

DEMİYELİNİZAN OPTİK NÖROPATİ

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GİRİŞ

Optik nörit; optik sinirde ortaya çıkan inflamasyonu tanımlayan bir klinik durumdur. İnflamatuar optik nöropatiler; demiyelinizan, enfeksiyöz ve diğer inflamatuvar optik nöropatiler olmak üzere sınıflandırılır. Bu bölümde demiyelinizan optik nöropatilerden bahsedilecektir.

Optik sinir, gangliyon hücrelerinden köken alan ve lateral genikulat nukleusa uzanan 1,2 milyon akson lifinden oluşur. Optik sinir orbitada dura, araknoid ve piameterden oluşan zar yapıları ile sarılı olarak seyreder ve optik sinir ile glob birleşiminde dura mater sklera olarak devam eder. Lamina kribrosadan sonra optik sinir diğer santral sinir sistemi yapılarında olduğu gibi oligodendrositler ve onların ürettiği miyelin kılıf ile sarılır. Demiyelinizan optik nöropatiler (DMON), optik siniri çevreleyen miyelin yapısına ya da oligodendrositlere karşı gelişen immün reaksiyon sonucu ortaya çıkan, alevlenme ve remisyon dönemleri ile seyreden, santral sinir sistemi tutulumunun da eşlik edebildiği kronik klinik tablolardır.

Multiple Sklerozda (MS) spesifik bir antikör tanımlanmamıştır ancak anormal T hücre yapısı ile miyelin ve oligodendrositlere karşı otoantikör üreten B hücreleri sorumlu tutulmuştur. Bunun yanında Nöromyelitis Optika (NMO)'da ise merkezi sinir sisteminde kan-beyin bariyeri oluşumundan sorumlu destek glial hücre

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