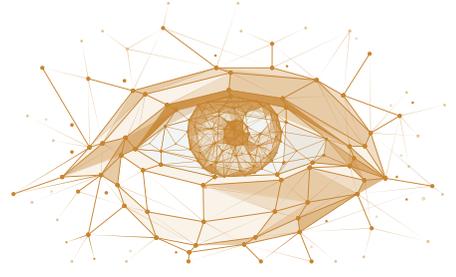


BÖLÜM 16

Periorbital Bölgede Mezoterapi ve Plateletten Zengin Plazma



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GİRİŞ

Yaşlanma, deri, yumuşak doku ve iskelet yapılarında fonksiyonel ve estetik değişikliklere neden olan hem genetik hem çevresel faktörleri içeren karmaşık bir süreçtir. İntrinsik ve ekstrinsik faktörler deri yaşlanmasına neden olur. İntrinsik faktörler, cilt dokusunda geri dönüşü olmayan dejenerasyona neden olan genetik olarak belirlenmiş hormonal ve biyokimyasal süreçlerdir. Ekstrinsik faktörler ise deriye zarar veren ve cildin bütünlüğünü tehlikeye atan çevresel etkiler, özellikle ultraviyole (UV) radyasyondur. ^(1,2)

Derinin intrinsik yaşlanması, deri katmanlarında epidermal-dermal ara yüzün düzleşmesi, dermal papilla kaybı, epidermiste melanosit ve Langerhans hücrelerinin sayısında azalma, dermal atrofi, dermal fibroblastlar, mast hücreleri ve kan damarlarında azalma, ince subepidermal elaunin ağında elastik doku kaybı ve retiküler dermisteki elastik dokuda olağandışı kalınlaşma ve fragmentasyon olmak üzere çeşitli histolojik değişikliklere yol açar. İntrinsik yaşlanma ayrıca deride, azalmış tip I ve tip III kolajen üretimi, daha düşük bir epidermal döngü hızı ve azalmış melanosit aktivitesi dâhil olmak üzere fonksiyonel değişikliklere yol açar. ^(1,2)

Öncelikle UV radyasyonunun neden olduğu ekstrinsik yaşlanma, anormal elastik liflerin aşırı büyümesi ve artan mast hücreleri, histiyositler ve fibroblast popülasyonları ile karakterizedir. İntrinsik ve ekstrinsik olarak yaşlanmış ciltteki

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mayan beklentileri vardır. Böyle bir hastayla karşılaşıldığında tedaviye başlamada önce hasta ile konuşulmalı, gerekirse tedavi uygulanmamalıdır.

Mezoterapi ve PRP uygulamaları kozmetik dermatolojide giderek artan kullanım alanlarına sahip olmaktadır. Çalışmalarda elde edilen sonuçlar umut verici olsa da uygulamaların standardizasyonu ve etkinlik ile ilgili kesin verilere ulaşabilmek için geniş hasta popülasyonları üzerinde yapılmış kontrollü çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

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