaların komorbiditeleri ve çoğunun aterosklerotik etiyolojisinin bulunması; uzuv kaybı, serebrovasküler ve kardiyovasküler komplikasyon şansının artmasına neden olur. Tıkaçıcı arter hastalıklarına bağlı ekstremitte iskemisinin ayırt edilmesi hayati önem taşıyan 2 geniş klinik alt kategorisi vardır:

- I. Akut arter tıkanıklığına bağlı ekstremitte iskemisi
- II. Kronik tıkaçıcı periferik arteriyel hastalığa bağlı ekstremitte iskemisi

I. Akut Arter Tıkanıklığı

Akut arter tıkanıklığı, ekstremitteye giden kan akımının aniden kesilmesi sonucu akut ekstremitte iskemisine ve klinik sendromlara yol açan bir hastalık tablosudur. Alt ekstremitenin akut iskemisi; iskemi süresini mümkün olduğunca kısaltmak ve amputasyon ihtiyacını önlemek için acil bir ortamda hemen tanınmayı ve acil ekstremitte revaskülarizasyonunu zorunlu kılan cerrahi bir acil durumdur. Ekstremitte arterlerinin tıkaçıcı hastalıklarının çağdaş tedavisindeki büyük ilerlemelere rağmen, alt ekstremitenin akut iskemisi halen has-

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(48). Medikal, endovasküler ve cerrahi tedavilerdeki ilerlemeler sayesinde amputasyon oranlarında azalma görülmektedir. Buna rağmen kritik bacak iskemisi olan PAH hastalarında bu oran %8.4 iken olmayanlarda %1.2'dir (49).

Sonuç

Alt ekstremitte iskemiye neden olan femoro-popliteal bölge arter tıkanıklıkları, dünya çapında hastalarda en yaygın görülen arter tıkanıklık bölgelerinden biridir. Bu bölgenin akut veya kronik tıkanıklıkları uzuv kaybına, sosyo-ekonomik problemlere ve ölüme neden olabilmektedir. Bu nedenle hastalığın erken tanı ve tedavisi önem arz etmektedir. Tedavide cerrahi, endovasküler ve kombine tedavi seçenekleri bulunmaktadır. Hangi hastaya hangi tedavi seçeneğinin uygulanacağına; hasta yaşı, komorbidite durumu, tıkanıklığın yeri ve seviyesi gibi faktörler göz önünde bulundurularak karar verilmektedir. Femoro-popliteal bölge arter tıkanıklıklarının cerrahi tedavisi modern cerrahi teknik ve greft teknolojisindeki son gelişmeler sayesinde günümüzde halen güvenle uygulanmaya devam etmektedir.

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