

15. Bölüm

MESANE İSKEMİ REPERFÜZYON

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15.1. Mesane Fizyolojisi

Mesanenin temel fonksiyonu idrarı düşük basınç altında depolamak ve istenilen zamanda idrarın tamamını boşaltmaktır. Mesane birçok sinir merkezi tarafından oldukça karmaşık bir şekilde kontrol edilir. Çoğu viseral organdan farklı olarak istemli olarak da kontrol edilebilmektedir. İstemli kontrolün tam olarak sağlanabilmesi için merkezi sinir sistemi (MSS)'nin tam olarak olgunlaşması gerekmektedir.

İdrarın depolanması ve atılması alt üriner sistemdeki iki fonksiyonel birimin koordineli çalışmasına dayanır: (a) bir rezervuar (mesane) ve (b) mesane boynu, üretra ve üretral sfinkterin çizgili kaslarından oluşan bir çıkış (1). Bu yapılar sakral parasempatik (pelvik sinirler), torakolomber sempatik (hipogastrik sinirler ve sempatik zincir) ve sakral somatik (pudendal sinir) sinirler ile kontrol edilir. Bu yollar mesaneyi gevşemiş durumda tutup düşük intravezikal basınçta idrar depolanmasını sağlayan veya mesane çıkışını gevşetip detrüör kasını kasarak mesanenin boşaltılmasını başlatan reflekslerden oluşur. Otonomik ve somatik eferentlerin entegrasyonu ile oluşan detrüör kasılmasından hemen önce mesane çıkışının gevşemesi sağlanır, böylece intravezikal basınç patolojik boyutta yükselmeden mesanenin boşalması kolaylaştırılır. Bunun aksine, depolama aşamasında detrüör kası gevşer ve kontinansı sağlamak için mesane çıkımı kontrakte olur.

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