1. BÖLÜM
TAŞ HASTALIĞI EPİDEMİYOLOJİSİ, PATOGENEZİ VE SINIFLAMASI

Nadir KALFAZADE[1]
Emre ŞAM[2]

GİRİŞ

Üriner taş hastalığı uygarlığın başlangıcından beri var olan bir problemdir. Günümüzde, lazer teknolojisinin gelişimi, yeni nesil ekstrakorporeal şok dalga tedavisi cihazları, endoürolojideki gelişmeler ve aletlerin minyatürizasyonuyla tedavide önemli gelişmeler sağlansa da hala üriner taş hastalığı oluşumuna engel olunamamaktadır. Dünya çapında üroloji pratiğinde önemli bir yer tutmaya devam eden üriner taş hastalığı ülke ekonomilerini ve bireylerin hayat kalitelerini etkilemeye devam etmektedir. Nüfus artışı, diyabetes mellitus ve obezite oranlarında artış göz önüne alındığında ilerleyen yıllarda bu maliyetlerin daha da artacağı öngörülmektedir (1). Üriner taş hastalığının epidemiyolojisini anlamak, hastalığın toplum düzeyinde önemini, bireyler için risk faktörlerini ve rekürrens olasılığını belirlemek için önemlidir. Patogenezi anlamak ise taş oluşumunu engellemek ve tedavi stratejileri geliştirmek için önemlidir. Bu bölümde, üriner taş hastalığının epidemiyolojisi, patogenezi ve sınıflaması tartışılacaktır.

EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

İnsidans-Prevalans

Üriner taş hastalığı, dünya çapında yaygın bir hastalıktır ve görülme sıklığı bölgelere göre değişkenlik gösterir. Kuzey Amerika'da %7-13, Avrupa'da %5-9 ve Asya'da %1-5 arasında değişen oranlarda görülür (2). Önleyici tedavi olmak-

[1] Bakırköy Dr.Sadi Konuk Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Üroloji Kliniği, nadirkalfazade@gmail.com
[2] Bakırköy Dr.Sadi Konuk Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Üroloji Kliniği, emresam@yahoo.com

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