



BÖLÜM 13

İnterstisyel Akciğer Hastalıkları

Dildar DUMAN¹

GİRİŞ

İnterstisyel akciğer hastalıkları, diffüz parankimal akciğer hastalıkları olarak da adlandırılmıştır. Birçok yayında iki yüzden fazla hastalık içerdiği belirtilir. Bu hastalıklar bilinen, bilinmeyen birçok etkenin akciğer parankiminde inflamasyon ve fibrozis ile seyreden patolojik değişikliklere yol açması sonucu oluşan, benzer klinik, radyolojik ve fizyolojik bulguları içerir. İnterstisyel akciğer hastalıklarında klinik olarak öksürük ve dispnenin, radyolojik olarak interstisyel patternin, fonksiyonel olarak da restriksiyonun olması gibi benzeşen yönleri mevcuttur (1,2)

Temel olarak alveolar epitelyum ve kapiller endotelin oluşturduğu ve gaz alışverişinin sağlandığı interstisyum etkilenmekle birlikte interstisyumun yanı sıra alveol boşlukları, küçük hava yolları, vasküler yapılar hatta plevra tutulabilmektedir. Bazı hastalarda tanı için histopatoloji gerekirken bazı hastalarda klinik radyolojik tanı konulabilir (1,2,3).

İnterstisyel akciğer hastalıkları temel olarak dört gruba ayrılmıştır (1,2). Bunlar:

1. İdiyopatik interstisyel pnömoniler
2. Nedeni bilinen diffüz parankimal hastalıklar (kollajen doku hastalıkları, maruziyet, ilaçlar..)

¹ Prof. Dr., Süreyyapaşa Göğüs Hastalıkları ve Göğüs Cerrahisi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Göğüs Hastalıkları, dildaryetis@yahoo.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-8680-8550

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