



BÖLÜM 8

Mediasten Hastalıkları

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MEDIASTEN

Mediasten, torasik kavitede bulunan, vasküler ve vasküler olmayan hayati yapıları içeren anatomik bölgedir. Lateralinde parietal plevra, önde sternum, arkada omurga, üstte torasik giriş ve altta diyafragma ile sınırlanmıştır. Mediastenin fiziksel net sınırları yoktur ancak hastalıkların tanımlanmasında yardımcı olması ve tedavi prosedürlerinin belirlenmesini kolaylaştırmak amacıyla anatomistler, klinisyenler, radyologlar ve cerrahlar tarafından çeşitli sınıflamalarla bölümlere ayrılmıştır (1,2). Klinik pratikte en sık kullanılan sınıflama Shields sınıflandırması olmasına rağmen, radyolojik pratikte Fraser ve Paré, Felson, Heitzman, Zylak ve Whitten modelleri kullanılmaktadır (1,3,4).

Mediasten, anatomik olarak manibriosternal eklem ve dördüncü torasik vertebranın alt kenarından geçen hayali çizgi ile alt ve üst mediastene; alt medias-tende de ön, orta ve arka mediasten olarak üç bölüme ayrılır. Felson yönteminde, lateral grafiye göre torasik girimden kalbin arkası ve trakeanın önü boyunca uzanan çizgi anterior ve orta mediasteni birbirinden ayırırken; mediasteninin orta ve arka bölümleri de vertebranın 1 cm posteriorundan geçen bir çizgi ile ayrılır. Felson yönteminin popüler bir modifikasyonunda ise tüm mediasten ön, orta ve arka mediasten olarak ayrılır ancak üst mediasten bölümü belirtilmemiştir (5).

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(95). Genellikle doğumda bulunurlar ve yaşamın ilk 2 yılında saptanırlar. Lenfanjiyomlar en sık boyun ve aksillada görülür ve boyundaki lenfanjiyomların yaklaşık %10'u mediastene uzanım gösterir (95). Lenfanjiyomlar yumuşak kıvamları nedeniyle genellikle asemptomatiktir, ancak kitle etkisi ile mediastinal yapılara bası yaparak göğüs ağrısı, öksürük ve nefes darlığı gibi semptomlara neden olabilirler (95). MRG'de lezyonlar heterojen T1 sinyal yoğunluğuna sahip olabilir, genellikle yüksek T2 sinyal yoğunluğuna sahiptir. Lenfanjiyomların tam rezeksiyonu invaziv tümörler olması nedeniyle zor olabilir ve yakın radyolojik takip nüksün tespiti ve dışlanmasında yardımcı olur (95).

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