



**BANDIRMA
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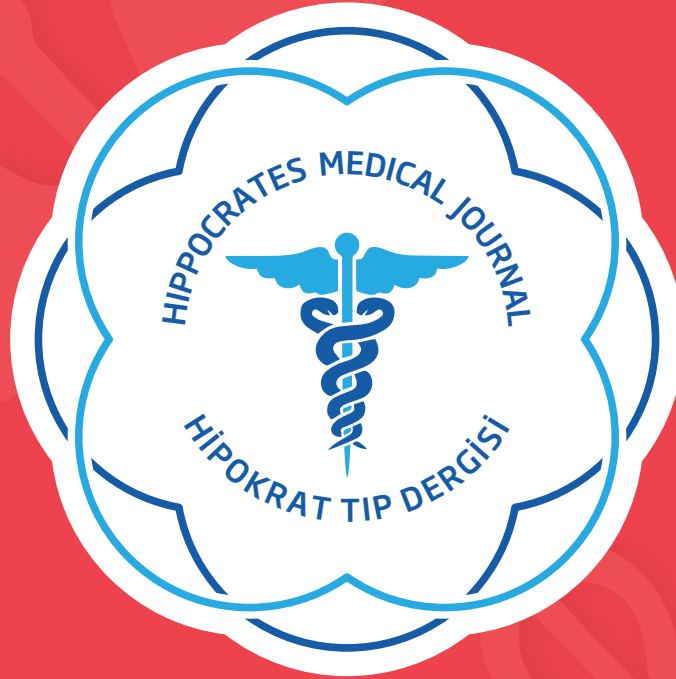
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Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi, 2015 yılında kurulan genç ve dinamik bir üniversitedir. Tıp Fakültemiz 2020 yılında kurulmuş ve 2021 yılında akademik kadrosu ile üniversitemizde faaliyete başlamıştır. Tıp Fakültemiz, Üniversitemizin genç ve dinamik yapısının avantajı ve öğretim üyelerimizin özverili çalışmaları ile hızlı bir gelişim gösteren, ülkemizin değişimine ve gelişimine katkı sunan, uluslararası rekabetin içinde yer alan bir fakültedir. Bir yıl gibi kısa bir sürede akademik çalışmaların yayınlanabileceği Hipokrat Tıp Dergisi'ni yayın hayatına kazandırmıştır.

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Prof. Dr. Süleyman ÖZDEMİR
REKTÖR



Değerli araştırmacılar ve bilim insanları,

Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi olarak henüz çok genç olmamıza rağmen, akademik yaşamın en temel ihtiyaçları olan araştırma ve araştırmanın bilimsel literatürde görünürlüğünün esas aracı olan; bilimsel dergi yayıncılığı için mümkün olan en erken sürede çalışmalarını başlatmış olduğumuz Hipokrat Tıp Dergisi'nin (Hippokrat Medical Journal) ilk ürün hasadı olan ilk sayısında sizlere sesimizi duyurmanın mutluluğunu yaşıyorum.

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Introduction Case report Discussion References

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Topic related titles Conclusion References

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- They should be minimally 3 and maximally 6 and should be written in Turkish and English.
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Conflict of Interest:

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Acknowledgment:

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 - Title Page
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 - Turkish and English titles
 - Abstract (250 words) (Turkish and English)
 - Keywords (minimum 3; maximum 6)
 - Article divided into sections appropriate (Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion)
 - Complete and accurate references and citations
 - List of references styled according to "journal requirements"
 - All figures (with legends) and tables (with titles) cited.
 - "Copyright Form" signed by the responsible author (with a blue pen and wet signature)

Manuscripts lacking any of the above elements will be rejected from the review process.

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The Effects of Behçet's Disease on LUTS in Male Patients

Erkek Hastalarda Behçet Hastalığının AÜSS Üzerine Etkileri

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Abstract

Objective In this study, we aimed to evaluate the relationship between Behçet's disease (BD) and lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS).

Materials and Methods In June 2019 to 2021, 56 male patients who applied to Pamukkale University rheumatology and dermatology outpatient clinics, were diagnosed with Behçet's disease according to the criteria of the international Behçet study group and accepted to participate in the study, were subjected to urological evaluation. The patients were evaluated in terms of Behçet's disease and urological conditions causing LUTS, and the relationship between Behçet's disease and LUTS was examined.

Results The mean age of the patients was 42.6 years. The mean activity score of BD was 4.6±3.2 and the mean IPSS score was 7.3±7.3. Gender did not have a significant effect on the instantaneous activity score of Behçet's disease. A statistically significant finding was found between Behçet's disease instantaneous activity score and IPSS score, frequency of daytime urination, nocturia and urgency. However, no significant relationship was found with uroflowmetry parameters.

Conclusion Lower urinary tract involvement in BD without neurological involvement may present with symptom scores before uroflowmetry parameters.

Keywords Behçet's disease, Lower urinary tract symptoms, Urinary incontinence, Nocturia, Urgency, Storage symptoms

Öz

Amaç Bu çalışmada, Behçet hastalığı (BH) ile alt üriner sistem semptomlarının (AÜSS) ilişkisini değerlendirmeyi amaçladık.

Gereç ve Yöntem 2019 ve 2021 haziran ayları arasında Pamukkale üniversitesi romatoloji ve dermatoloji polikliniklerine başvuran uluslararası Behçet çalışma grubu kriterlerine göre Behçet hastalığı tanısı almış ve çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden 56 erkek hasta ürolojik değerlendirmeye tabi tutuldu. Çalışmaya katılan hastaların ürolojik olarak BPH, üriner sistem kanseri, idrar yolu enfeksiyonu, üriner inkontinans cerrahisi geçirmiş olması, nörolojik hastalık veya tutulum varlığı (Parkinson, Multipl skleroz gibi) ile 18 yaş altında olma dışlama kriteri olarak kabul edildi. Hastalara dermatoloji ve romatoloji kliniklerinde Türkçe validasyonu olan Behçet hastalığı anlık aktivite formu (minimum 0, maksimum 12 puan skorlamasına sahip) ile Behçet hastalığı aktivite durumları sorgulandı ve takip edildiği kliniklerde göz tutulumu, nörolojik tutulumu ve damar tutulumuna göre kategorize edildikten sonra üroloji polikliniğinde uluslararası prostat semptom skorlaması (IPSS) sorgulama formu ile üroflowmetri ve postvoiding rezidü ölçümlerine bakıldı. Demografik ve klinik bilgileri kayıt edildi.

Bulgular Hastaların ortalama yaşı 42.6 yıl idi. BH'nın ortalama aktivite skoru 4.6±3.2 ve ortalama IPSS skoru 7.3±7.3 idi. Cinsiyetin Behçet hastalığı anlık aktivite skoru üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi yoktu. Behçet hastalığı anlık aktivite skoru ile IPSS skoru, gündüz idrara çıkma sıklığı, noktüri ve urgency arasında istatistiksel anlamlı bulgu saptandı. Ancak üroflowmetri parametreleri ile anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmadı.

Sonuç Sonuç olarak, nörolojik tutulum olmaksızın BH'de alt üriner sistem tutulumu, üroflowmetri parametrelerinden önce semptom skorları ile kendini gösterebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler Behçet hastalığı, Alt idrar yolu semptomları, Üriner inkontinans, Noktüri, Aciliyet, Depolama semptomları

INTRODUCTION

Behçet's disease (BD), defined by Turkish dermatologist Hulusi Behçet and characterized by the symptom triad of oral aphthous ulcer, genital ulcer and uveitis, is a chronic systemic inflammatory disease of unknown etiology affecting the mucosa, skin, gastrointestinal tract, joints, blood vessels, neurological system and eyes(1,2). BD is endemic in the Middle East and Mediterranean region, as well as along the Silk Road to Central and East Asia, and is seen worldwide due to migration events(3,4). BD can be seen at any age and in both sexes. While BH is more common in women in countries such as the USA, Korea, Spain, Brazil, and Sweden, it is more common in men in countries such as Turkey, Germany, Iran, and Greece.⁵ The disease begins in the second decade of life, regardless of race or gender(6,7). Its prevalence has been reported between 20.8 and 35.7 per 100,000 in different countries(5).

Since Behçet's Disease is a multisystem disease, it affects all physiological systems, but oral aphthous ulcers are the most common symptom(1,4,8). Genital ulcers, ocular lesions, skin lesions and gastrointestinal, cardiac, vascular, neurological and pulmonary system involvement may also be seen. Involvement of the urogenital system manifests as urological problems such as epididymitis and sterile urethritis in addition to genital ulcers(9). Studies on lower urinary tract (LUT) involvement of BD are rare in the literature. Alizadeh et al.¹⁰ it was reported that the most common symptoms related to AUS are storage symptoms and incontinence. However, urinary symptoms and urinary retention may also occur. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the relationship between lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and neurological involvement in patients with Behçet's disease.

MATERIAL and METHODS

In June 2019 to 2021, 56 male patients who applied to Pamukkale University rheumatology and dermatology outpatient clinics, were diagnosed with Behçet's disease according to the criteria of the international Behçet study group and accepted to participate in the study, were

subjected to urological evaluation. Behçet's disease activity status was questioned with the Turkish-validated Behçet's disease instant activity form (with a minimum score of 0, a maximum score of 12). In addition, eye involvement, neurological involvement, and vascular involvement were evaluated in the clinics where he was followed. Afterwards, international prostate symptom scoring (IPSS) questionnaire and uroflowmetry and postvoiding residual measurements were examined in the urology outpatient clinic. Demographic and clinical information of all patients were recorded.

For statistical evaluation, the tests to be used in comparisons were decided according to the central limit theorem. The data were evaluated using the SPSS 22.0 package program in computer, using descriptive statistics [median, IQR (interquartile range)] and analysis tests (Mann-Whitney U Test). It was considered statistically significant when $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

The median age of 56 male patients who participated in the study was (IQR) 45 (16) years, the median duration of diagnosis of Behçet's disease was (IQR) 10.5 (9) years, and the median of instantaneous activity scores of Behçet's disease (min.0, max. 12 points) was (IQR) 8 (5). Since it was observed that all patients participating in the study did not have clinical neurological involvement, they were categorized according to eye and vascular involvement.

The basic demographic characteristics of the patients and their relationship with LUTS assessment and vascular involvement and eye involvement were examined in Table-1 and Table-2, respectively. Age and diagnosis times of Behçet's disease were found to be similar in patients with and without both involvement. Although Behçet's disease instantaneous activity scores and IPSS scores were found to be statistically significantly higher in patients with eye and vascular involvement, no similar situation was observed in uroflowmetry parameters.

Table 1. Evaluation of LUTS according to eye involvement in men with BD

	Vascular Involvement		P
	No	Yes	
Age (Year) [median (IQR)]	44.50 (17)	47 (10)	0.607
Behcet's Disease Diagnosis Time (Years) [median (IQR)]	11 (9)	10 (8)	0.918
Behcet's Disease Instant Activity Score [median (IQR)]	5 (5)	9.50 (4)	<0.001
IPSS Score [median (IQR)]	2 (7)	8.50 (16)	0.037
Qmax (ml/sn) [median (IQR)]	15.50 (6.30)	12.55 (13.80)	0.584
Voided Volume (ml) [median (IQR)]	258 (172)	219.5 (352)	0.784
PVR (ml) [median (IQR)]	0 (30)	0 (60)	0.358

PVR: Post-Void Residual Volume, IQR: Interquartile Range

DISCUSSION

According to studies on LUTS of BD, genitourinary system involvement mainly consists of genital ulcers, epididymitis, urethritis and cystitis (9,11). LUTS has been evaluated in terms of urological involvement in some studies investigating the activity index related to BD (12-14). Although BD affects the urogenital system, studies investigating LUT involvement are limited. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the relationship between lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and neurological involvement in patients with Behçet's disease (BD). Although BD affects the urogenital system, studies investigating LUT involvement are limited. This study evaluates the relationship between BD and LUTS.

LUT involvement in BD has been investigated previously in a limited number of patients, mostly young-middle-aged men, with a few case reports and case series focusing on bladder involvement, and the most common symptoms were identified as storage symptoms.10 However, the relationship between neurological involvement and LUTS was not examined in these studies. Cetinel et al.15 reported that the prevalence of bladder involvement in BD was 0.07%. However, this study included patients who underwent 38% bladder augmentation and had severe bladder involvement. Another study involving 104 male patients from the same center showed that the frequency of LUTS ranged from 5.8% (difficulty urinating) to 30.8% (nocturia), and that storage symptoms were more common than voiding symptoms in patients with BD (16). Similarly, Erdogru et al.(17) reported more incontinence and irritative bladder symptoms in BD.

Self-healing ulcers or mass lesions resembling bladder tumors have been reported in cystoscopic exami-

Table 2. Evaluation of LUTS according to vascular involvement in men with BD

	Vascular Involvement		P
	No	Yes	
Age (Year) [median (IQR)]	46 (17)	44.50 (14)	0.894
Behcet's Disease Diagnosis Time (Years) [median (IQR)]	11 (11)	10 (14)	0.423
Behcet's Disease Instant Activity Score [median (IQR)]	5 (8)	9 (4.50)	<0.001
IPSS Score [median (IQR)]	2 (5)	10 (14)	0.002
Qmax (ml/sn) [median (IQR)]	15.50 (8.72)	12.80 (14.35)	0.371
Voided Volume (ml) [median (IQR)]	241.50 (153.25)	270.0 (447.25)	0.508
PVR (ml) [median (IQR)]	0 (30)	0 (30)	0.262

PVR: Post-Void Residual Volume, IQR: Interquartile Range

nation of the bladder in BD (10,15,16). These lesions are usually related to vasculitis.10 It was revealed that the most common urodynamic finding in BD is detrusor overactivity (15). Since the aim of our study was to evaluate the relationship between BD and LUTS, we did not perform these invasive tests on any of our patients. This relationship was evaluated using symptom scores and questionnaires and presented as a contribution to the literature.

Ocular, neurological and vascular involvement are considered to be the main causes of morbidity and mortality in BD. Male patients are affected more frequently and more seriously by these organ symptoms (18). Neurological involvement, which is reported in 5% to 10% of BD, may also involve the brain stem (10,19). Therefore, involvement of the pontine voiding center has been suggested as the cause of LUTS in BD. Cetinel et al. (5) of the patients (62.5%) had neurologic involvement (15). In our study, there was a significant difference in favor of LUTS findings in patients with eye involvement without neurologic involvement. In addition, this situation was valid for those with vascular involvement.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, lower urinary tract involvement in BD without neurological involvement is manifested by symptom scores before uroflowmetry parameters.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethics Committee: This study was approved by Pamukkale University Clinical Research Ethics Committee (60116787-020/17766).

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Molecular Typing With PFGE Method of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus Isolates From in A University Hospital

Bir Üniversite Hastanesinden İzole Edilen Metisilin Dirençli Staphylococcus Aureus İzolatlarının PFGE Yöntemi ile Moleküler Tiplendirilmesi

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Abstract

Objective Staphylococcus aureus is a pathogen that causes many infections in humans, and the emergence of methicillin-resistant (MRSA) isolates in the last fifty years poses a threat to society and hospitals. Preventing the spread of MRSA strains between and within hospitals can only be achieved with a correct typing. The PFGE method is considered to be the gold standard among molecular typing methods.

Materials and Methods In this study, a clonal relationship between nine methicillin-resistant S. aureus isolates isolated from Van Yüzüncü Yıl University hospital was determined. Pfgc analysis was done with the Bionumerics program. The similarity index was created at a tolerance value of 1% using the "Dice" coefficient. The clustering relationship between isolates was demonstrated using the UPGMA (unweighted pair group method of arithmetic averages) method. The principles set out by Tenover et al. were adopted for the evaluation of genotypic association between isolates

Results As a result of the analysis 4 independent genotypes were identified. It was determined that there were 2 related isolates in 3 genotypes.

Conclusion In our study, it was determined that there was not a dominant MRSA clone in different years in the hospital studied, since samples from different years were studied. However, it is thought that it would be beneficial to increase the precautions in order to prevent the distribution of infection in all hospitals and to control the infection in all areas.

Keywords Methicillin-Resistant Staphyococcus aureus, Molecular Typing, Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis, Molecular Epidemiology

Öz

Amaç Staphylococcus aureus insanlarda birçok enfeksiyona neden olan bir patojen olup, son elli yılda metisiline dirençli (MRSA) izolatların ortaya çıkması toplum ve hastaneler için tehdit oluşturmaktadır. MRSA suşlarının hastaneler arasında ve hastaneler içinde yayılmasının önlenmesi ancak doğru bir tiplendirme ile sağlanabilir. PFGE yöntemi, moleküler tiplendirme yöntemleri arasında altın standart olarak kabul edilmektedir.

Gereç ve Yöntemler Bu çalışmada, Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi hastanesinden izole edilen dokuz metisiline dirençli S. aureus izolatı arasında klonal bir ilişki belirlendi. Bionumerics programı ile PFGE analizi yapıldı. Benzerlik indeksi "Dice" katsayısı kullanılarak %1 tolerans değerinde oluşturuldu. İzolatlar arasındaki kümeleme ilişkisi, UPGMA (ağırlıksız çift grup aritmetik ortalamalar yöntemi) yöntemi kullanılarak gösterildi. Tenover ve arkadaşlarının kriterleri izolatlar arasındaki genotipik ilişkinin değerlendirilmesi için kabul edildi.

Bulgular Analiz sonucunda 4 bağımsız genotip tespit edilmiştir. 3 genotipte 2 ilişkili izolat olduğu belirlendi.

Sonuç Çalışmamızda, farklı yıllardan örnekler çalışıldığı için çalışılan hastanede farklı yıllarda baskın bir MRSA klonu olmadığı belirlendi. Ancak enfeksiyonun tüm hastanelerde yayılmasını önlemek ve enfeksiyonun her alanda kontrol altına alınması için tedbirlerin artırılmasının faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Metisilin Dirençli Staphyococcus aureus, Moleküler Tiplendirme, Değişken Alanlı Jel Elektroforezi, Moleküler Epidemiyoloji

INTRODUCTION

Staphylococcus aureus (*S. aureus*) is one of the most important causes of community and hospital-acquired infections all over the world, and is frequently encountered among the causes of hospital-acquired surgical wound infections (1). Especially Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) infection prolongs hospital stay and increases antibiotic use. MRSA is of great cross-community concern as this leads to increased costs and deaths (2).

The emergence of isolates of *S. aureus* that are resistant to many antibiotics has become a major problem for most hospitals today. It is important to investigate the resistance of isolates to various antibiotics, especially methicillin, in determining the prevalence of MRSA, which varies both between geographical regions and in the same region. Because; MRSA isolates cause serious and difficult-to-treat infections. Therefore, typing of *S. aureus* isolates isolated from different sources is important in terms of monitoring the spread (3). Various molecular typing methods are used for this purpose. These include restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), multi locus variable tandem repeat (MLVA), multi locus sequencing typing (MLST), fluorescent amplified-fragment length polymorphism (AFLP), ribotyping and Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE) (4–7).

Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) is a power discriminative molecular typing technique that is generally used in epidemiological investigations for many bacterial pathogens all over the world. *S. aureus* is one of them. It plays a significant role epidemic control and tracking the sources of infection. Among many molecular methods, the PFGE method is currently known the “gold standard” of molecular typing methods for bacterial pathogens and nosocomial infections (8,9). In an epidemic case, rapid clustering can be performed with PFGE and epidemiologically related cases can be easily distinguished from sporadic cases by this method. However, the PFGE method, has disadvantages such as being time-consuming, expensive and technically difficult (10). The general principle of PFGE is to create large DNA fragments from an intact whole bacterial chromosome with restriction endonuclease cutting enzymes then size-fractionated on an agarose gel. The resultant banding patterns are analyzed and compared to other isolates (11).

In this study, in order to understand whether *S. aureus* isolates which isolated from different parts of the hospitals which are the continuation of an epidemic or unrelated samples, molecular typing was performed with the PFGE method and it was tried to determine whether there was a clonal relationship between the samples.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

1. Bacterial isolates

Nine different *S. aureus* isolates were included in the study. The samples are clinical strains isolated on different dates, strain 1, 2, 5,6 and 7 are known to be isolated in 2015, strain 3 in 2018, strain 4 in 2017 and strain 8 and 9 in 2016. Isolates were identified by conventional methods -and stored at -80° degrees. Accuracy and methicillin resistance of the regenerated strains were determined by the conventional method. After the strains were resuscitated on Braid-Parker agar medium, gram staining was performed to identify the species. Afterwards, coagulase, thermostable nuclease production test, glucose and mannitol anaerobic utilization test were applied. Methicillin resistance was tested a second time using a 1 µg oxacillin disc on Mueller Hilton agar and interpreted according to Clinical and Laboratory Standard Institute (CLSI) standards and according to CLSI standards, a zone diameter of ≥14 mm was considered susceptible, a zone diameter of 10-13 mm was considered moderately sensitive, and a zone diameter of ≤9 mm was considered resistant (12,13).

2. PFGE Analysis

PFGE (Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis) was applied by modifying the method applied by Maslow et al. (14). In the study, 1 mg/mL lysostaphin (Sigma) enzyme was used for lysozyme and plugs (12,14) were obtained using SmaI restriction endonuclease (Promega). DNA patterns were shown on a 1.2% agarose gel by running in a CHEF DR II (Bio-Rad Hercules, USA) PFGE device with 6 V/cm current, 14°C temperature and 0.5X TBE for 24 hours with start and end times of 5 and 34. The gel formed after PFGE was treated with ethidium bromide and DNA patterns were photographed under UV light. The similarity index was created at a tolerance value of 1% using the “Dice” coefficient. The clustering relationship between isolates was demonstrated using the UPGMA (unweighted pair group method of arithmetic averages) method. The principles set out by Tenover et al. were adopted for the evaluation of genotypic association between isolates (15) According to the interpretative criteria of Tenover et al. the isolates were classified as indistinguishable, related or different (16).

RESULTS

As a result of the control tests, it was confirmed that all of the strains were methicillin resistant *S. aureus*. All of the nine MRSA strains were genotyped with PFGE 4 different clusters were detected and named as cluster 1-4. Two of the strains (ST1, ST2) are clonally related and located in cluster 1, strain 3 is in cluster 1A since the similarity rate with strain 1 and 2 is below 90%, and strain 3 is located in strain 1 and 2 were found to be related. It was seen that ST5 and ST6 were in the same cluster with each other,

and ST8 and ST9 were in the same cluster with 95% similarity rates. It was determined that ST7 was associated with ST5 and ST6 with a similarity rate of 88%. Strains that were in the same cluster but showed less than 90% similarity and had 3 or more bands were considered related. Looking at the isolation dates, it was determined that strain 1 and 2 belonged to the same year, the infection was from the same clone, but the other 3 strains isolated in the same year were clonally close to each other, but were unrelated to strains 1 and 2 (Figure 1).

DISCUSSION

S.aureus is one of the most important factors causing hospital and community-acquired infections in both healthy people and people with weakened immune systems for various reasons. Our study findings showed that there was no dominant clone between 2015 and 2018 in the hospital where the study samples were detected. The small number of MRSA isolates detected and the fact that they are from different clones have shown us that a single clone outbreak is not a potential hazard in the hospital. In the study, the PFGE method, which is still the gold standard among molecular techniques, was used. Compared to many other sequence-based methods, it was determined that the PFGE method revealed the distinction between strains even with a single band difference. This suggests that the change in a single band between strains may be too discriminatory with correct interpretations (17,18). In a study comparing the multi locus sequencing typing (MLST) method, which is one of the sequence-based molecular typing methods, and the PFGE method, 1, 2 or 3 band differences were detected in the PFGE method between strains that looked exactly the same with MLST typing, and it was thought that there was a possibility that these strains might be related, not the same (18). However, in comparative studies conducted by many dif-

ferent researchers, in which the PFGE method and other PCR-based molecular techniques were used together, the PFGE method still has high discriminatory power for *S. aureus* between spa, MLST or MLVA methods due to its high discriminatory power and high inter-laboratory and intra-laboratory reproducibility. It has been stated that the highest method (13, 19–22). In our study, it was determined that there was not a dominant MRSA clone in different years in the hospital studied, since samples from different years were studied. However, it is thought that it would be beneficial to increase the precautions in order to prevent the distribution of infection in all hospitals and to control the infection in all areas.

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Conflict Of Interest

There is no conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

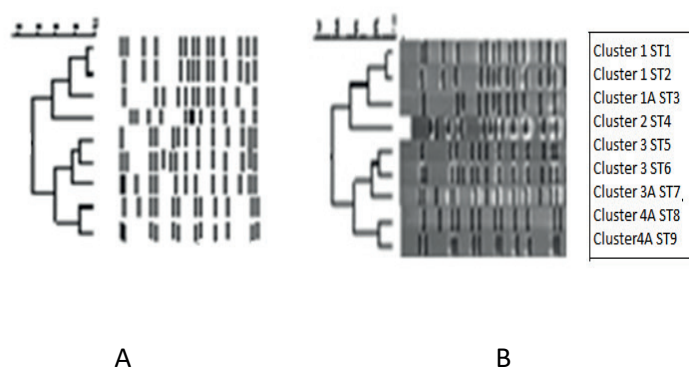


Figure 1: Dendrogram of the PFGE typing results. Nine strains (st1-st9) were clustered in four groups. Four strains in three subgroups and one strain in the unique profile.

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Koroner Arter Bypass Ameliyatında Kullanılmak Üzere Hazırlanan Büyük Safen Veninde Gelişen Endotel Hasarının Histopatolojik Sonuçları

Histopathological Results of Endothelial Injury in Great Saphenous Vein Harvested For Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery

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Abstract

Objective The most important determinant of the success of coronary bypass surgery is the long-term remaining open of primary autograft conduit, vena saphenous magna. Endothelial injury is to be accepted as leading reason of graft occlusion. In this study, we aimed to displace histopathological consequences of endothelial injury occurred on great saphenous vein.

Materials and Methods Between May 2011 and June 2011, 10 patients who underwent coronary artery bypass surgery were included to the study. Great saphenous vein samples were taken before and after harvesting the vessel. Samples were investigated histopathologically, immunohistochemically and via tunel studies to displace endothelial injury.

Results Endothelial cell shapes were broken in harvested vessels. Thickness of subendothelial layer and number of stoplasmic vacuols and collagenous fibers in subendothelial layer was increased. Also, endothelial cell eNOS positivity, CD-34 positivity and TUNEL positive endothelial cell number were much more higher in harvested vessels.

Conclusion In order to minimize the endothelial injury in great saphenous vein during coronary artery bypass surgery; different harvesting, preserving and usage ways are to be compared with each other with prospective studies.

Keywords CD34 Positive, TUNEL Positive, Endothelial Cell, Bypass Surgery, Histopathology

Öz

Amaç Koroner arter bypass greft operasyonlarında birincil venöz otogreft olarak kullanılan büyük safen veninin uzun süre açık kalabilmesi yapılan girişimin başarısını tayin eden en önemli faktördür. Greft başarısızlığında en büyük neden endotel hasarı olarak bildirilmektedir. Bu çalışmamızda otogreft olarak kullanılmak üzere hazırlanan büyük safen veninde görülen endotel hasarının histopatolojik sonuçlarını araştırdık.

Gereç ve Yöntemle Mayıs - Haziran 2011 tarihleri arasında opere edilen 10 hasta çalışmaya alındı. Hastalardan alınan büyük safen ven örneklerinden çalışma ve kontrol grupları oluşturuldu. Bu gruplar histopatolojik incelenmeye alındı. Çalışmadaki; histopatolojik (ışık mikroskopik inceleme), immünohistokimyasal (Nitrik oksid sentetaz ve CD34 reaktivitesi) ve tunel çalışmaları ile oluşan endotel hasarının sonuçları tespit edildi.

Bulgular Işık mikroskopi incelemesinde çalışma grubunda endotel hücre şekillerinin bozulmuş olduğu ayrıca subendotelial tabakadaki sitoplazmik vakulollerin sayısının, subendotelial tabakanın kalınlığının ve subendotel katmanda kollagen liflerin sayısında artma olduğu izlendi. Yapılan incelemelerde çalışma grubuna ait safen ven dokusunda, kontrol grubuna göre endotel hücrelerindeki eNOS pozitifitesinin daha da artmış olduğu gözlemlendi. Endotel hücrelerindeki CD-34 pozitifitesinin çalışma grubunda artmış olduğu tesbit edildi. Yapılan incelemelerde çalışma grubuna ait safen ven dokusunda çok daha fazla sayıda TUNEL pozitif endotel hücresi gözlemlendi.

Sonuç Otogreft olarak kullanılmak üzere hazırlanan büyük safen veninde oluşması muhtemel endotel hasarının en aza indirilmesi amacıyla; otogreftin çıkarılması, saklanması ve kullanım koşullarının optimize edilebilmesi amacı ile karşılaştırmalı çalışmaların yapılması gerektiği düşüncesindeyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler CD34 Pozitif, TUNEL Pozitif, Endotel Hücresi, Bypass Cerrahisi, Histopatoloji

GİRİŞ

Koroner arter bypass greft operasyonu (KABG), gelişmiş ülkelerde yapılan en sık majör operasyondur ve tüm dünyada her yıl yaklaşık 1 milyon hastaya yapılmaktadır (1). İlk olarak 1968 yılında Dr. Favoloro büyük safen venini- vena safena magna (VSM)- otogreft olarak kullanarak aortokoroner bypass ameliyatlarını yayınlamış ve sonrasında VSM bu amaçla yaygın kullanım alanı bulmuştur (2). Koroner arter hastalığında miyokardın revaskularizasyonu için cerrahi tedavi en etkili ve uzun süreli bir çözümdür (3). Cerrahi sonuçlar kısa ve orta dönemde iyi iken uzun dönemde greft yetmezliği ile etkilenmektedir (4). Aortokoroner bypass greftlerinin cerrahi girişim sonrası ilk 3 ayda tıkanma hızları %7-12, birinci yılda %10-20 arasındadır ve yıllık %2-5 oranında ilerler. Beşinci yılda aortokoroner greftlerin %25'i, onuncu yılda ise %35'i tıkanır (5). Ven duvarında oluşabilecek hasar, intimal hiperplazi gelişimine yol açarak greftin erken dönemde stenozuna neden olan en önemli faktördür (6-8). Endotel hasarı greft başarısızlığında en büyük neden gibi görünmektedir. Bu hasar venin cerrahi olarak çıkartılması sırasında yapılan aşırı germe, kaba cerrahi travma, uygunsuz solüsyonlarla bekletme veya anastomoz öncesi vücut dışında uzun süre bekletmeye bağlı serbest oksijen radikalleri ve iskekiye bağlı olarak ortaya çıkar. Erken, orta ve geç dönem olmak üzere 3 tip greft başarısızlığı mevcuttur.

Erken greft başarısızlığı operasyondan ilk 30 gün içerisinde görülür. Hızlı greft trombozu olur.

Orta dönem greft başarısızlığı özellikle anastomoz bölgesinde ve greft duvarında ilk iki yıl içinde görülen fibröz hiperplazi nedeniyle ortaya çıkar.

Geç dönem greft başarısızlığı ise beş yıldan sonra ven greftlerinde, hızlanmış ateroskleroz gelişmesine bağlıdır. Endotel kaybı luminal yüzde fibrin birikimine neden olur, erken greft açıklığını azaltan faktörlerden olan plateletler ve nötrofiller ortamda artar, doku plazminojen aktivatör üretimi azalır (9).

Endotel kaybı eksojen koagülasyon kaskatını aktive ederek trombozu başlatır. İntimal hiperplazi, düz kas hücreleri ve ekstrasellüler matriksin intimal kompart-

manda birikmesi olarak tanımlanabilir ve implante ven greftlerinde ilk 1 ay-2 yıllık dönemde gelişen majör greft hastalığıdır.

MATERYAL VE METOD

Bu çalışmaya Mayıs - Haziran 2011 tarihleri arasında aortokoroner bypass ameliyatı uygulanan, 2 bayan, 8 erkek toplam 10 hasta rızaları alınarak dahil edildi (Ek 2). Çalışmaya katılan hastaların ortalama yaşı 58,5 (32-77 yaş arası) idi (Tablo 2). Çalışmada bu hastalardan greft olarak kullanılması planlanan safen venlerden alınan yaklaşık 10cm'lik artık veya yan dal ven örnekleri kullanıldı. KABG cerrahisinin klasik safen ven hazırlama tekniği ile aynı cerrahlar tarafından safen ven explore edildi. Explore edilen VSM greftinin distal bölgesinden atravmatik müdahaleyle 10cm kadar parçası greft endotelini korumak için serum fizyolojik ile şişirilme işlemi yapılmadan kontrol grubu örneği olarak alındı. Histopatolojik inceleme için fiksasyonu yapıldı.

Kalan safen ven grefti otogreft olarak kullanılmak üzere heparinli serum fizyolojik solüsyonu içeren sıvı ile şişirilerek harveste edildi ve 100mL SF solüsyonu içine 1000UI heparin konularak hazırlanan solüsyonun içine konuldu. 15 dakika bekletildikten sonra solüsyon içindeki safen ven greftinden yine 10 cm.lik parçası alındı ve histopatolojik inceleme için fiksasyonu yapıldı, fiksasyonu yapılan örnekler TÜTF Histoloji Anabilim Dalı'nda, ışık mikroskopik inceleme (IM), immünohistokimyasal inceleme ve Tunel boyama çalışması yapılması için hazırlandı.

Tablo 1. Hastaların peroperatif verileri

No	Cins	Yaş	Greft Sayısı	Safen Ven
1	E	60	5	4
2	E	65	3	2
3	E	49	4	3
4	K	62	3	2
5	E	59	3	2
6	E	61	4	3
7	E	32	3	2
8	E	60	3	2
9	K	60	3	2
10	E	77	2	1

HİSTOPATOLOJİK İNCELEME

Işık Mikroskopik İnceleme;

Işık mikroskopik incelemeler için alınan safen ven örnekleri, TÜTF Histoloji ve Embriyoloji Anabilim Dalı Işık Mikroskopi Laboratuvarı'nda işlemlendirildi. Bu amaçla safen ven dokuları Bouin fiksatoründe 4 gün fikse edildikten sonra yıkama işlemine geçildi. Dokular 2 gün %70'lik alkolde yıkanarak, dehidratasyon işlemine geçildi. Dokular artan alkol serilerinde (%70, 90, 96, 100) 1'er saat tutuldu. Dehidratasyon aşamasından sonra saydamlaştırma basamağı için dokular 3 seri 15'er dk toluol ile muamele edildi. Gömme işleminden önce dokular yumuşak parafinde 1 gece tutuldu. Bir sonraki gün safen ven örnekleri yumuşak parafinden alınarak 1 saat sıvı sert parafinde tutularak, bloklandı. Bu bloklardan Leica RM-2245 silindirik mikrotom kullanılarak 6µm (mikrometre) kalınlığındaki kesitler alındı. Safen ven dokusunun genel özelliklerini ortaya koyabilmek amacıyla alınan kesitler hematoksilin eozin (HE) ile boyandı.

İmmünohistokimyasal İnceleme;

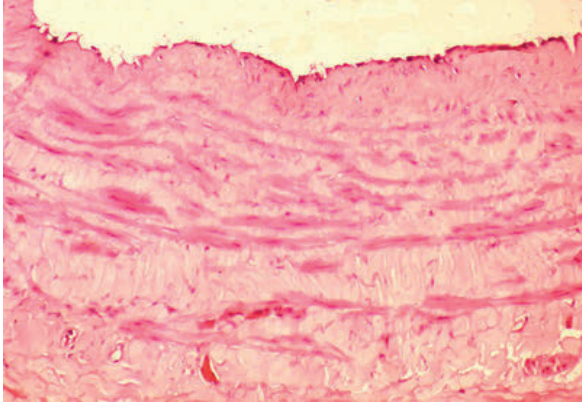
İmmünohistokimyasal inceleme için safen ven örneklerinden 6µm kalınlığında kesitler alındı ve deparafinizasyon işlemini takiben kesitler suya indirildi. Suya indirilen kesitler antijen retrieval içinde mikrodalga fırında 20dk kaynatıldı. Oda ısısında 20dk soğumaya bırakıldıktan sonra kesitler PBS ile yıkandı. Bu aşamadan sonra hidrojen peroksidaz aktivitesinin giderilmesi için metanolde (Riedel-de Häen 24229) hazırlanan %3'lük hidrojen peroksit (H₂O₂) ile 20dk muamele edildi. Distile su içinde çalkalanarak kesitler Fosfat Buffer Solusyonu (PBS; pH 7.6) ile yıkandı. Özgül olmayan antikor bağlanmalarını bloklamak üzere kesitlere %1 preimmün rabbit serum (Ultra V Block, LabVision, TA-015-UB) uygulandı. Daha sonra kesitler nemli chamber içinde 1/100 oranında sulandırılmış primer antikor ile 1 saat süre ile inkübe edildi. Kullanılan antikorlar, rabbit polyclonal eNOS antibody (ab66127, Abcam, USA), ve rabbit polyclonal CD 34 antibody (CD34-250591, Abbiotec, USA) idi. Kesitler 3 kez PBS ile yıkama sonrasında 20dk sekonder antikor solüsyonunda (Biotinylated Goat Anti-Mouse, LabVision,

TM-015-BN) tutuldu. PBS'de 3 kez yıkanan kesitlere 20dk streptavidin peroksidaz solüsyonu (Streptavidin Peroxidase, LabVision, TS-015-HR) uygulandı. Kesitlere 3 kez PBS ile yıkama sonrasında 10dk 3-amino 9 etil karbazol (AEC) kromojen solüsyonu (LabVision, TA-002-HAC) uygulaması yapıldı. Kesitler distile su ile yıkandıktan sonra 5dk Mayer hematoksilin uygulanarak zıt boyama yapıldı. Akarsuda 5dk yıkanan kesitler kapatma solüsyonu (Mounting Medium, LabVision, TA-060-UG) konarak lamel ile kapatıldı ve ışık mikroskopunda değerlendirmeye alındı. Tüm gruplarda eNOS ve CD-34 immunreaktivitelerinin yoğunluğu semikantitatif olarak saptandı (Tablo 2). Semikantitatif değerlendirme, aşağıdaki biçimde yapıldı;

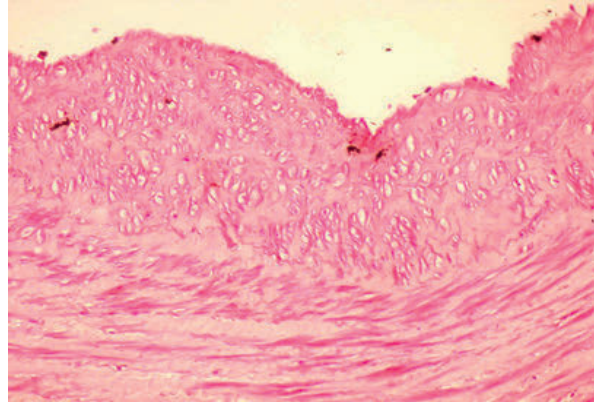
yok (-), zayıf (±), hafif (+), orta (++) , güçlü (+++), çok güçlü (++++).

Tunel Boyama;

Parafin bloklardan lam üzerine alınan 6µm'lik kesitler 1 gece 37°C'lik etüvde tutulduktan sonra toluolde 3x5dk bekletilerek parafinden iyice arındırılarak azalan alkol serilerinden (%100, %95, %70) 3'er dk geçirilip distile suya indirildi. Distile suda 5dk tutulan kesitlere daha sonra antijen iyileştirme amacıyla 15dk oda ısısında proteinaz K (20µg/ml, Chemicon, 21627) uygulandı. Distile su ile yıkanan kesitler endojen peroksidazı bloklamak için metanolde hazırlanan %3'lük H₂O₂'de 5dk bekletildi. Distile su ve PBS ile çalkalandıktan sonra lam üzerinde kesitlerin etrafı hidrofobik kalem (Zymed, 00-8899) ile çizilerek havuz oluşturuldu ve kesitlere 5dk oda ısısında dengeleme tamponu uygulandı. Daha sonra kesitler 37°C'de terminal deoksinükleotidil transferaz enziminde 1 saat bekletildikten sonra durdurma/yıkama tamponuyla 15 saniye çalkalandı ve oda ısısında 10dk bekletildi. PBS'de 3 kez yıkanan kesitlere antidigoksigenin konjüğü uygulandı ve oda ısısında 30dk tutuldu. Kesitlere 3 kez PBS ile yıkama sonrasında 10dk diamin benzidin (DAB) kromojen solüsyonu (LabioVisn, TA-002-HAC) uygulaması yapıldı. Kesitler distile su ile yıkandıktan sonra 10dk Methyl green uygulanarak zıt boyama yapıldı. Distile sudan hızla geçirilen kesitler %100 N-Butanolden de hızla geçirildi. Dehidrate edilen kesitler 3x2dk toluolde tutulduktan sonra kapatma solüs-



Şekil 1. Kontrol grubuna ait histolojik görünüm (Hematoksilen Eozin, X200)



Şekil 2. Çalışma grubuna ait histolojik görünüm (Hematoksilen Eozin, X200)

yonu konarak lamel ile kapatıldı ve ışık mikroskopunda değerlendirmeye alındı. Işık mikroskopunda (Olympus CX31-Japan) incelenerek, bulguların fotoğrafları çekildi. Ayrıca tüm gruplarda TUNEL pozitif hücre sayıları semikantitatif olarak saptandı (Tablo 3). Semikantitatif değerlendirme, aşağıdaki biçimde yapıldı; yok (-), nadir (\pm), az(+), orta (++) , fazla (+++), çok fazla (++++).

İstatistiksel Analiz;

İstatistiksel değerlendirme, AXA507C-775506FAN3 seri numaralı STATISTICA AXA 7.1 istatistik programı kullanılarak yapıldı. Ölçülebilen verilerin normal dağılıma uygunlukları tek örnek Kolmogorov Smirnov testi ile bakıldıktan sonra normal dağılım göstermediği için gruplar arası kıyaslamalarda Kruskal-Wallis varyans analizi ve sonrası ikili kıyaslamalarda Mann Whitney U testi kullanıldı.

Tanımlayıcı istatistikler olarak Median (Min-Max) değerleri ve aritmetik ortalama \pm standart sapma verildi. Tüm istatistikler için anlamlılık sınırı $p < 0.05$ olarak seçildi.

SONUÇLAR

Çalışmamızda kontrol grubundaki HE boyalı safen ven kesitleri ışık mikroskopunda incelendiğinde; normal yapıda tunika intima, media ve adventisya görüldü. Endotel hücrelerinin normal yapıda olduğu izlendi. Subendotel katmanın oldukça dar olduğu ayırt edildi. İç elastik membranın girintili çıkıntılı olduğu görülürken

düz kas hücreleri ve kollagen lifler normal yapıda seyrediyordu. (Şekil 1).

HE boyalı çalışma grubundaki safen ven kesitleri ışık mikroskopunda incelendiğinde; endotelial yüzeyde kopmalar ve ayrılmalara bağlı olarak bölgesel endotel hücre kaybı belirgindi. Dökülen bazı endotel hücrelerine ise subendotel tabakada rastlandı. Mevcut endotel hücre şekillerinin kontrol grubuna göre bozulmuş olduğu saptandı. Ayrıca subendotelial tabakadaki sitoplazmik vaküollerin sayısının kontrol grubuna göre daha da arttığı dikkati çekti. Subendotelial tabakanın kalınlığının da oldukça artmış olduğu tespit edildi. Subendotel katmanında kollagen liflerde de artma olduğu izlendi. (Şekil 2).

İMMÜNOHİSTOKİMYASAL BULGULAR;

Endotelial Nitrik Oksit Sentaz

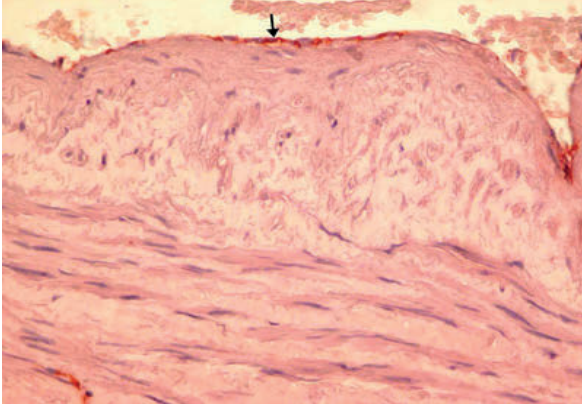
Kontrol grubuna ait safen ven dokusunda yapılan incelemelerde, endotel hücrelerinde zayıf bir eNOS pozitif reaksiyonun olduğu gözlemlendi (Şekil 3.).Yapılan incelemelerde çalışma grubuna ait safen ven dokusunda ise, kontrol grubuna göre endotel hücrelerindeki eNOS pozitivitesinin daha da artmış olduğu gözlemlendi (Şekil 4.).

CD-34

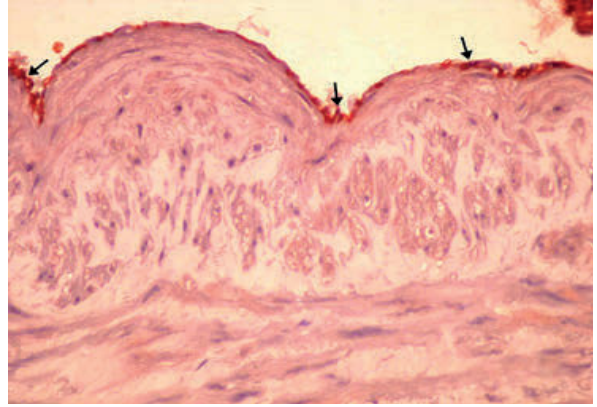
Kontrol grubuna ait safen ven dokusunda yapılan incelemelerde, endotel hücrelerinde zayıf bir CD-34 reaktivitesinin olduğu gözlemlendi (Şekil 5.).

Tunel Boyama Bulguları

Kontrol grubuna ait safen ven dokusunda yapılan ince-



Şekil 3. Kontrol grubuna ait eNOS immünboyanması. Ok: Endotel hücrelerindeki eNOS pozitif immünreaktivite (İmmünoperoksidaz, hematoksilin zıt boyaması, X400)



Şekil 4. Çalışma grubuna ait eNOS immünboyanması. Ok: Endotel hücrelerindeki eNOS pozitif immünreaktivite (İmmünoperoksidaz, hematoksilin zıt boyaması, X400)

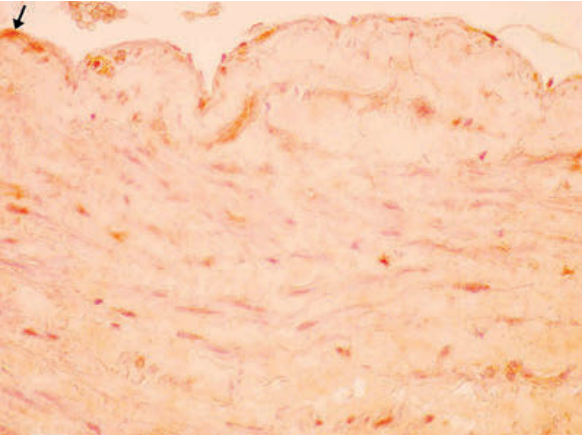
melerde, nadir sayıda TUNEL pozitif endotel hücresi görüldü (Şekil 7).

Yapılan incelemelerde çalışma grubuna ait safen ven dokusunda ise, çok fazla sayıda TUNEL pozitif endotel hücresi gözlemlendi (Şekil 8 ve Tablo 3).

Tablo 2. Gruplar arasındaki endotelial nitrik oksit sentaz ve CD-34 immünreaktivitelerinin yoğunluğunun semikantitatif olarak değerlendirilmesi

	Kontrol Grubu	Çalışma Grubu
eNOS	±	++++
CD-34	±	++++

eNOS : Endotelial nitrik oksit sentaz, .
Semikantitatif değerlendirme: yok (-), zayıf (±), hafif (+), orta (++) , güçlü (+++), çok güçlü (++++).

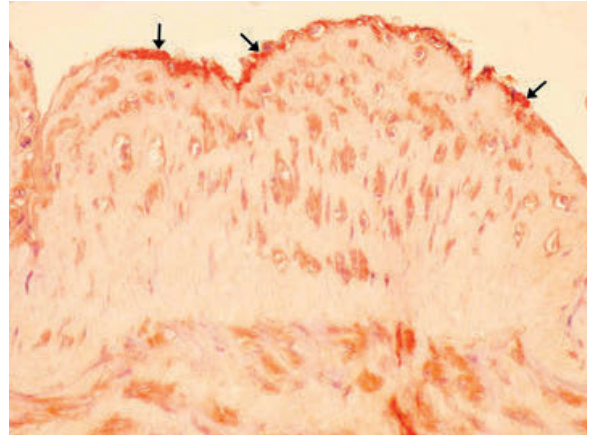


Şekil 5. Kontrol grubuna ait CD-34 immünboyanması. Ok: Endotel hücrelerindeki CD-34 pozitif immünreaktivite. (İmmünoperoksidaz, hematoksilin zıt boyaması, X400)

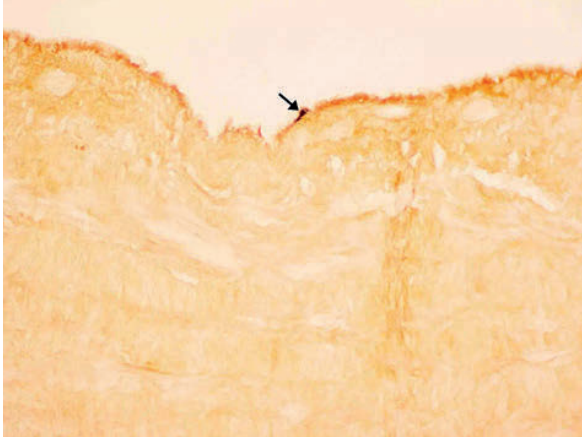
Tablo 3. Tüm gruplar arasındaki TUNEL pozitif hücre sayılarının semikantitatif olarak değerlendirilmesi

	Kontrol grubu	Çalışma grubu
TUNEL	±	++++

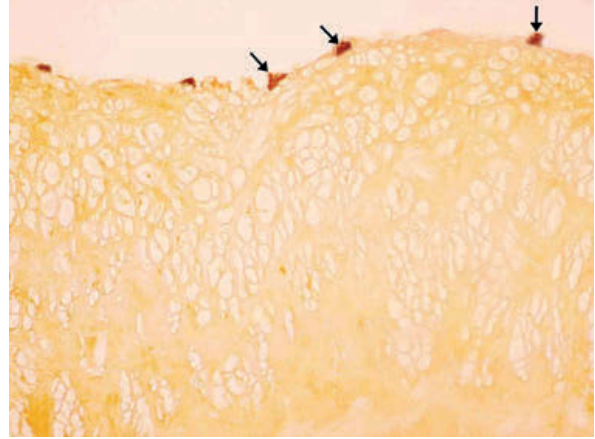
Semikantitatif değerlendirme: yok (-), zayıf (±), hafif (+), orta (++) , güçlü (+++), çok güçlü (++++).



Şekil 6. Çalışma grubuna ait CD-34 immünboyanması. Ok: Endotel hücrelerindeki CD-34 pozitif immünreaktivite (İmmünoperoksidaz, hematoksilin zıt boyaması, X400)



Şekil 7. Kontrol grubuna ait TUNEL boyanması.
Ok: TUNEL pozitif endotel hücreler (X400)



Şekil 8. Çalışma grubuna ait TUNEL boyanması.
Ok: TUNEL pozitif endotel hücreler (X400)

TARTIŞMA

Koroner bypass cerrahisinin başarısı bütün vasküler girişimlerde olduğu gibi greftlerin uzun süreli açık kalmalarına bağlıdır. Bu nedenle hedef en uzun süre açık kalacak greftlerin seçimidir. KABG ameliyatlarında greft seçiminde hastanın yaşı, klinik durum, bypass yapılacak damarlar, greftin kullanılabilirliği ile birlikte cerrahın deneyimi de belirleyici olmaktadır.

Safen ven; çapının geniş olması, anatomik olarak uzun seyretmesi, spazm olmaması ve çıkarılmasındaki kolaylık nedeniyle koroner bypass cerrahisinde en çok kullanılan greftlerin başında gelmektedir. Safen ven ayak bileği seviyesinde medial malleolun önünde hazırlanıp, kanüle edilerek düşük bir basınç (<100mmHg) ile şişirilir ve çevreleyen doku venin üzerinde kalmayacak şekilde diseksiyon yapılır. İşlem sırasında endotel hasarını önlemek için ven sadece adventisyadan atravmatik vasküler bir penset ile tutulur. Yan dallar için mümkün olduğunca klip tercih edilmeyip ven hafif şişirilmiş halde duvara 1mm mesafede bağlanır.

Safen ven greft yetersizliğine yol açan birçok faktör mevcuttur. Venin arteriyel basınca maruz kalması ve ven duvarına kan akımını sağlayan vazovazorumların kesintiye uğraması önleyemeyeceğimiz faktörlerdendir. Bunun yanında veni uygun solüsyonlarla şişirmek ve bekletmek, hazırlama esnasında aşırı distansiyondan kaçınmak da önlenebilir faktörlerdendir. Aşırı distansiyon ven

duvarında dejeneratif değişikliklere ve endotel hasarına sebep olmaktadır. Oluşan endotel hasarı o bölgede trombosit ve fibrin birikimi ile tromboza zemin hazırlar. Aynı zamanda trombositlerden açığa çıkan büyüme faktörü subintimal dokuda düz kas hücre proliferasyonuna ve lümen çapının daralmasına sebep olur. Bu olaylar uzun sürede ven duvarında lipid birikimini artırarak greft aterosklerozunu hızlandırır (6,10).

1999 yılında Souza ve ark. (11,12) yaptıkları bir çalışmada safen venin geleneksel yöntemle çıkartılması, aralıklı kesilerle çıkartılması ve çevre destek dokusuyla birlikte çıkartılmasını karşılaştırmışlardır. Greft endotelinde en iyi korunmayı, çevre destek dokularla birlikte safen vene temas edilmeden yapılan çıkartma yönteminin sağladığını ve bu yolla endotel bütünlüğünün tam olduğunu savunmuşlardır. Greft hazırlama esnasında yapılan germe, çekme, yüksek basınçla şişirerek yan dallardan olan kaçakların tespiti işlemleri ve uygun olmayan şartlarda bekletme greftte intimal hasara yol açmakta ve oluşan bu hasar da o bölgede vazospazma, trombosit kümelenmesine, subendotelial fibröz hiperplazi gelişimine ve sonuçta greftin tıkanmasına neden olmaktadır (13). Bizim çalışmamızda; bu biyomekanik hasar elde ettiğimiz safen ven örneklerinde, safen ven kesitleri ışık mikroskopunda incelendiğinde; endotelial yüzeyde kopmalar ve ayrılmalara bağlı olarak bölgesel endotel hücre kaybı belirginliği, dökülen bazı endotel hücrelerinin subendotel tabakada tespit edil-

mesi olarak saptanmıştır. Ayrıca subendotelial tabakadaki sitoplazmik vakuollerin sayısının arttığı da dikkati çekmektedir. Subendotelial tabakanın kalınlığının da oldukça artmış olduğu tesbit edilmiş ve subendotel katmanda kolagen liflerde de artma olduğu izlenmiştir.

Koroner bypass cerrahisinde safen ven grefti hazırlanırken oluşan spazmın giderilmesi için uygulanan mekanik distansiyon sırasındaki basınca bağlı endotel hasarı gelişebilmektedir. Basıncın 100mmHg üzerinde tutulduğu uygulamalarda önemli derecede endotel hasarı olduğu, 100mmHg altındaki uygulamalarda ise hasarın daha az olduğu belirlenmiştir (14). Aşırı basınçla şişirmenin anlık etkisi endotelyum kaybı ve media hasarıdır (15,16). Gecikmiş etkisi ise ven duvarındaki lipid alımının artması ve açık kalma oranının azalmasıdır (7). Tüm çalışmalarda ortaya konmuş olmasına rağmen vasküler endotel harabiyetinin nedenleri tam olarak bilinmemektedir. Çeşitli teorilerin geliştirildiği bu konuda intrinsik venöz duvar anormallikleri vasküler endotel harabiyetinin en önemli sebebi olarak gösterilmektedir. Bu yapısal anormallikler; incelmış ve düzensizleşmiş düz kas tabakası, fibröz dejenerasyona uğramış media tabakası, şişmiş ve helikal kırılmış kollajen fibriller olarak tanımlanmıştır. Damarların tunika mediasındaki ekstraselüler matriks, elastik lameller ve kollajen fibrillerin ven histopatolojisinde önemli role sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir (17). Yapılan çalışmalarda duvar dejenerasyonunda bu dağılımının homojen olmadığı, bazı segmentlerin kalınlaşmış ve fibrotikleşmişken bazı segmentlerin anevrizmalastığı görülmüştür. Bu sonuçlar venlerin elastin, kollajen ve düz kas hücre içeriğiyle ilgili yapılan morfolojik ve histokimyasal çalışmalarda da saptanmıştır (18). Günümüzde yapılan araştırmalar vasküler endotel harabiyeti ve histopatolojisi için yeni ve oldukça önemli bilgiler vermektedir. Normal vasküler duvar gelişimi ve yeniden yapılanmasını etkileyen doku kitle ve yapısını düzenleyen programlanmış hücre ölümü olarak tanımlanan "Apoptozis" güncel konuların başında gelmektedir. Biz de bu çalışmamızda; 15dk ve 45dk, LR ve SF solüsyonlarında beklettiğimiz safen ven örneklerinin, endotel ve düz kas hücrelerinde Tunel metoduyla boyanmış

apoptotik hücre sayılarında geçen süre ile birlikte belirgin bir artış olduğunu gözlemledik.

Sonuç olarak;

Bu araştırma sonucunda, klasik yöntemle hazırlanan safen ven greftlerinde oluşan endotel hasarını histopatolojik olarak göstermiş olduk. Bu hasarı en aza indirmek için farklı harvest metodları, farklı saklama solüsyonları ve greftin bekleme sürelerinin karşılaştırmalı çalışmalarının yapılması gerektiğini düşünüyoruz.

Bu şekilde greftte intimal ve medial koruma sağlayarak, erken dönemde trombüs oluşumunu, geç dönemde ise subendotelial fibromusküler hiperplazi ve ateroskleroz gelişimini azaltarak erken ve geç dönem greft başarısızlığı oranlarını azaltabileceğini düşünmekteyiz.

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Is Isolated Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting Sufficient to Treat Moderate Chronic Ischemic Mitral Regurgitation?

Orta Derecede Kronik İskemik Mitral Yetersizliği Tedavisinde İzole Koroner Arter Bypass Grefti Yeterli mi?

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Abstract

Objective Approach to ischemic mitral regurgitation is one of the most challenging areas of cardiovascular surgery. Since it is primarily due to left ventricular disturbances rather than mitral valve pathologies itself, interventional approach to IMR has always been controversial: To touch or no- touch. In this study we aimed to research prognosis of IMR in patients underwent isolated coronary arter bypass surgery that had IMR preoperatively.

Materials and Methods Thirty patients suffering from coronary artery disease and 2+/ 3+ IMR who underwent isolated- CABG included to the study. Postoperative IMR degrees were compared to preoperative values in respect to left ventricular diameters/ volumes and ejection fraction.

Results Postoperative 12th. mount trans-thoracic echocardiographic measures revealed Postoperative 12 th. mount TTE findings; LVEF and IMR degrees were significantly decreased. On the other hand, LVEDD, LVESD and left atrial diameter did not changed statistically.

Conclusion We thought that isolated CABG has an decreasing effect on IMR degree and it's safe and effective intervention in selected patients having CAD and concomittant 2+/ 3+ IMR preoperatively.

Keywords Mitral regurgitation, Coronary artery disease, Trans-thoracic echocardiographin, Ejection fractio,

Öz

Amaç İskemik mitral yetmezliğine yaklaşım, kalp- damar cerrahisinin gri alanlarından biri olmaya devam etmektedir. İskemik mitral yetmezliği, mitral kapağının kendi patolojisinden kaynaklanmak yerine bir sol ventrikül hastalığı olması nedeniyle, nasıl bir yaklaşımda bulunulacağı hala tartışılmaktadır: Girişimde bulunmak mı, dokunmamak mı? Bu çalışmamızda, preoperatif dönemde İMY olan ve izole CABG uyguladığımız hastalarda post operatif dönem İMY setrini inceledik.

Gereç ve Yöntemler Çalışmamıza 2+/ 3+ İMY olup izole CABG uyguladığımız 30 hasta dahil edildi. Preoperatif ve postoperatif İMY dereceleri, EF, LV çapları ve volümleri mukayese edildi.

Bulgular Postoperatif dönemde EF ve İMY derecelerinde anlamlı ölçüde azalma olduğu buna karşılık sol ventrikül çap ve volümlerinde anlamlı farklılık olmadığı görüldü.

Sonuç 2+/ 3+ İMY olan koroner arter hastalarına yapılacak izole CABG girişiminin seçilmiş hasta grubunda İMY üzerinde iyileştirici etkisi olduğuna inanıyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler Mitral yetmezlik, Koroner arter hastalığı, Transtorasik ekokardiyografik, Ejeksiyon fraksiyonu,,

INTRODUCTION

Ischemic mitral regurgitation (IMR), is a disease of left ventricle and occurs as a result of myocardial ischemia or infarction. It's not an anatomical but a physiological pathology owing to left ventricular remodeling and subsequent changes in geometry. Although it causes poor quality of life and long-term survival, optimal management of IMR is yet absolute.

Between 10.9 and 19.0% of patients with symptomatic coronary artery disease who have cardiac catheterization and (1), average 5 % of patients who have myocardial revascularization have generally 1+ to 2+ IMR. (2- 5) Although severe (4+) mitral regurgitation is accepted to be intervened, and (1+) mitral regurgitation to be left untouched; the optimal management of mild to moderate (2+ and 3+) mitral regurgitation remains controversial.

In this study we investigated the patients prognosis in regard to MR, who had moderate IMR+ CAD and underwent isolated CABG.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Between January and February 2012, 30 patients who had 2+, and 3+ ischemic mitral regurgitation and underwent isolated CABG were included to the study. Preoperative and postoperative transthoracic echocardiography was performed to reveal degree of mitral regurgitation in those patients. IMR degree was classified as mild 1+, moderate 2+, moderate-to- severe 3+, and severe 4+. Left ventricle ejection fraction, left ventricle systolic and diastolic diameters and bi- atrial diameters also measured via transthoracic echocardiography. Functional capacity of patients were also evaluated according to NYHA classification.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using, IBM SPSS version 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test were used to examine whether the data were suitable for normal distribution. Descriptive data were expressed in mean \pm standard deviation (SD), median (min./max.) or number and frequency, where applicable.

The Student t-test was used to analyze parametric variables. The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to analyze variables that did not meet normal distribution assumption. A p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Thirty patients who had 2+, and 3+ ischemic mitral regurgitation that underwent isolated CABG were included to the study. (Table 1)Twenty-one patients were male (% 70) and 9 female (% 30). Average age of them was 65,26 y. (37- 80 y.). Mean preoperative LVEF was 40 %. Preoperative IMR degree was 2+ in 40% and 3+ in 60 % of them. Mean preoperative LVESD and LVEDD were 3,60 \pm 0,82 cm. and 5.23 \pm 0.65 cm. respectively. (Table 2)

Table 1. Patients Demographic Characteristics.

Patients Characteristics	Number	%
Age	37-80	65,26
Male	21	70
Female	9	30
Dispnea	12	40
Angina Pectoris	19	63,3
DM	14	46,7
Hypertension	16	53,3
COPD	3	10
CRF	2	6,66
Family Story	8	26,6
Smoking	12	40

DM: Diabetes mellitus, COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
 CRF: Chronic renal failure.

Table 2. Preoperative and postoperative TTE findings.

	PREOPERATIVE TTE	POSTOPERATIVE TTE	p value
Ejection Fraction	40.00 (35.00-45.00)	30.00 (30.00-45.00)	0.047
LVEDD	5.23 \pm 0.65	5.29 \pm 0.64	0.567
LVESD	3.60 \pm 0.82	3.58 \pm 0.92	0.897
LAD	4.35 (4.00-4.40)	4.45(4.30-4.70)	0.077
MR degree	2.00(2.00-2.00)	1.5(1.00-2.00)	0.034

TTE: Transthoracic echocardiography. LVEDD: Left ventricle end diastolic diameter. LVESD: Left ventricle end systolic diameter. LAD: Left atrial diameter
 MR: Mitral regurgitation.

DISCUSSION

In 11 and 55% of patients suffering from an acute coronary syndrome, a mitral systolic murmur that disappears before discharge, might be revealed. In one study, 19% of 11,748 patients who had elective cardiac catheterization for symptomatic coronary artery disease (CAD) had ventriculographic evidence of mitral regurgitation (MR) (1). It means that chronic IMR can sustain or might later develop. Chronic IMR is a process resulting from complex geometrical alteration of the mitral valve apparatus as a result of ischemic left ventricular remodeling (6).

In chronic IMR, reasons for incomplete mitral valve closure were left ventricular remodeling and papillary muscle displacement. Remodeling causes annular dilatation with papillary muscle and chordal restriction of leaflet motion.

In ischemic left ventricular remodeling, asymmetric annular dilatation and leaflet tethering result in the annulus shape disturbance and produce chronic IMR (7). Unlike reported before, the anterior portion of the annulus also dilates as posterior portion (8). What should be done in the case of IMR and CAD are present together? It's agreed that concomitant severe (4+) mitral regurgitation must be corrected at the time of CABG, since revascularization alone is not enough to reveal severe mitral regurgitation.

Also, it's agreed that mild (1+) mitral regurgitation is to be left untouched because it will not adversely affect long-term symptomatology or prognosis.

What if moderate (2+) or moderate-to-severe (3+) mitral regurgitation is present? It's controversial. IMR has a negative impact on long-term survival. Several studies reported the negative impact of IMR on long-term survival (9-12). Isolated CABG performed in patients with chronic IMR has a higher hospital mortality than in patients without IMR (5).

Mild (1+) IMR increases operative mortality from 3.4 to 4.5% (72-74, 80) and moderate (2+) IMR raises operative mortality from 6 to 11% (3-5,13). Two-year survival for revascularization alone in patients with 1+ and 2+

mitral regurgitation is 78 and 88%, respectively (14). Five-year survival rates for patients with mild mitral regurgitation range between 70 and 80% (1,3,15,16). For moderate mitral regurgitation, 5-year survival ranges between 60 and 70% (17,18). Many surgeons argue that concomitant IMR should be addressed during CABG to affect survival.

On the contrary, those who advocate the conservative approach of revascularization alone, argue that revascularization will improve regional wall motion abnormalities, papillary muscle function, and potentially correct IMR (2,19,20). We also found in our study that isolated CABG had a corrective effect on 2+, 3+ IMR cases. Moreover, there are data that survival and long-term functional status are not improved with concomitant mitral valve intervention (21, 22).

Surgeons who advocate mitral valve intervention for moderate IMR during CABG reported that revascularization does not correct IMR (23), and that uncorrected IMR may result in late symptoms and decreased long-term survival (10, 14). Previous studies suggest that CABG alone improves IMR grade and functional status (2,19,20). However, in contrast, recent reports have suggested that CABG alone is not the optimal therapy for moderate IMR (23, 24, 25).

A study reported that moderate (2+) IMR does not resolve with isolated CABG, and is associated with reduced survival (26). Several studies have compared the results of CABG alone versus CABG with concomitant mitral valve intervention in the setting of moderate IMR (27-32). They suggest that post-operative mitral regurgitation is improved with CABG and concomitant mitral valve intervention. In summary, patients with CAD with concomitant severe (4+) IMR should undergo CABG/mitral valve intervention, and mild (1+) IMR should be left untouched. In gray zone patients with moderate (2+) IMR, recent studies may suggest that CABG/mitral valve intervention may be justified, given the lower rate of morbidity and mortality in the modern surgical era, but this remains to be determined (6).

In patients with left ventricular dysfunction, increased left ventricular dimension, and in patients with symptoms of congestive heart failure and especially in the case of incomplete revascularization IMR worsens postoperatively. In this particular group of patients, CABG/ mitral valve intervention should be performed (6).

Limitations of this study

Not to compare our study group with another one underwent concomitant CABG/ mitral valve intervention is the limitation of this study.

CONCLUSION

Even though its limitations mentioned above we thought that isolated CABG and no-touch approach to 2+/ 3+ IMR has a healing effect on IMR degree. Also, it's a safe and effective intervention in selected patients having CAD and concomitant 2+/ 3+ IMR preoperatively.

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Struma Ovarii Presented With Pseudo-Meigs' Syndrome: A Case Report and Review of The Literature

Pseudo-Meigs Sendromu ile Başvuran Struma Ovarii: Bir Olgu Sunumu ve Literatürün Gözden Geçirilmesi

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Summary

Pseudo-Meigs' syndrome is a clinical condition characterized by ascites and pleural effusion, accompanied by pelvic tumors other than ovarian fibroma. Struma ovarii is a tumor that can lead to this syndrome and is a variant of mature cystic teratoma. When presented with Pseudo-Meigs' syndrome, it is important because it can be confused with malignant ovarian tumors, peritonitis carcinomatosa and malignant pleural effusion. Another important factor is the disappearance of the ascites and pleural effusion and rapid regression of symptoms after the removal of the tumor. Accompanying ascites and high CA-125 values with struma ovarii is very rarely seen. In the present report, a 53-year-old patient with histopathological diagnosis of struma ovarii who had been operated because of presumptive diagnosis of ovarian malignancy and whose symptoms and complaints rapidly resolved during the postoperative period was presented. Pseudo-Meigs' syndrome should be considered among differential diagnoses in the presence of CA125 elevation, ovarian mass, ascites, pleural effusion in postmenopausal period. In addition, Pseudo-Meigs' syndrome, though rarely, should be considered among differential diagnoses in patients who have not yet lost their fertility potential but whose cytological examination yielded negative results in terms of malignancy, especially in the presence of unexplained ascites and pleural effusion

Keywords

Pseudo-Meigs' Syndrome, Ascites, Hydrothorax.

Öz

Pseudo-Meigs sendromu, over fibromu dışındaki pelvik tümörlerin eşlik ettiği asit ve plevral efüzyon ile karakterize klinik bir durumdur. Struma ovarii, bu sendroma yol açabilen bir tümördür ve matür kistik teratomun bir çeşididir. Pseudo-Meigs sendromu ile sunulduğunda malign over tümörleri, peritonit karinomatosis ve malign plevral efüzyon ile karıştırılabilmesi nedeniyle önemlidir. Bir diğer önemli faktör ise tümörün çıkarılmasından sonra asit ve plevral efüzyonun kaybolması ve semptomların hızla gerilemesidir. Struma ovarii; yüksek CA-125 değerleri ve eşlik eden asit ile çok nadir görülür. Bu yazıda over malignitesi ön tanısı ile opere edilen ve postoperatif dönemde semptom ve şikayetleri hızla düzelen, histopatolojik struma ovarii tanısıyla opere edilen 53 yaşında bir hasta sunuldu. Postmenopozal dönemde CA125 yüksekliği, over kitlesi, asit, plevral efüzyon varlığında yalnızca Meigs sendromu ayırıcı tanılar arasında düşünülmelidir. Ayrıca fertilitite potansiyelini henüz kaybetmemiş ancak sitolojik incelemesi malignite açısından olumsuz sonuç veren hastalarda, özellikle açıklanamayan asit ve plevral efüzyon varlığında nadiren de olsa Pseudo-Meigs sendromu ayırıcı tanılar arasında düşünülmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Pseudo-Meigs Sendromu, Asit, Hidrotraks.

IMPACT STATEMENT

What is already known on this subject? The presence of ascites and pleural effusions associated with an ovarian or gynecological tumor other than fibroma/thecoma is called pseudo-Meigs' syndrome and struma ovarii is responsible for 5% of the cases with this syndrome.

What do the results of this study add? When struma ovarii is presented with pseudo-Meigs' syndrome, it is important because it can be confused with malignant ovarian tumors, peritonitis carcinomatosa and malignant pleural effusion.

What are the implications of these findings for clinical practice and/or further research? Pseudo-Meigs' syndrome, though rarely, should be considered among differential diagnoses in patients who have not yet lost their fertility potential but whose cytological examination yielded negative results in terms of malignancy, especially in the presence of unexplained ascites and pleural effusion.

INTRODUCTION

Struma ovarii are mature ovarian teratomas derived from one type of germ cell; these monodermal variants account for >5% of mature teratomas and 0.3–1% of ovarian tumours(1). It is usually asymptomatic but may cause abdominal and pelvic pain. Although it is a benign tumor, malignant transformation may also develop. The presence of ascites and pleural effusions associated with an ovarian or gynecological tumor other than fibroma/thecoma is called pseudo-Meigs' syndrome and struma ovarii is responsible for 5% of the cases with this syndrome(2). In an extensive search of the literature, Obeidat et al. presented 26 struma ovarii cases associated with ascites and raised CA-125 levels. Pleural effusion was noted in 15 cases(3).

A 53-year-old postmenopausal case with left ovarian mass and findings of high CA125 levels, ascites, and pleural effusion was suspected for ovarian malignancy and total hysterectomy+bilateral salpingoophorectomy was performed. The case was reported as a benign lesion as a result of frozen section examination, and the final histo-

pathological diagnosis was struma ovarii. Because of rapid resolution of ascites, and pleural effusions in the postoperative period the case was discussed in the light of relevant literature.

CASE REPORT

A 53-year-old patient weighing 75 kg with gravida 3 and parity 3 was referred to our clinic from an external center with a prediagnosis of ovarian malignancy. Her history revealed that she had been in her postmenopausal period for 3 years. Her complete blood count and other biochemical parameters including albumin, thyroid function tests, complete urinalysis and coagulation parameters were within normal limits. CA-125:1057 U/ml and other tumor markers were within normal limits (AFP:3.32U/ml, CEA:3.74U/ml, CA-15-3:39.1 U/ml, CA19-9:18.2U/ml, β -hCG:1U/ml).

Physical examination revealed a mobile palpable mass in the lower abdomen and abdominal distension. Pelvic ultrasonography revealed a cystic mass containing 10x9 cm solid components in the left adnexal area (Figure1) and widespread ascitic fluid in the abdominal cavity (Figure2). Thoracoabdominal CT revealed pleural fluid in the right hemithorax and prominent atelectasis in the neighborhood, a heterogeneous contrast-enhanced 102x91x78mm lesion with a lobulated contour and containing necrotic areas (ovarian carcinoma?), multiple millimetric lymph nodes in the paraaortic area and mesentery, diffuse free fluid in the abdominal cavity.

Right chest tube was inserted in the patient with prominent dyspnea and pleural effusion. Serous fluid was drained, 2000 mL on the first, 1300 mL on the second and 1500 ml on the third day, and samples for cytologic examination were obtained. Cytology was reported as negative for malignancy.

Due to the decrease in dyspnea on the 4th day, and presumptive diagnosis of ovarian malignancy based on preexisting evidence, laparotomy was performed under general anesthesia. In exploration, uterus and right ovary were in normal appearance. A 9x8x7cm semisolid mass

with smooth surface without adhesions to the surrounding tissues was observed. On the surfaces of peritoneum, and intraabdominal organs tumoral implants and palpable retroperitoneal lymph nodes were not detected.

A sample was taken from the abdominal effusion for cytologic examination, left salpingoophorectomy was performed and the excised organ was sent for frozen section examination. Frozen section result was reported as a benign lesion, so total hysterectomy together with right salpingo-oophorectomy was performed.

The chest tube was removed because the amount of fluid coming from the chest tube decreased to 300 mL on the postoperative 1st day and any discharge was not observed on the second day. Repeated abdominal ultrasonography also revealed that ascites was completely resolved. The result of the final histopathology examination was reported as struma ovarii and the thyroid function test results on the 3rd postoperative day were found to be within normal limits, while the CA125 value decreased to 159 U/ml. In the postoperative period, and any complication did not occur, the patient was accepted as having pseudo-Meigs' syndrome and discharged on the 5th postoperative day.

DISCUSSION

The association of benign ovarian fibroma, hydrothorax and ascites is defined as Meigs' syndrome. Pseudo-Meigs' syndrome is characterized by the association of other ovarian or pelvic tumors except the presence of ascites, hydrothorax and fibroma. It has been reported that leiomyomas are the most common cause of pseudo-Meigs' syndrome and struma ovarii are responsible for 5% of this syndrome(2). Tumor is typically seen in the reproductive period, but also peaks in the 5th and 6th decades. Struma ovarii is a rare tumor that was first described by Von Klden and Gottschalk in 1895 and it is a variant of mature cystic teratoma(4).

Although approximately 15% of mature cystic teratomas contain normal thyroid tissue, in struma ovarii more than 50% of the tumor is composed of thyroid tissue.

Despite the presence of this high proportion of thyroid tissue and the secretion of thyroid hormones from the tumor, only 5-8% of the patients who are usually asymptomatic manifest findings of hyperthyroidism and often present with a pelvic mass(5). Although the patients are asymptomatic, it has been also reported that they may enter into a state of hypothyroidism after removal of the tumor(6). In the light of this information, the patient who had no findings of hypothyroidism in the postoperative period was followed up with thyroid function tests.

In the cases of struma ovarii, ascites is present in about 15-20 of all cases, but rarely they lead to pseudo-Meigs' syndrome(7). As in our case, ascites and pleural fluid in Meigs' and pseudo-Meigs' syndromes are generally of transudative and rarely exudative type. However, the pathophysiology of ascites and pleural fluid is not clear. The possible cause of the ascites may be the transudative mechanism of the tumor surface that exceeds the resorptive capacity of the peritoneum(8). Meigs et al. reported that the pressure of the lymphatics of the tumor itself could cause fluid leakage from the lymphatics on the surface of the tumor(9). Pleural effusion is thought to be due to the passage of ascites fluid through openings in diaphragm, it is also stated that fluid secretion from the peritoneum, venous and/or lymphatic obstruction, decreased serum proteins and vascular endothelial growth factor, fibroblast growth factor and Interleukin 6 may play a role. Pleural effusion may be bilateral but it is usually on the right side as in our case and it is thought that the lymphatics are usually on the right side of the diaphragm(10).

The symptoms of struma ovarii are nonspecific, and resemble those of other ovarian tumors. In differential diagnosis, all benign and malignant ovarian tumors should be considered. Preoperatively its clinical diagnosis is very challenging, and the tumor is seen as a multicystic mass in the CT or as a moderate cyst wall thickness in the MRI. While as is reported its definitive diagnosis is based on histopathological examination results(11). In cases presenting with pseudo-Meigs' syndrome, progressively growing mass and increased abdominal distension



Figure 1. A cystic mass containing 10x9 cm solid components in the left adnexal area in pelvic ultrasonography

due to ascites are frequently seen in patients with respiratory failure caused by pleural effusion(12). Patients may also present with symptoms and complaints of abdominal pain, weight loss, and fatigue(6). In our case, whose main complaints were generalized abdominal distention and dyspnea, the diagnosis was made based on histopathology results in the postoperative period in accordance with the literature.

Considering that pleural effusion is an inadequate prognostic factor in predicting the pelvic mass, patients with unexplained pleural effusion and ascites should be investigated in terms of possible presence of a pelvic tumor. Since data related to pseudo-Meigs' syndrome are very limited, they may be confused with malignant ovarian tumors with similar clinical data causing pleural metastasis and effusion. It may also lead to formulation of different diagnostic and therapeutic approaches. Therefore, increase in the information about these syndromes will also clarify the diagnosis, treatment and follow-up approaches. Since it is known that with the removal of the tumor, the ascites and pleural fluid disappear and symptoms rapidly regress,

a dramatic improvement will be achieved in the general health status of the patients and thus their quality of life may rapidly return to the pre-disease period(10). In our case, with the disappearance of ascites and pleural effusion, symptoms regressed rapidly in the postoperative period and a significant decrease in CA-125 value was also detected.

Association between struma ovarii and increased CA-125 levels is rarely seen. The mechanism behind raised CA-125 levels in cases of pseudo-Meigs' syndrome is still not understood, although Mui et al. have postulated that it is the result of free fluid irritation leading to inflammation of the pleural and peritoneal surfaces(13). Elevated serum CA-125 levels for a postmenopausal woman presenting with solid adnexal mass, ascites, and pleural effusion can be interpreted as highly suspicious case of malignancy(14). Surekha et al noted that the monodermal teratoma struma ovarii is a rare ovarian tumour; however, struma ovarii presenting with pseudo-Meigs' syndrome and raised cancer antigen CA-125 levels is even rarer. In another case hydropic leiomyoma presenting with pseu-



Figure 2. Widespread ascitic fluid in the abdominal cavity in pelvic ultrasonography.

do-Meigs' syndrome and raised CA-125 levels is reported. In elderly patients, this presentation can potentially lead to a misdiagnosis of a malignant ovarian carcinoma, resulting in unnecessary extensive surgery(15,16). Because of the presence of the ovarian mass, higher CA-125 levels, ascites and pleural fluid in the postmenopausal period, ovarian malignancy was considered, and surgery was planned for our case. However, when frozen section result was reported as a benign lesion, we proceeded with total hysterectomy together with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy.

In postmenopausal cases, and in premenopausal patients who have lost their fertility potential total hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy are apparently appropriate approaches. However, cystectomy or oophorectomy is an adequate treatment for women in reproductive period who have not yet lost their fertility potential.

In conclusion, in postmenopausal women with findings of CA-125 elevation, ovarian mass with ascites, pleural effusion who are scheduled for surgery considering priorly the presence of malignancy, frozen section examination should be performed with the thought of a preexisting tumor that

probably will lead to the development of pseudo-Meigs' syndrome. However, pseudo-Meigs' syndrome should be kept in mind in patients who have not yet lost their fertility potential, especially in the presence of unexplained ascites and pleural fluid yielding negative cytological examination results as for malignancy.

Legends To Figures

Figure 1. Pelvic ultrasonography showing a cystic mass containing 10x9 cm solid components in the left adnexal area.

Figure 2. Pelvic ultrasonography showing widespread ascitic fluid in the abdominal cavity.

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Declaration Of Interests

None

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