

# 9. BÖLÜM

## VASKÜLER PATOLOJİLER

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### GİRİŞ

Dolaşım sisteminin en önemli ve karmaşık yapı birimlerinden olan kan damarlarında oluşabilecek patolojiler (ateroskleroz, vaskülit, diseksiyon, arteriyovenöz malformasyonlar (AVM), arteriyovenöz fistüller (AVF), anevrizma, enfeksiyon, tromboemboli vb.) uzuv, organ veya yaşam kaybına neden olabilmektedir. Hasta, semptomlar ortaya çıkana dek bu değişiklikleri tolere edebilmektedir ancak bu durum damarın tipi ve hastalık derecesi, ilgili organın metabolik durumu ve dayanıklılığı vb. birçok faktöre bağlı değişkenlik gösterebileceği gibi hastadan hastaya değişiklik göstermektedir. Bu bölüm, kan damarlarında meydana gelebilecek temel patoloji tiplerini ele almaktadır.

### ATEROSKLEROZİS

Ateroskleroz, lipitlerin arter duvarında birikmesi ile oluşan inflamasyon ve vasküler yeniden şekillenme ile karakterize sistemik bir hastalıktır ve kalp-damar hastalıklarının çoğunun altında yatan en önemli nedendir. Genetik ve çevresel çok sayıda risk faktörleri bulunmaktadır (1-3)(Tablo 1). Genellikle çocukluk çağından başlayarak yetişkin çağa dek yavaş ve kademeli bir gelişim gösterir.

**Tablo 1: Ateroskleroz için risk faktörleri**

Diyabet

Hipertansiyon

Kronik böbrek hastalığı

Sigara

Obezite

Hiperhomosisteinemi

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