

## GİRİŞ

Mikrovasküler fonksiyon bozuklukları kardiyovasküler risk faktörlerinin varlığında makrovasküler tutulumdan önce gelir. Koroner mikrodolaşımın her seviyesi, kalp içindeki farklı fiziksel ve kimyasal kuvvetlerden etkilenir. Bu kuvvetler, bu damarlara özel talepler getirir ve karşılığında, metabolik ve akış aracılı vazodilatasyon da dahil olmak üzere özel vazodilatör tepkiler tarafından karşılanır. Kalbin perfüzyonu da perfüze edilen bölgeden derinden etkilenir. Endokardiyum, epikardiyumdan farklı bir şekilde kuvvetlerden, özellikle kalp kasılmasından etkilenir. Böylece, mikrosirkülasyon bu talepleri karşılamak için özelleşmiştir.

“Mikro sirkülasyon” terimi, arteriyolleri, kılcal damarları, venülleri ve ayrıca ilk lenfatik damarları içeren vücudun terminal damar ağını ifade eder. (Grafik 1). Ek olarak, termoregülasyon, sıvı dengesi, hücresel değişimin sürdürülmesi ve metabolizmadaki benzersiz işlevleri sağlar.

Mikrovasküler fonksiyonun değerlendirilmesinin yeterli olduğu söylenemez (1).

## Mikrovasküler Değerlendirme Yöntemleri

Mikroskopik teknikler, deney hayvanlarında mikrodolaşımın yapısı ve işlevi hakkında çok şey ortaya koymuştur. Klinik uygulanabilirlikleri nispeten sınırlıdır. Retinal görüntüleme büyük ilerlemeler ise kardiyovasküler hastalıkta mikrovasküler hasarın epidemiyolojisi, patofizyolojisi ve tedavisi hakkında bilgi vermektedir.

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