

TÜTÜN İLİŞKİLİ AKÇİĞER HASTALIKLARININ PATOLOJİSİ

4. BÖLÜM

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Giriş

Sigara kullanımı ile sebep-sonuç ilişkisi kanıtlanmış uzun yillardır bilinen hastalıklar olan başta amfizem olmak üzere kronik obstrüktif akciğer hastalığı (KOAH) ve akciğer kanserinin yanı sıra son yıllarda sigara kullanımı ile bağlantılı "sigara ilişkili interstisyal akciğer hastalığı" ve "kombine akciğer fibrozisi ve amfizem" gibi yeni hastalıklar da tanımlanmıştır. Kronik obstrüktif akciğer hastalığı şemsiyesi altında kronik bronşit ve amfizemin yer olması ile başlayan sınıflama çabaları günümüzde sigara ilişkili interstisyal akciğer hastalıkları çatısı altında devam etmektedir (1). Bu yazımızda tüm sigara/tütün ilişkili akciğer patolojilerinden bahsetmektense belli başlı hastalıklara odaklanıp, günümüz literatür bilgileri ışığında hastalıkların patogenezini ve bu hastalıklara patolojik yaklaşımı anlatmayı hedefledik.

Kronik obstrüktif akciğer hastalığı

KOAH'nın başlıca sebebi sigara kullanımıdır. Tüm dünya üzerinde sigara kullanımının artışı ve insan nüfusunun yaşlanması nedeniyle önumzdeki yıllarda KOAH'lı hasta sayısının artacağı öngörmektedir. İyileştirilebilir olmayan kronik obstrüktif akciğer hastalarında, çeşitli tedavi yaklaşımlarıyla semptomların hafifletilmesi, hastala-

rın yaşam kalitesinin artırılması ve ölüm riskinin azaltılması hedeflenmektedir (2). Sigara kullanımı ile ilişkili KOAH çatısı altında bulunan başlıca hastalıklar kronik bronşit, amfizem ve küçük hava yolu hastalıklarıdır. Bu hastalıkların özellikle sigara içicilerinde birlikteliği sıktr.

Kronik Bronşit

Kronik bronşit tanımı için üç aydan uzun süren kronik produktif öksürüğün devamlı semptom olarak en az ardışık iki yıl boyunca görülmesi gereklidir. KOAH'nın sıkça görülen bir tipi olan kronik bronşitte bronşlarda tekrarlayan inflamasyon izlenir. Bu durum zamanla bronş duvarının fibrozisle kalınlaşmasına neden olur. Sonuç olarak çok miktarda üretilen yoğun-yapışkan mukus bronş lümenini tıkar ve normal hava akımını engeller. Başta sigara kullanımı olmak üzere, tütün ve tütün ürünlerinin kullanımı kronik bronşit gelişiminde bir numaralı risk faktöründür. Aktif sigara içiciliği kronik bronşit için en yüksek risk faktörü ve risk potansiyeli ülkeler bazında değişmekte birlikte %40-70 arasında değişmekteyken, sigara içicilerinin sadece %15'i kronik bronşit gibi KOAH'ın herhangi bir formunun tanısını almaktadır (3, 4).

Patogenezinde tütün kullanımı ve silika vb. daha pek çok endüstriyel ürün gibi zararlı mad-

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Sonuç

Sigara/tütün kullanımı akciğerde inflamasyonu ve beraberinde fibrozisi tetiklemektedir. DNA tamir mekanizmaları ve daha pek çok kanserojen mekanizma da etkilenmektedir. Patogenezinde sigara olan ve yillardır bilinen KOAH ve akciğer kanserinin yanı sıra son yıllarda tanınmaya başlayan sigara ilişkili akciğer hastalıklarına karşı farkındalık artmıştır. Klinik bulgular, solunum fonksiyon testleri ve radyolojik bulguların yanında biyopsi örneklemelerinden elde edilecek histomorfolojik bulgularla birlikte değerlendirilebileğinde bu geniş hastalık spektrumunda yolumuzu bulmamız daha da kolaylaşacaktır.

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