

BÖLÜM 55

HİPOTALAMUS VE HİPOFİZ HASTALIKLARI

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HİPOTALAMUS VE HİPOFİZ

Hipotalamus endokrin sistemin temel düzenleyicisidir. Hipotalamustan hipofize gelen sinyallerle hipofizer hormon salınımı olmaktadır. Hipotalamik hipofizer aks tiroid bezinin, adrenal bezlerin fonksiyonlarını düzenlemekte ve bunlara ek olarak büyüme, süt üretimi ve su dengesinden sorumludur. Hipotalamik uyarıcı hormonlar CRH (Corticotropin Releasing Hormone), GHRH (Growth hormone releasing hormone), GnRH (Gonadotropin Releasing Hormon), TRH (Tirotropin releasing hormone), Prolaktin salgılatıcı faktörleri (Serotonin, Asetilkolin, Opiyat ve östrojen) içerir. Hipotalamik inhibitör hormonlar ise Somatostatin ve Prolaktin inhibitörü olan Dopamini içerir. Hipotalamusun ısı regülasyonu, otonom sinir sistemi aktivitesi ve iştah kontrolü gibi endokrin dışı fonksiyonları da vardır.

Hipotalamus, optik kiazma ve hipotalamusun hemen üstünde, 3. ventrikülün hemen altında ve beyin tabanında bulunmaktadır. Hipotalamustan salgılanan hormonlar median eminence salınır ve ardından hipofiz sapından hipofiz bezine doğru hareket eder. Antidiüretik hormon ve CRH paraventricüler ve supraoptik çekirdeklerden, GnRH preoptik bölgeden ve TRH ön hipotalamustan salgılanır.

Hipofizden salgılanan hormonlar, Corticotropin (ACTH), Melanosit stimulating hormon (MSH), Endorfinler, Growth hormon (GH), Luteinizan hormon (LH), Tiroid stimulating hormon (TSH) ve Prolaktin (PRL) dir. ACTH, POMC (Proopiomelanokortin) geninin ürünüdür. Bazofilik kortikotroplar ön hipofiz hücrelerinin %20'sini, asidofilik somatotroplar ön hipofiz hücrelerinin %50'sini, gonadotroplar yaklaşık %15'ini, tirotroplar %5'ini, laktotroplar ise %10-30'unu oluşturur.

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çeneklerindendir. Ektopik CS ise tedavi primer tümörün saptanıp cerrahi olarak eksize edilmesidir.

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