

2.3.b. Alt Ekstremitte Arter

2.3.b.1. Arter Patolojilerinin Endovasküler Tedavisi Femoropopliteal Seviye

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Giriş

Periferik arter hastalığı (PAH) ekstremitelerin dolaşımını sağlayan arterlerdeki kan akımını engelleyen patolojiyi tanımlar. Tıkayıcı patolojinin neredeyse her zaman nedeni aterosklerozdur. Ateroskleroz dünya genelinde yaygın olarak gözlenmektedir (1). Örneğin Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde (ABD) 5 milyondan fazla bireyi etkilemiş durumdadır ve aynı zamanda yetişkin yaş gurubundaki prevalansı %4-15 arasındadır (2).

Ateroskleroz arterleri generalize olarak etkilediğinden dolayı PAH varlığında genellikle diğer organ arterlerinde de hastalıklar oluşmaktadır. Eş zamanlı olarak koroner arter hastalığı ve karotis arter hastalığı sıklıkla görülebilmektedir. Ancak en sık yerleşim yeri femoropopliteal bölgedir. Femoropopliteal bölge ayrıca periferik arterler için endovasküler girişimlerin en sık yapıldığı yerdir (3,4). Femoropopliteal arter lezyonlarının tedavisinde baypas cerrahisi-

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Sonuç

Son yıllardaki gerek teknolojik gerekse ekipman çeşitliliği ve kalitesindeki artış ile endovasküler tedaviler daha çok seçilmekte ve uygun lezyon ve hastalarda başarı ile kullanılmaktadır. PAH hastalığında ilk tedavinin yaşam tarzı değişikliği, sigaranın bırakılması ve en iyi medikal tedavinin olduğu unutulmamalıdır. Uygun hasta ve lezyonlarda femoropopliteal bölge lezyonlarının tedavisinde endovasküler tedaviler başarı ile kullanılabilir.

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