



## BÖLÜM 4

### Konjenital Anomaliler ve Varyasyonlar

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#### GİRİŞ

Akciğer parankimi, bronşlar, arteryel, venöz ve lenfatik sisteminin gelişimsel malformasyonlarını içeren; klinik ve radyolojik olarak çok farklı ve geniş bulgular gösterebilen heterojen hastalıklardır. Akciğer pek çok tüp sisteminin (akciğer parankimi, bronşlar, arteryel, venöz ve lenfatik sistemi) birleşmesinden meydana gelir. Bu tübüler yapılar arasındaki anormal birliktelikler konjenital hastalıkların temelini oluşturur. Gelişmekte olan akciğer tomurcuğundaki hasara bağlı olarak konjenital anomaliler meydana gelir ki burada asıl belirleyici faktör aşağıda belirtilmiş olan embriyolojik dönemlerin hangisinde hasarın oluştuğu ve şiddetidir.

Embriyolojik olarak akciğer gelişiminin 5 evresi vardır.

İlk evre embriyonik dönem; gestasyonun 26.günü ile 6 hafta arasındadır ve bu dönemde majör havayolları gelişir.

İkinci evre psödolandüler dönem; gestasyonun 6-16. haftaları arasındadır ve bu dönemde terminal bronşiole kadarki hava yolları gelişir.

Üçüncü evre asiner veya kanaliküler dönem; gestasyonun 16-28. haftaları arasındadır ve bu dönemde asinüsler ve kanlanması gelişir.

Dördüncü evre sakküler dönem; gestasyonun 28-34. haftaları arasındadır ve bu dönemde 2. Kabartılarc sakkülüsün alt bölümleri gelişir.

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