

Bölüm 7

AORT VE PULMONER KAPAK HASTALIKLARI

Ayşe ÇOLAK¹

1) AORT KAPAK HASTALIKLARI

A) Aort Darlığı

Giriş

Aort darlığı sol ventrikül çıkım yolunda progresif obstrüksiyona yol açarak sol ventrikül hipertrofisine ve kalp yetersizliği, senkop ve anjina pectoris gibi klasik semptomlara neden olur (1). Semptomlar geliştikten sonra aort darlığı hızlı bir şekilde ölüme sebep olabilir.

Etiyoloji

Aort darlığının en sık nedeni bikuspid veya trikuspid kapağın kalsifikasyonu-
dur. Diğer sebepleri; romatizmal kapak hastalığı ve konjenital aort darlığıdır (2).

Tanı

a) Semptomlar

Aort darlığının klasik semptomları; efor dispnesi, anjina, senkop ve kalp yetersizliğidir (2). Efor dispnesinin nedeni, sol ventrikül diyastolik disfonksiyonuna bağlı olarak yükselen sol ventrikül diyastol sonu basıncının pulmoner konjesyona neden olması ve egzersiz ile kardiyak outputun yeterince yükselmemesi olabilir. Anjina, aort darlığına eşlik eden koroner arter hastalığına veya hipertrofik sol ventrikülün oksijen ihtiyacının artmasına ve koroner damarlardaki artmış kompresyona ikincil olarak gelişen oksijen sunumunun azalmasına bağlı olabilir. Senkop, sıklıkla egzersiz sırasında gelişen sistemik vazodilatasyon sonucu serebral perfüzyonun azalmasına ve darlığa bağlı olarak kardiyak outputun yeterince yükselememesine bağlıdır (2).

Ciddi aort darlığı olan hastalarda sıklıkla anjiodisplaziye sekonder gastroin-
testinal kanama gelişebilir (2).

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