16. BÖLÜM

ENFEKSİYON HASTALIKLARI GÖZÜ İLE ÜVEİTLERE YAKLAŞIM

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ÜVEİT NEDİR?

Uvea embriyolojik olarak orta vasküler katmandan köken alan, kornea-sklera dış koruyucu katman ve retina arasında yer alan pigmente yapıdır. Üvea kirpiksi cisim, iris ve koroidden oluşmaktadır. İris retina üzerine düşen ışığı ayarlar. Kirpiksi cisim aköz humor üreterek lensi destekler, koroid ise retinanın beslenmesine yardımcı olur. Gözün zengin orta tabakası olan uvea tabakasının inflamasyonuna üveit adı verilmektedir.

Üveitler, anatomik, etiyolojik ve klinik özelliklerine göre ayrı ayrı sınıflandırılmaktadır.

ÜVEİTLERİN SINIFLAMASI

1. Anatomik Sınıflandırma

Üveit etkilediği okuler katmanlara göre sınıflandırılmaktadır. Üveitte pek çok anatomik sınıflandırma şeması mevcuttur fakat çoğunlukla üveit ön (anterior),orta (intermediate), arka (posterior) ve panüveit olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Ön üveit: Gözün ön kamarasında lökositlerin varlığı ile karakterize olan ön üveal yol iltihabı olarak adlandırılır ve iritis ile eş anlamlıdır. Bitişik siliyer cisim de iltihaplandığında, süreç iridosiklit olarak bilinir.

Arka üveit: Primer inflamasyon gözün arka segmentinde koroid veya retinada olup, retinit, koroidit, retinal vaskülit, nöroretiniti içerir.

İntermediyer (orta) üveit: Ön vitreus, siliyer cisim ve retina ile temas eden kısmının (periferal retina) inflamasyonunu kapsamaktadır.

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