# BÖLÜM 8

# PRENATAL TANI VE FÖTAL CERRAHİ

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## PRENATAL TANI

Konjenital diyafram hernileri (KDH), antenatal dönemde tanı konulabilen en önemli konjenital anomalilerden biridir. Günümüzde prenatal tanı oranları, obstetrik ultrasonografinin gelişmesi ve yüksek çözünürlüklü görüntüleme tekniklerinin yaygınlaşmasıyla belirgin biçimde artmıştır. Referans merkezlerinde olguların yaklaşık %40–60'ı doğum öncesi dönemde saptanabilmektedir (1–3). Diyafram gelişimi embriyonik dönemin 12. haftasında tamamlandığından, teorik olarak KDH'nin 12. haftadan itibaren ultrasonografide tespit edilebilmesi beklenir; ancak pratikte bu tanı çoğunlukla gebeliğin 15–22. haftaları arasında konulabilmektedir (1,4).

### Ultrasonografik bulgular ve tanısal özellikler

Antenatal ultrasonografi, KDH tanısında temel yöntemdir. Tipik bulgular arasında midenin karın boşluğunda izlenememesi, toraksta abdominal organların yer alması ve mediastinal kayma bulunur. Kalbin anormal pozisyonu, özellikle dört odacıklı kalp görünümünde belirgin hale gelir (5,6). Bu bulgular, akciğerlerin hipoplazik görünümüyle birlikte değerlendirildiğinde tanısal değeri artar. Sol taraflı herniler genellikle daha kolay saptanırken, sağ taraflı olgularda karaciğerin ekojenitesinin akciğere benzemesi tanıyı güçleştirir. Bu durumda, fetal safra kesesinin toraksta görülmesi en güvenilir tanı işaretidir (7).

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