

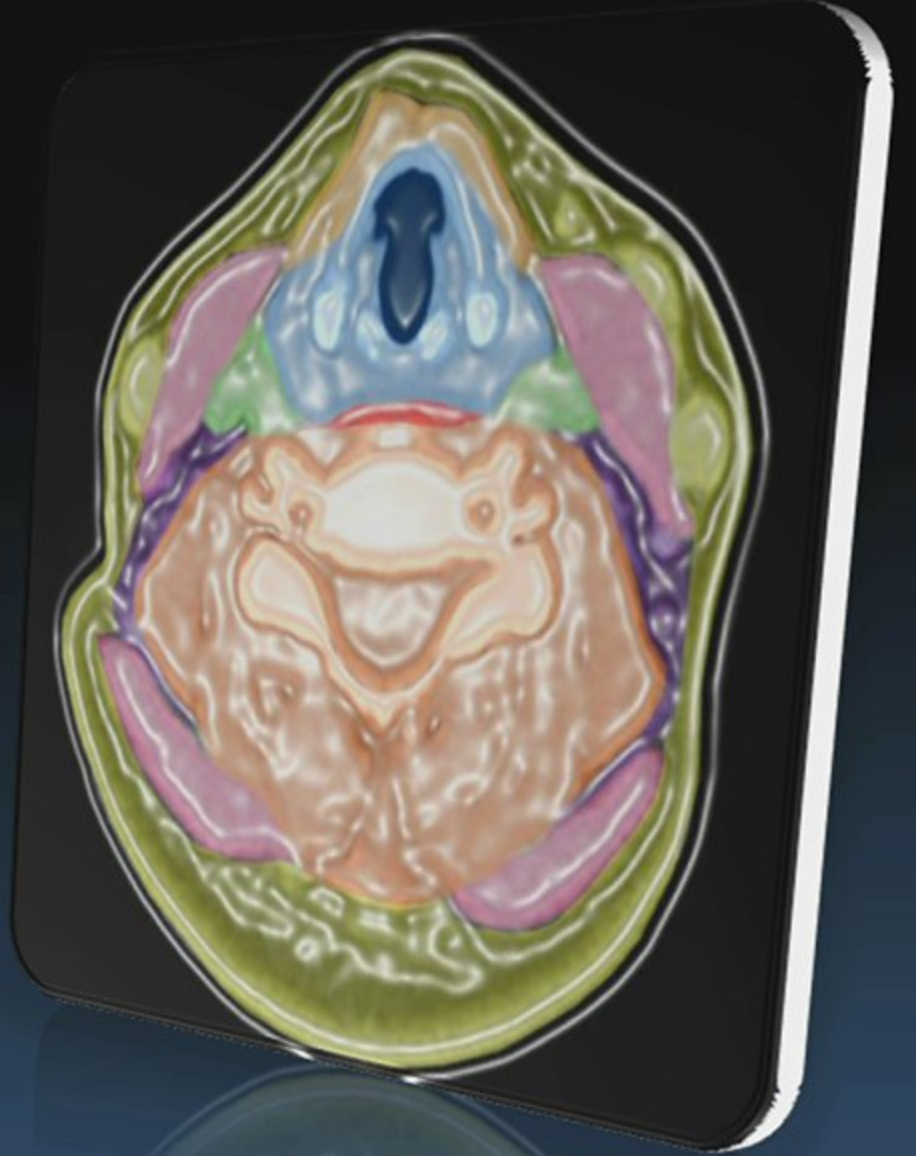
RADYOLOJİ KİŞ OKULU 2019

4 -10 Şubat 2019
Mirage Park Otel, Antalya



İnfrahyoid Bölge Patolojilerine Kompartman Temelli Yaklaşım

Doç. Dr. Aslıhan SEMİZ OYSU
Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi
Ümraniye SUAM
Radyoloji Kliniği



Boyun Fasyaları

- ❖ **Yüzeyel servikal fasya**

- ❖ **Derin servikal fasya**

 - Yüzeyel tabaka**

 - Orta tabaka**

 - Derin tabaka**

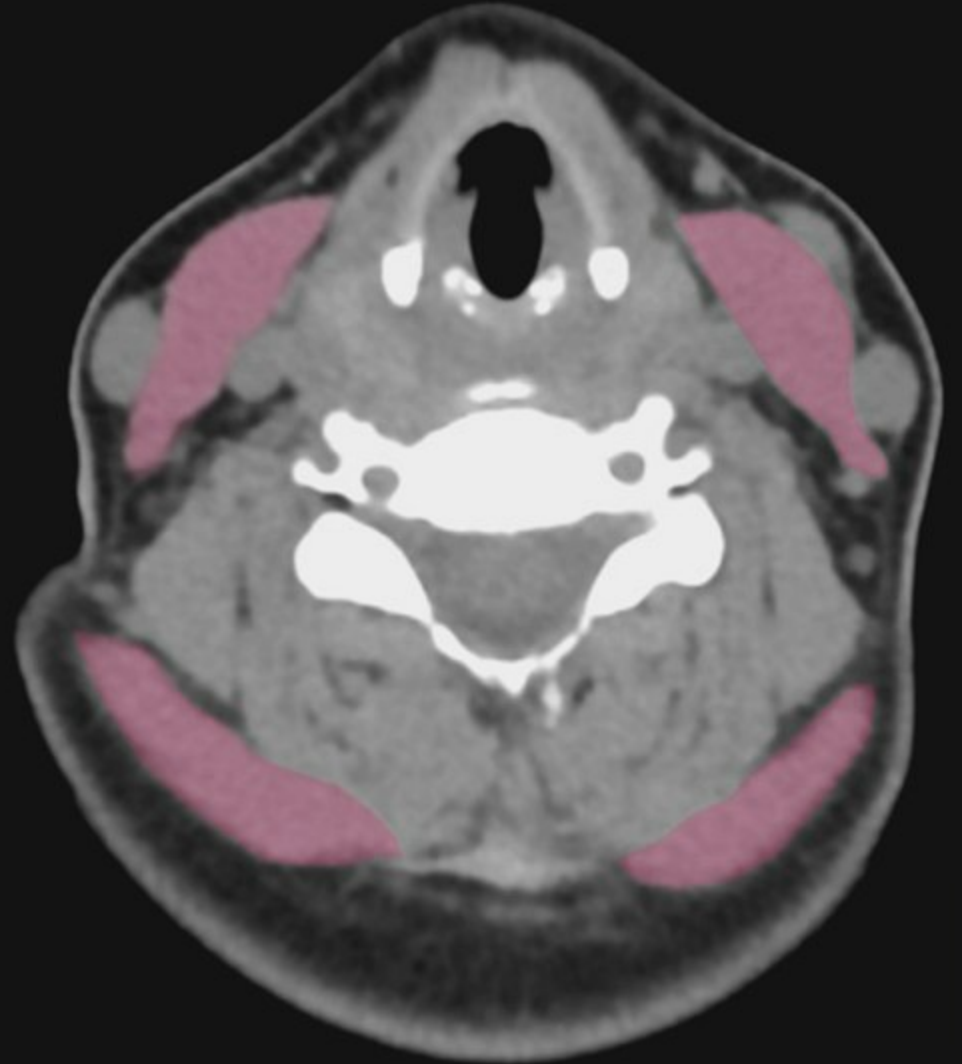
Yüzeyel Servikal Fasya

- ✓ Subkutan yağ ve damarlar
- ✓ Platisma kası
- ✓ Anterior ve eksternal juguler venler



Derin Servikal Fasya Yüzeyel Tabaka

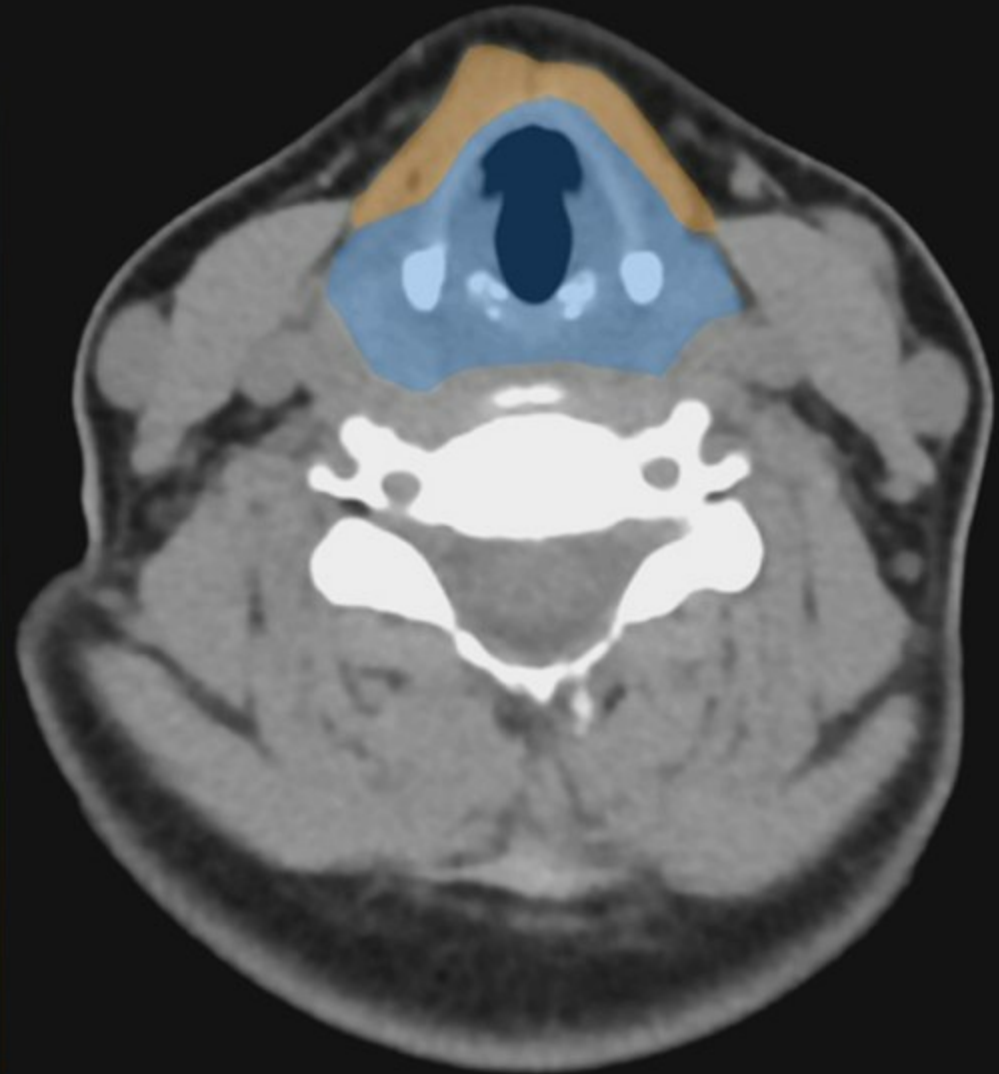
- ✓ SKM
- ✓ Trapezius



Derin Servikal Fasya

Orta Tabaka

- ✓ Strap kaslar
- ✓ Viseral boşluk



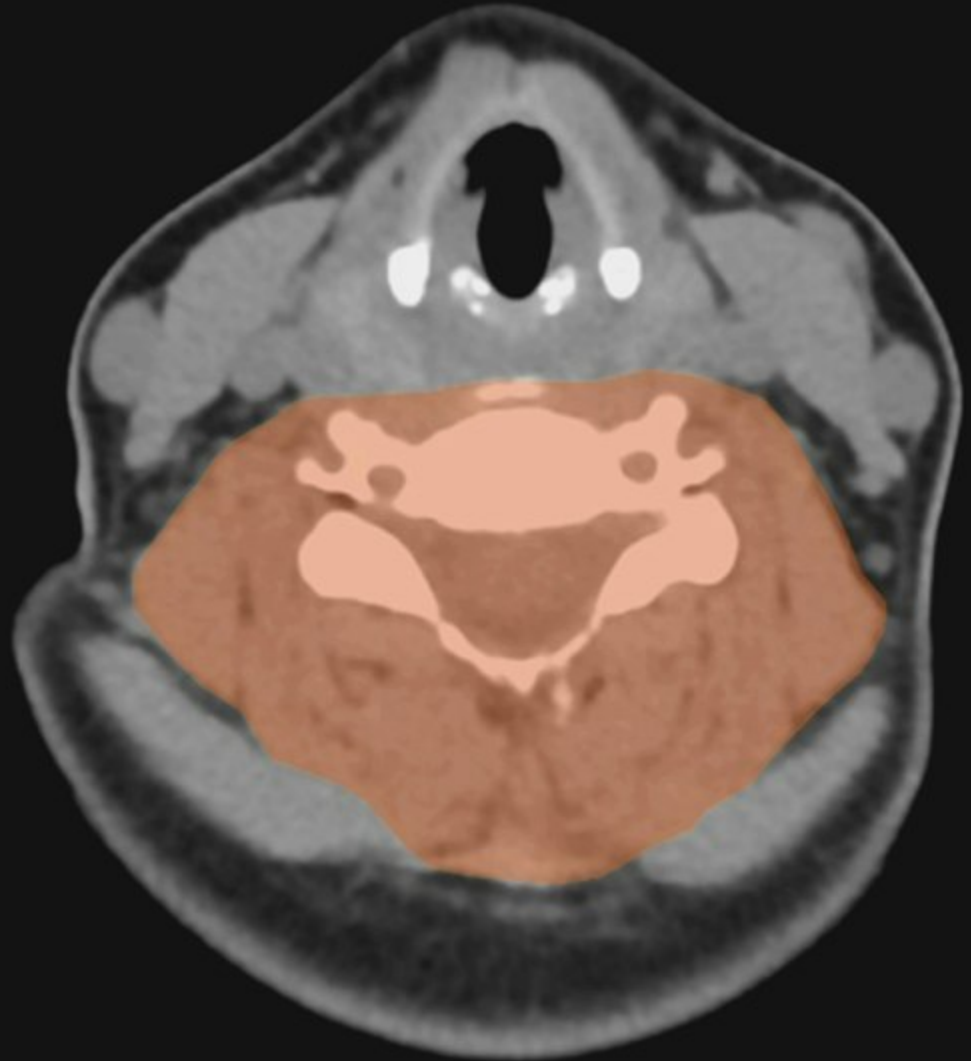
Derin Servikal Fasya

Derin Tabaka

Alar fasya

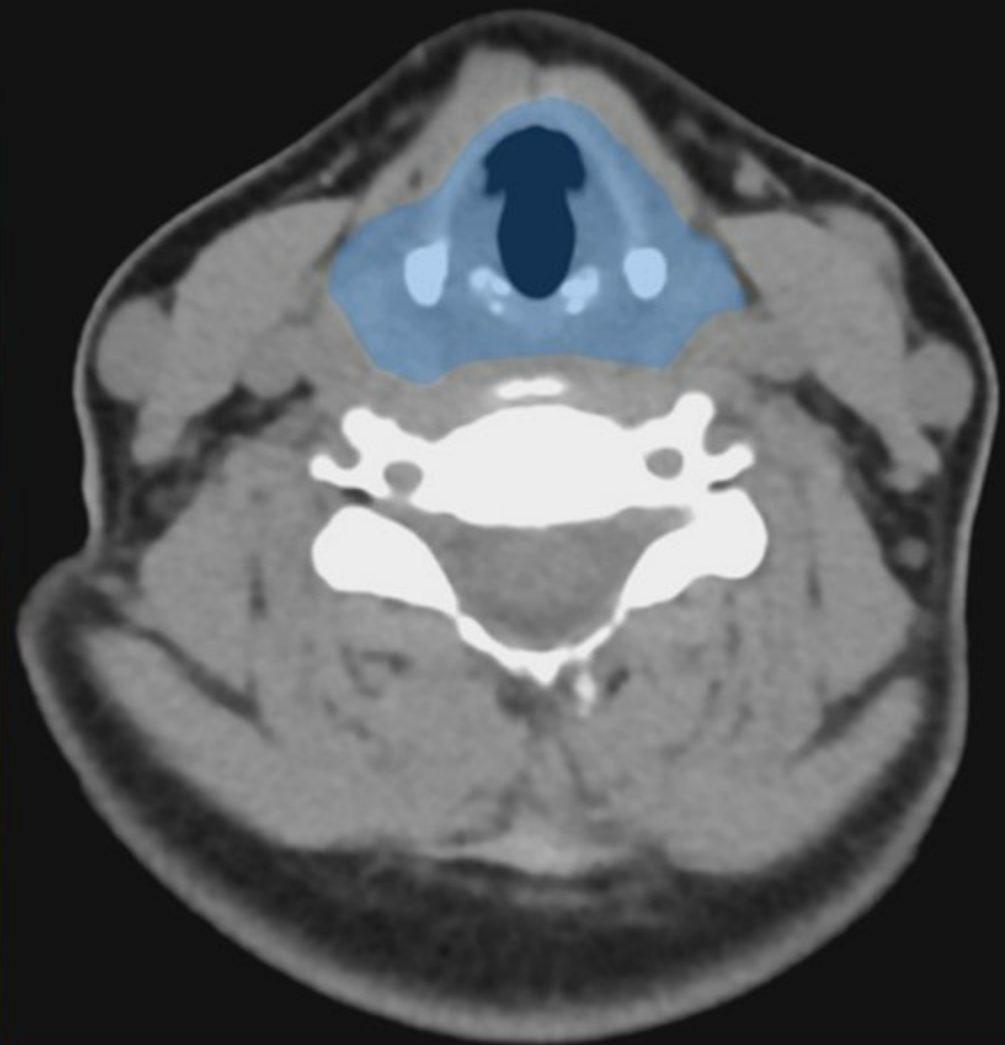
Prevertebral fasya

- ✓ Perivertebral boşluk
- ✓ Tehlikeli boşluk



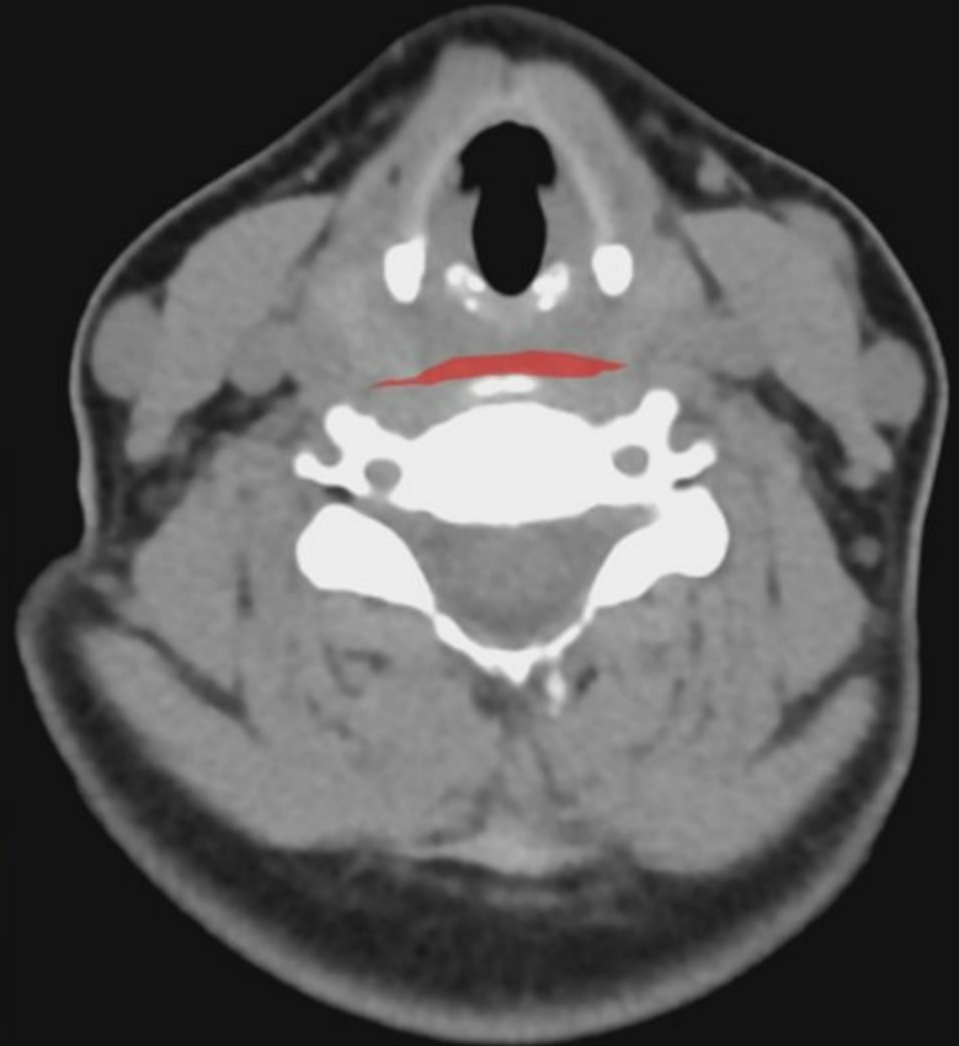
Boşluklar

❖ Viserai boşluk



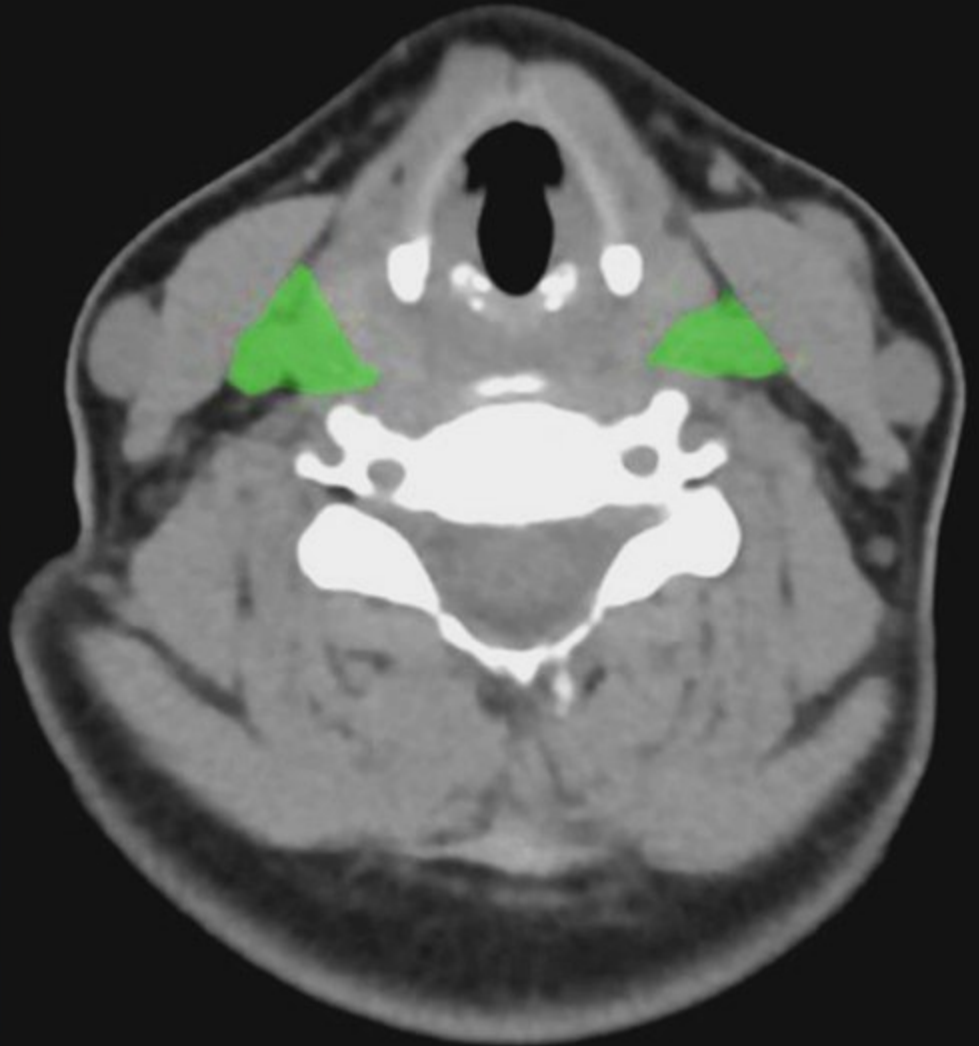
Boşluklar

- ❖ **Viseral boşluk**
- ❖ **Retrofaringeal boşluk**



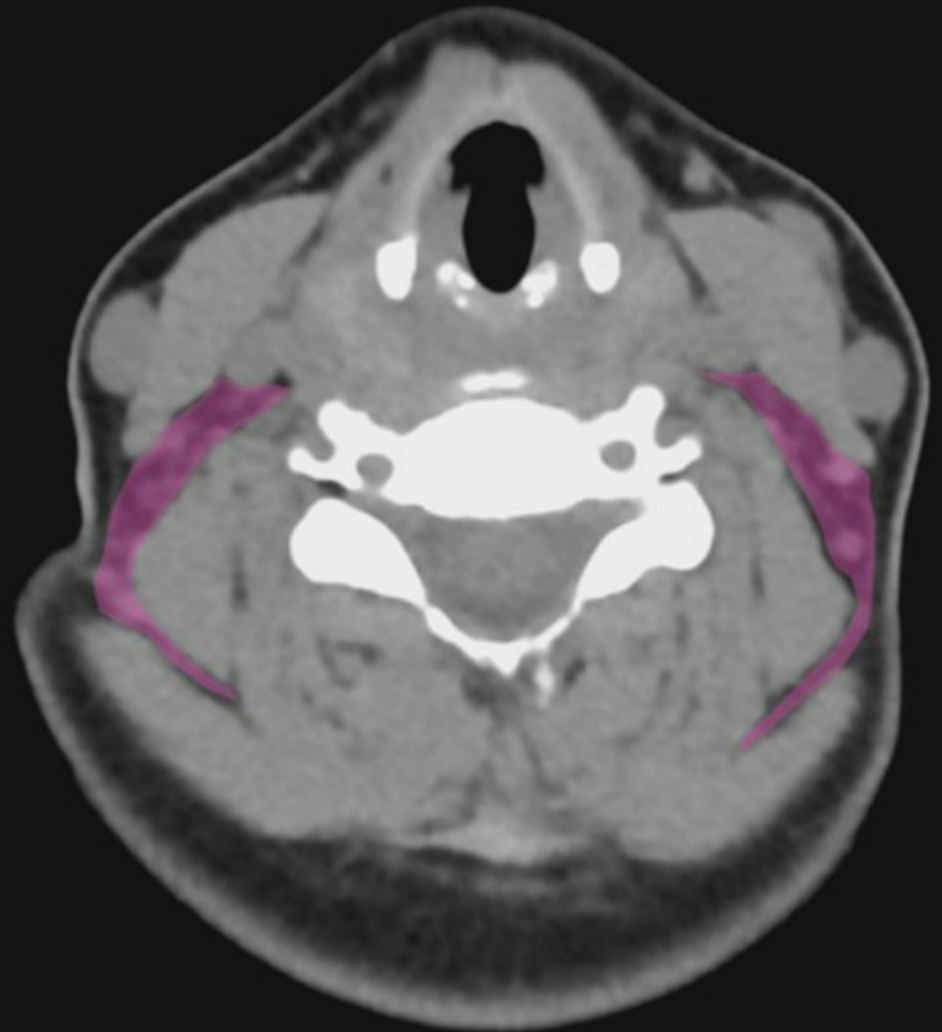
Boşluklar

- ❖ Viseral boşluk
- ❖ Retrofaringeal boşluk
- ❖ Karotid boşluk



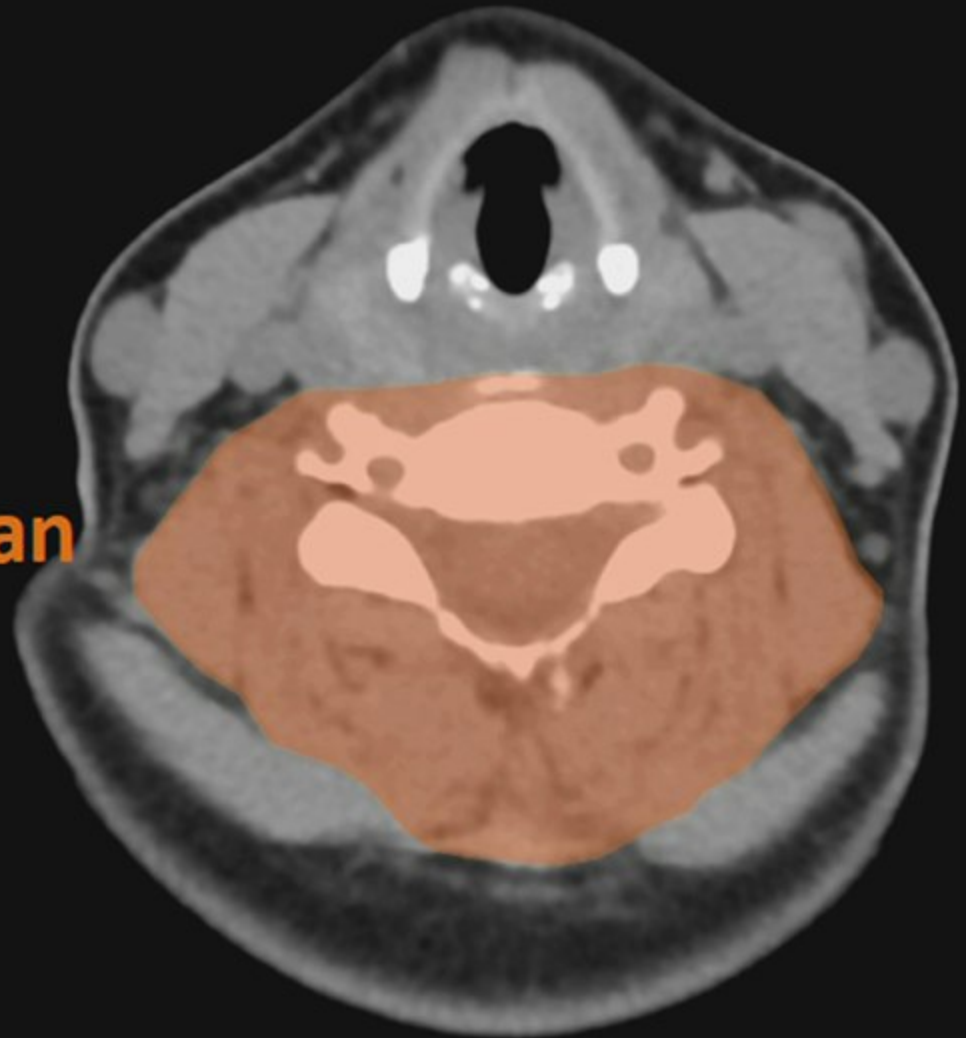
Boşluklar

- ❖ Viseral boşluk
- ❖ Retrofaringeal boşluk
- ❖ Karotid boşluk
- ❖ Posterior servikal üçgen



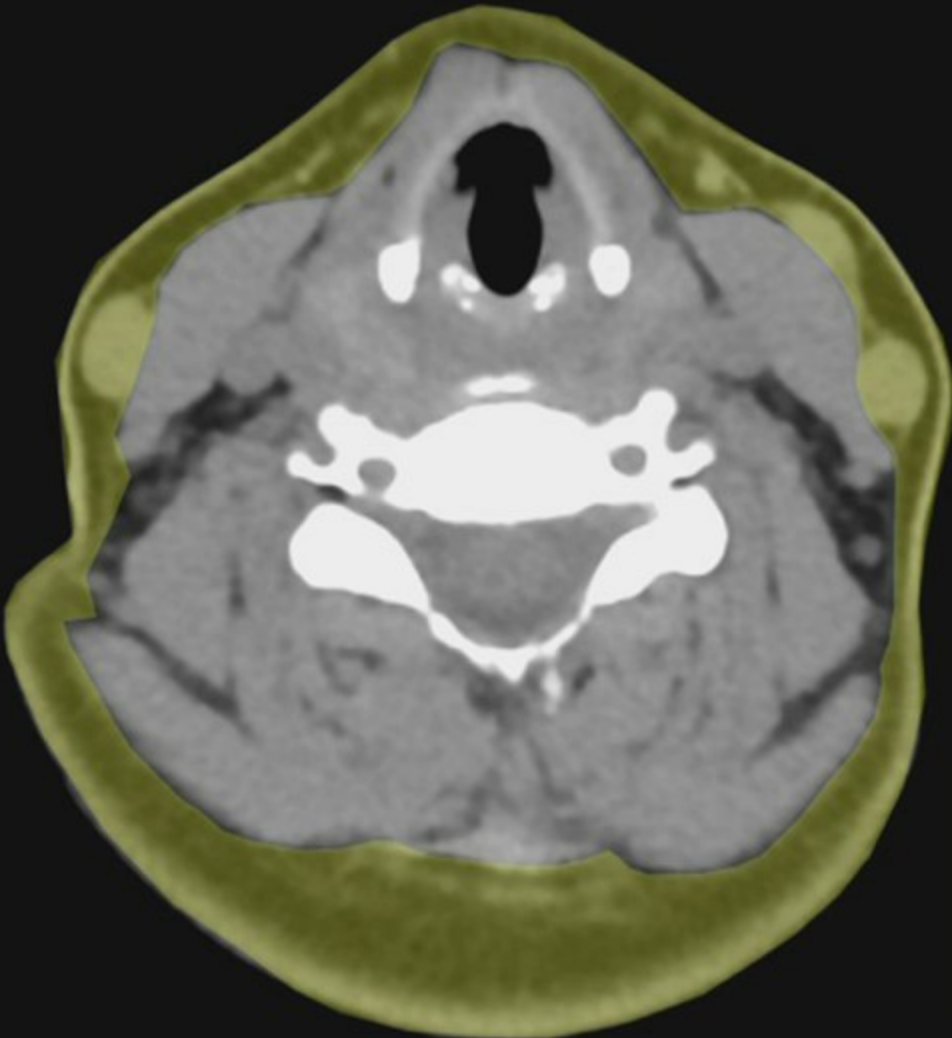
Boşluklar

- ❖ **Viseral boşluk**
- ❖ **Retrofaringeal boşluk**
- ❖ **Karotid boşluk**
- ❖ **Posterior servikal üçgen**
- ❖ **Perivertebral kompartman**
 - ✓ **Prevertebral boşluk**
 - ✓ **Paravertebral boşluk**

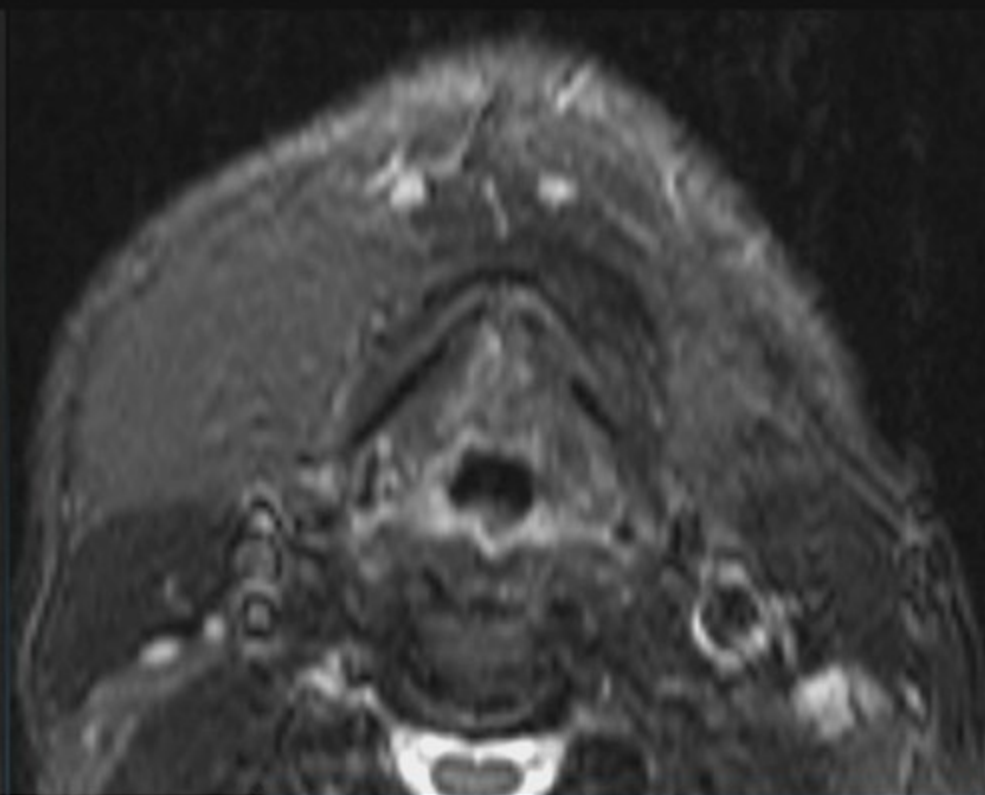
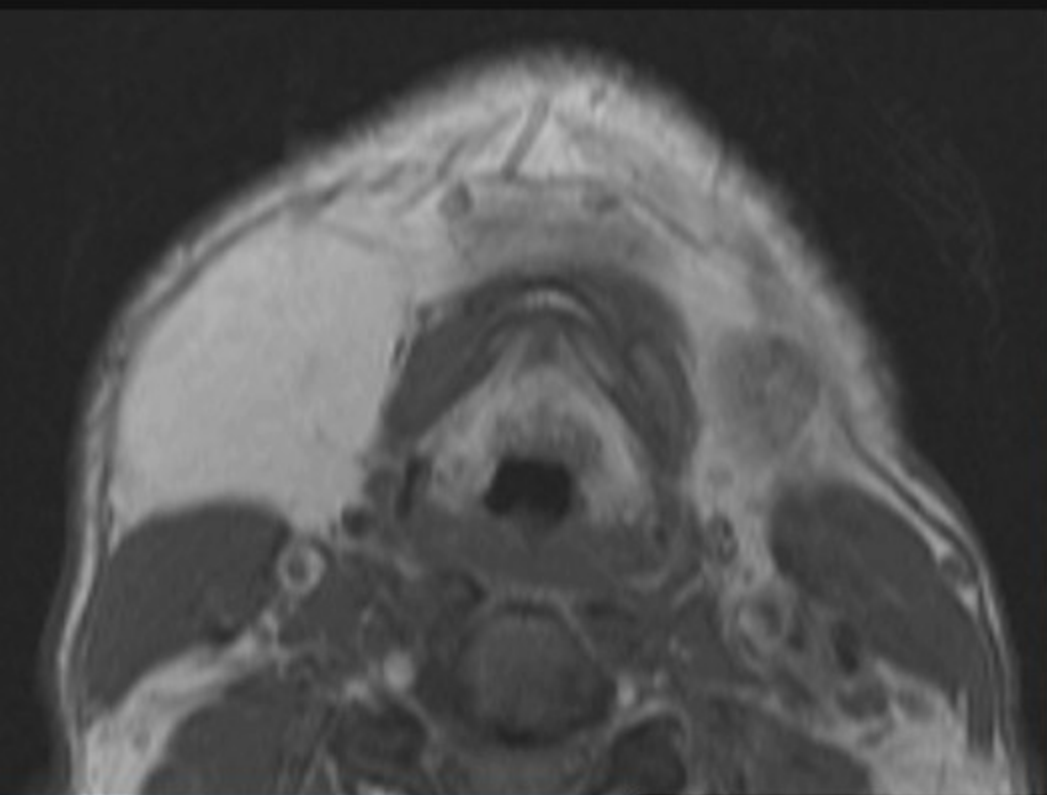


Yüzeyel Servikal Fasya

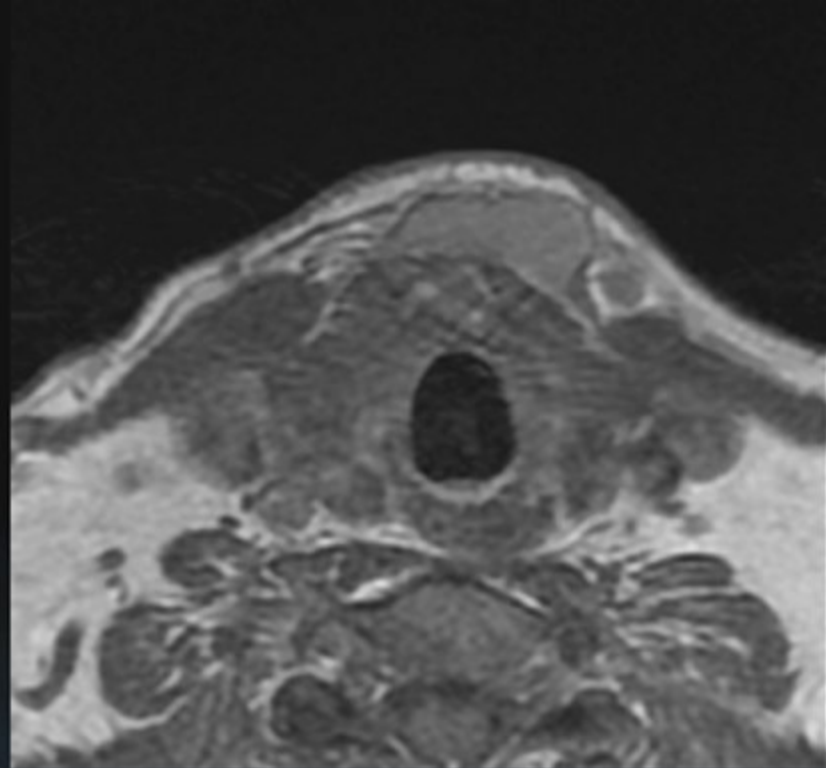
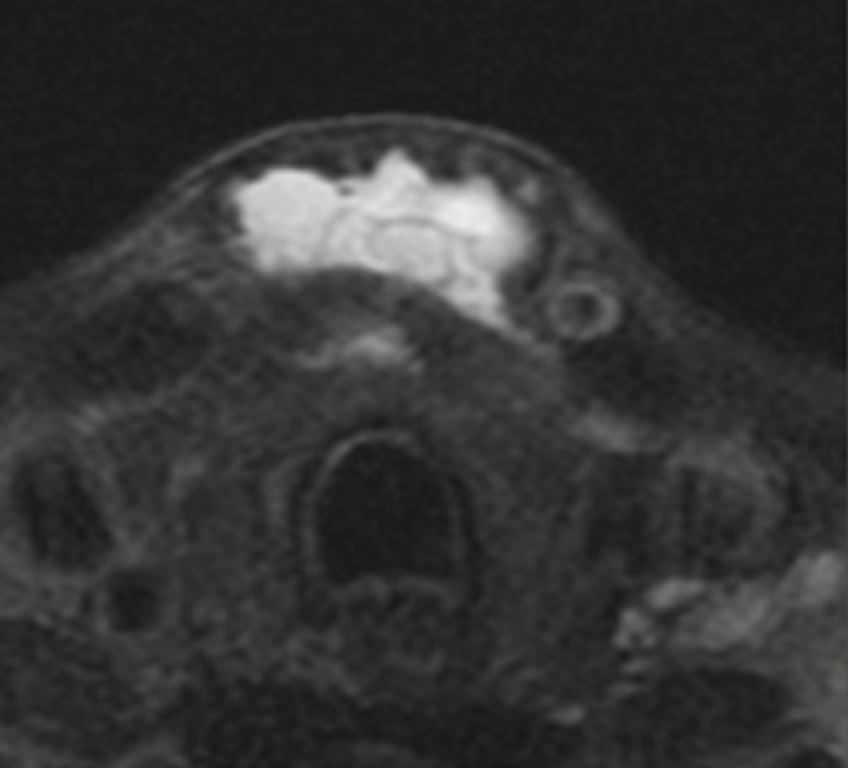
Cilt ve ciltaltı lezyonları

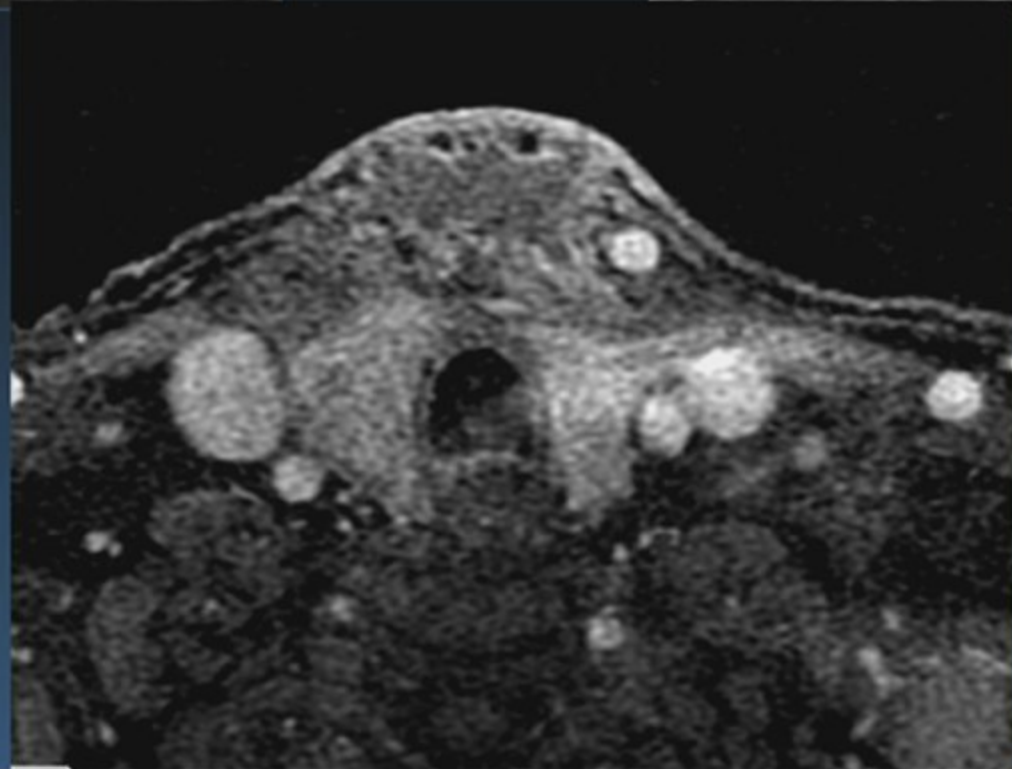
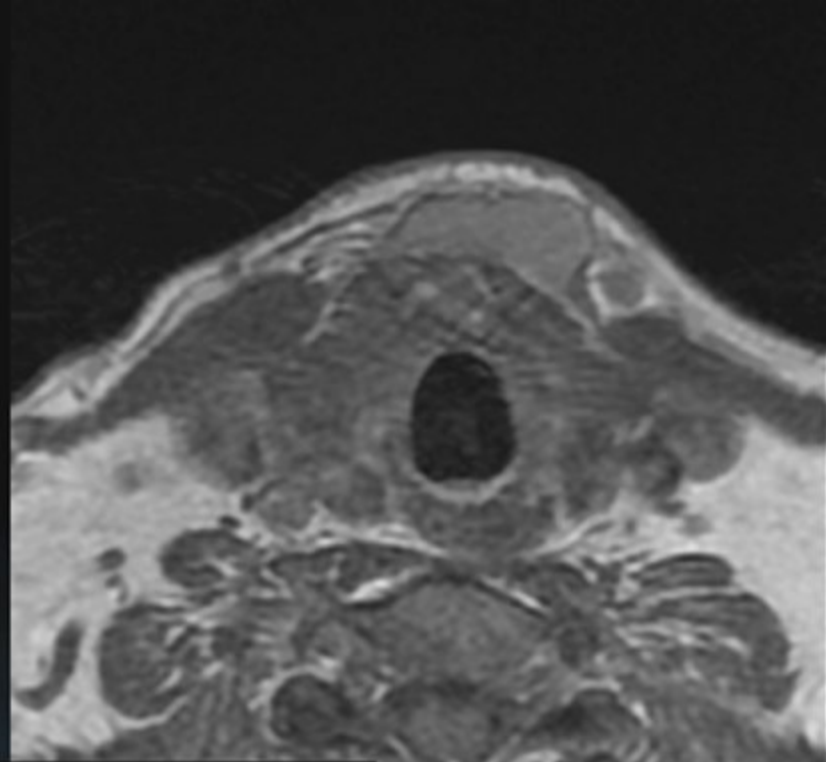
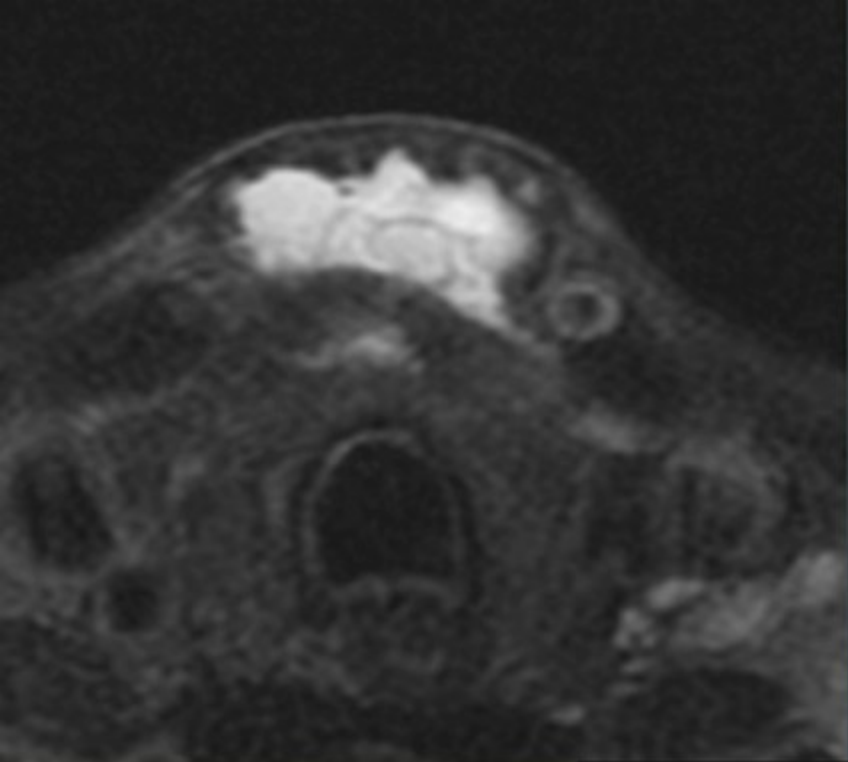


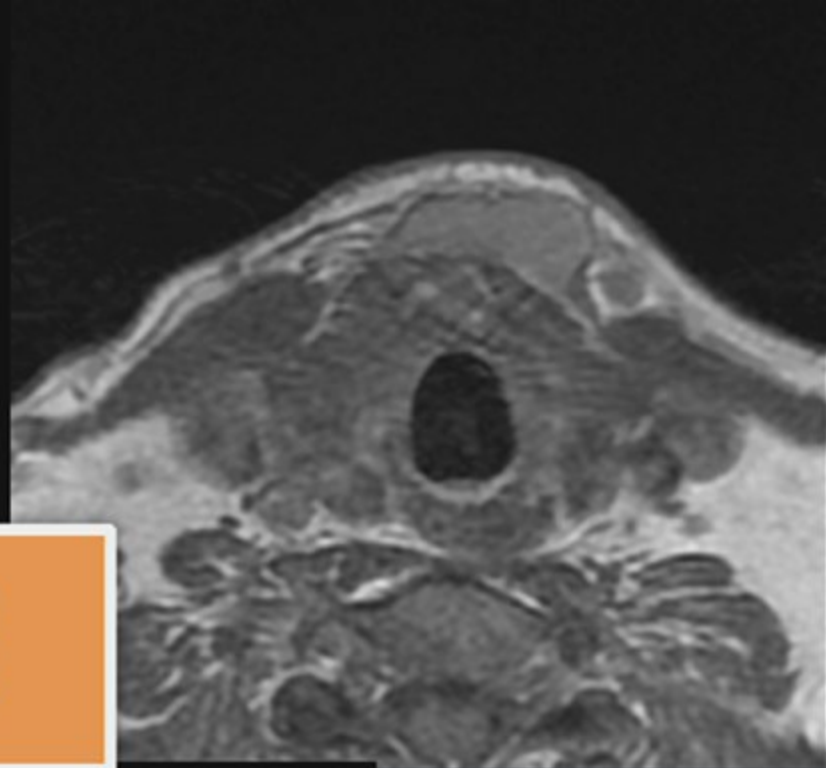
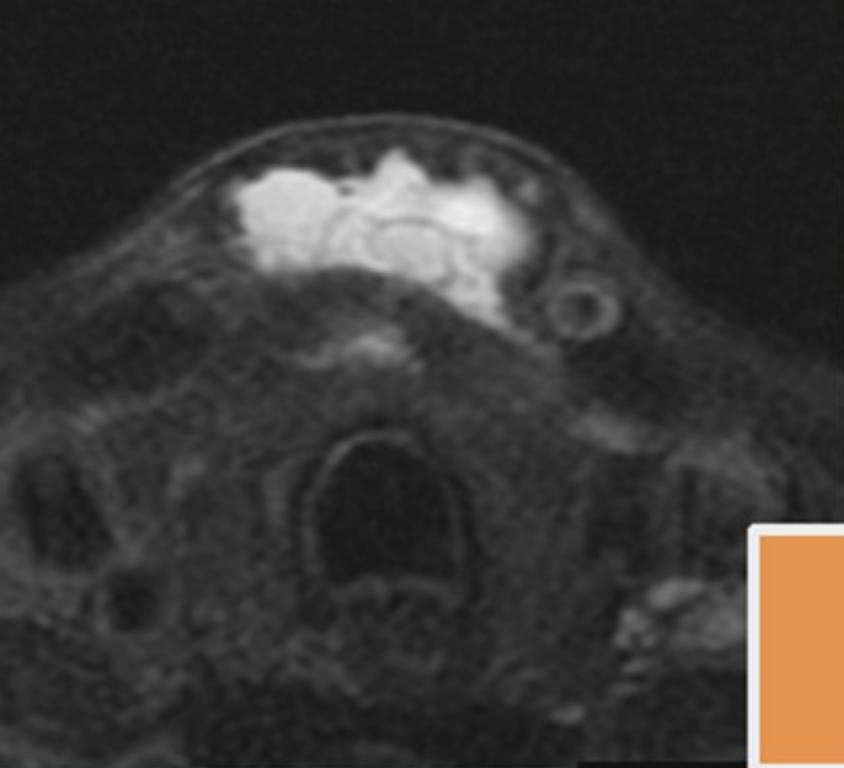
- ✓ Lipom, fibrom, sebace kist
- ✓ Ödem / enfeksiyon
- ✓ Schwannom, nörofibromlar
- ✓ Pilomatrixoma
- ✓ Merkel hc.li tümör
- ✓ Lenfoma
- ✓ SCC, BCC



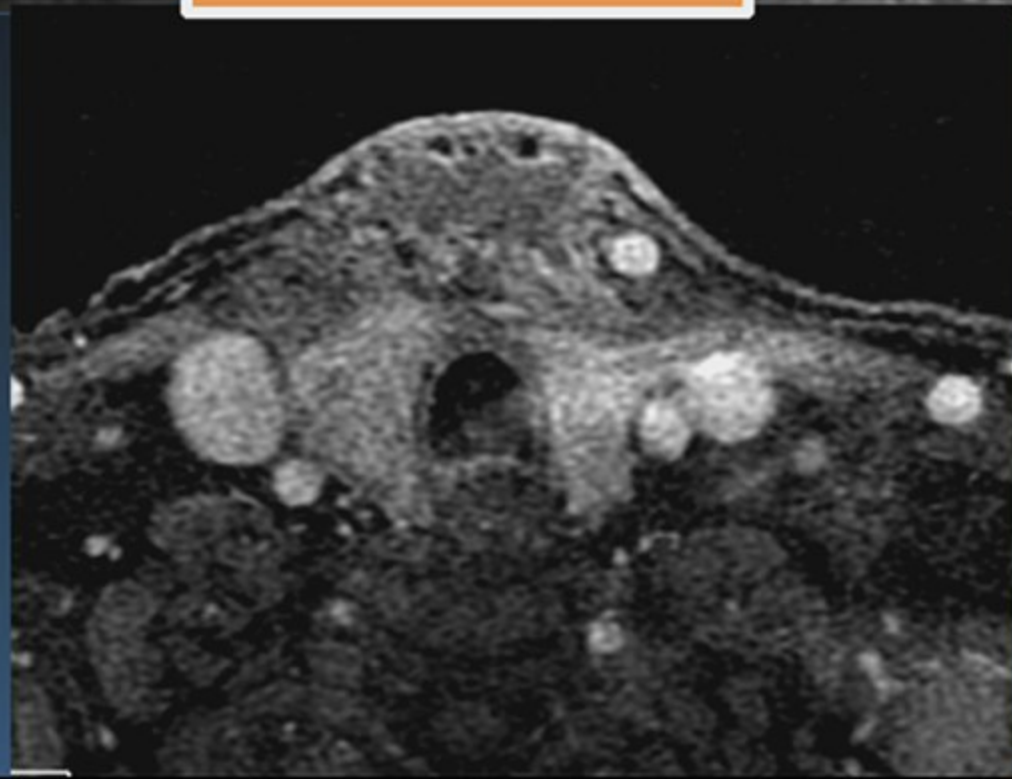
LIPOM





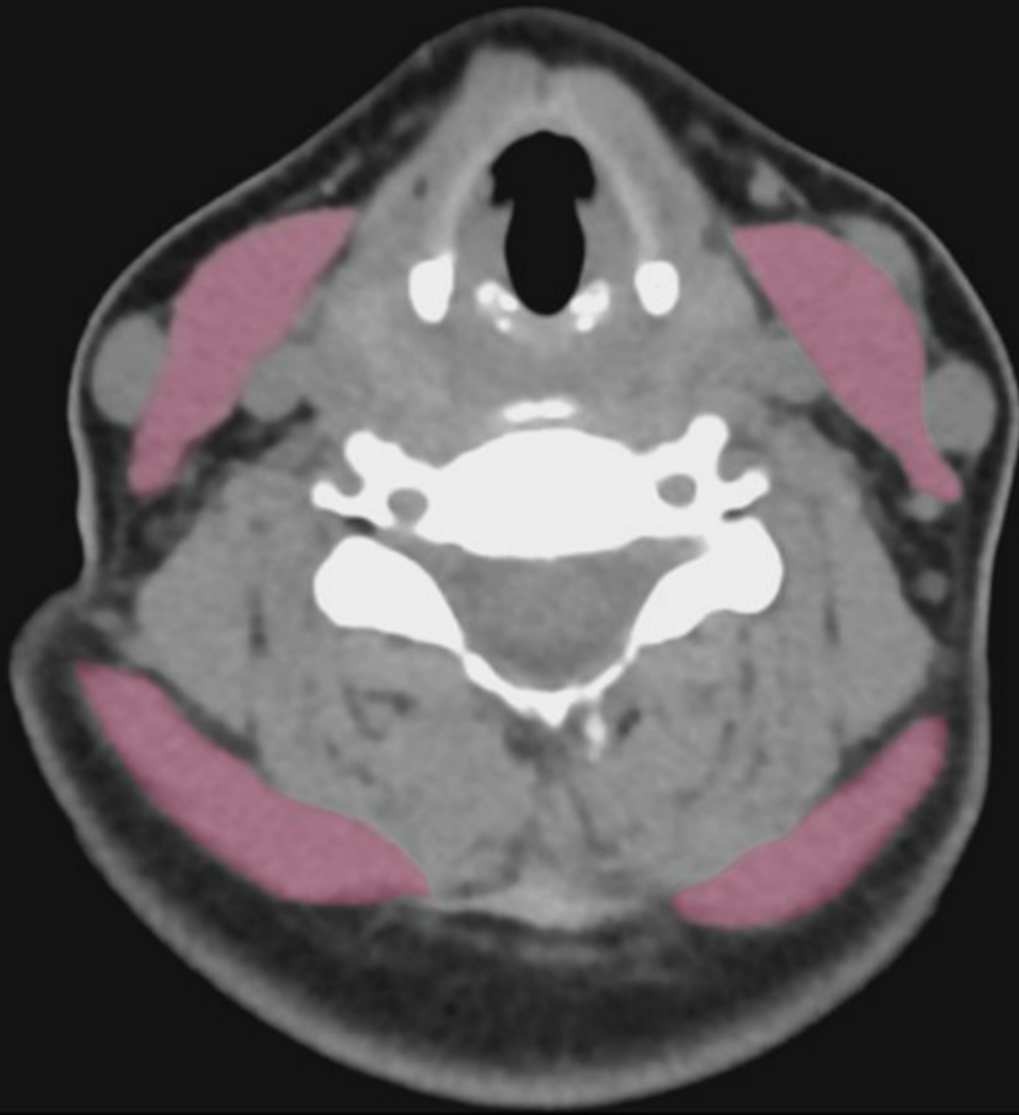


APSE



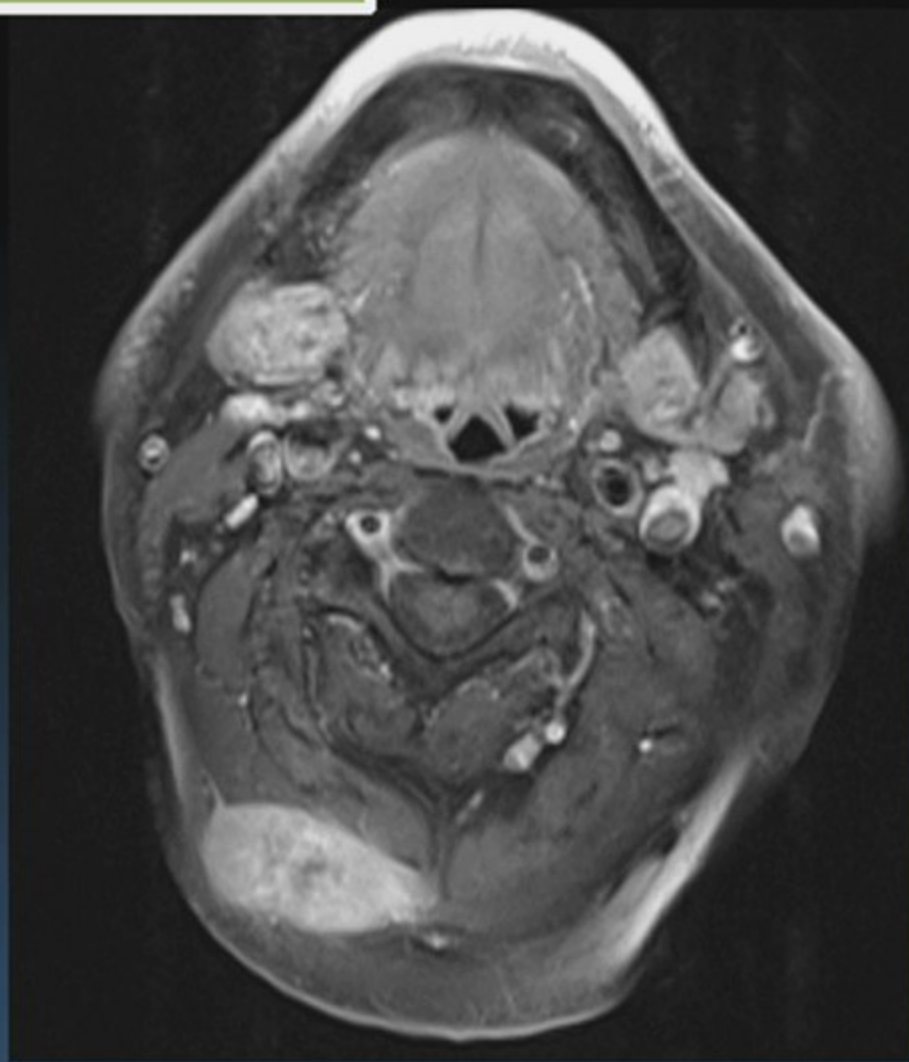
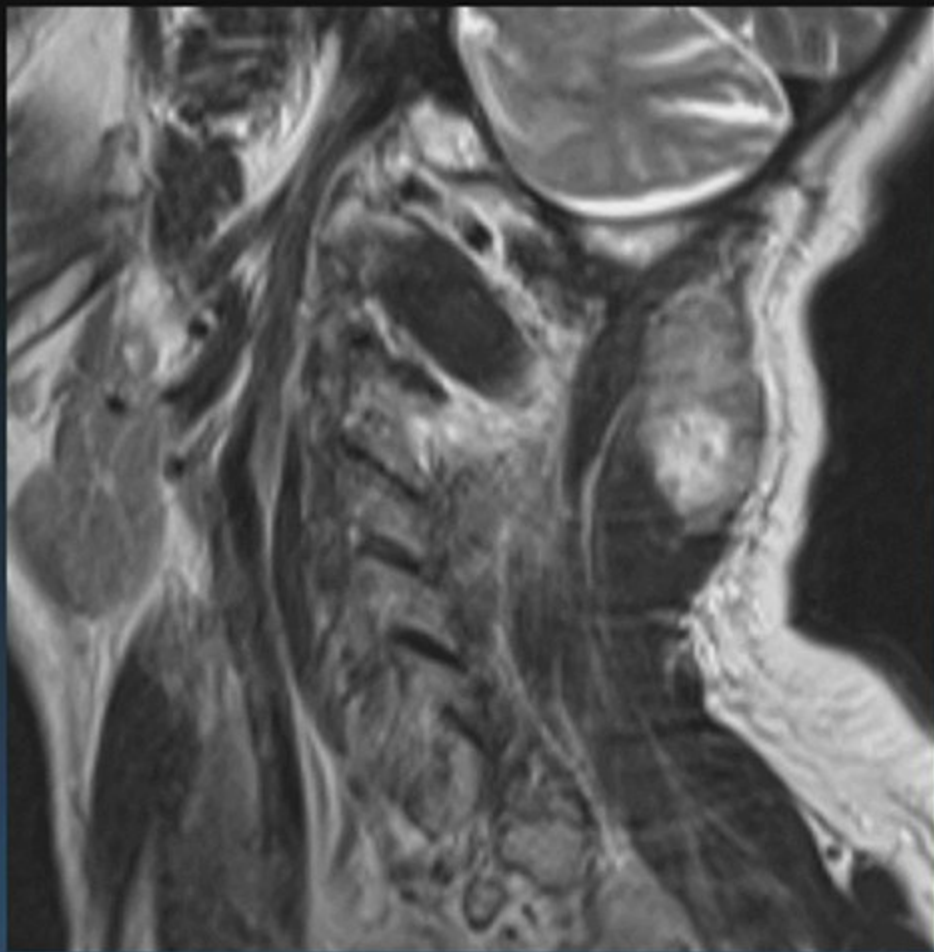
Derin Servikal Fasya

Yüzeyel Tabaka

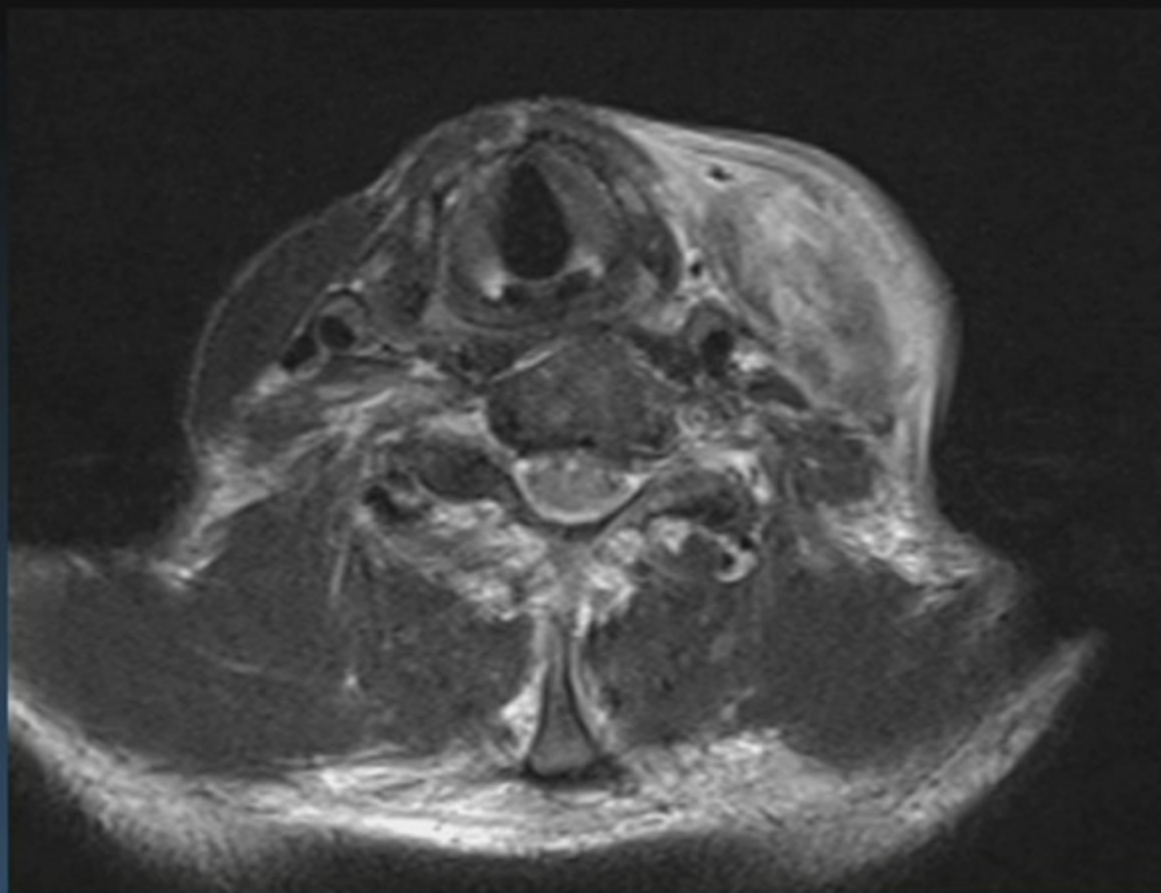


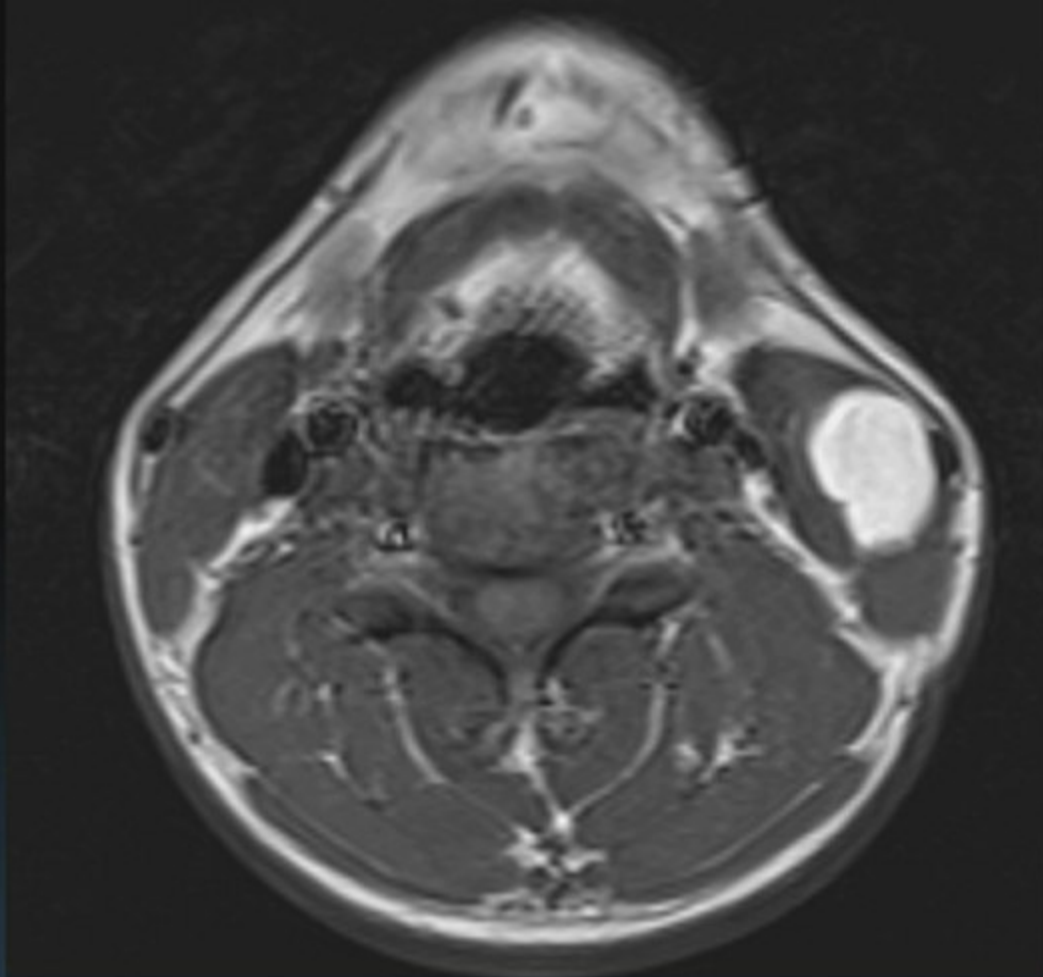
- ✓ Kas lezyonları
- ✓ Enfeksiyon, apse
- ✓ Hematom
- ✓ Lenfoma
- ✓ Lipom

metastaz

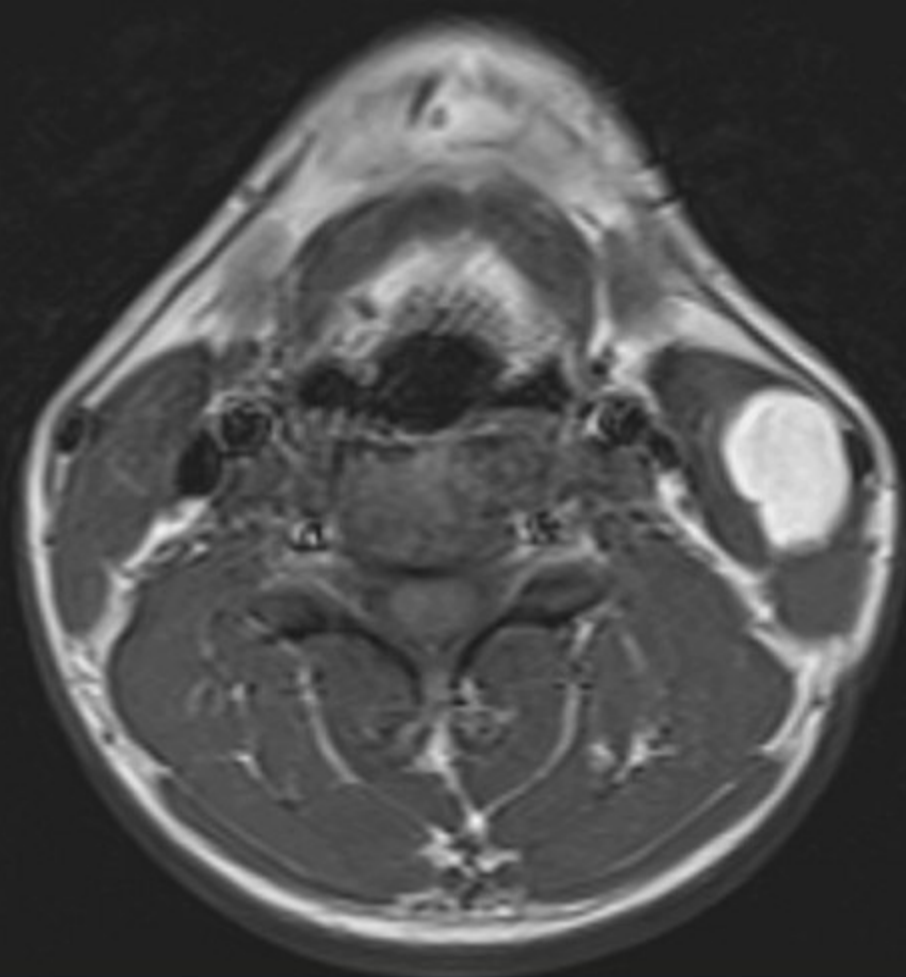
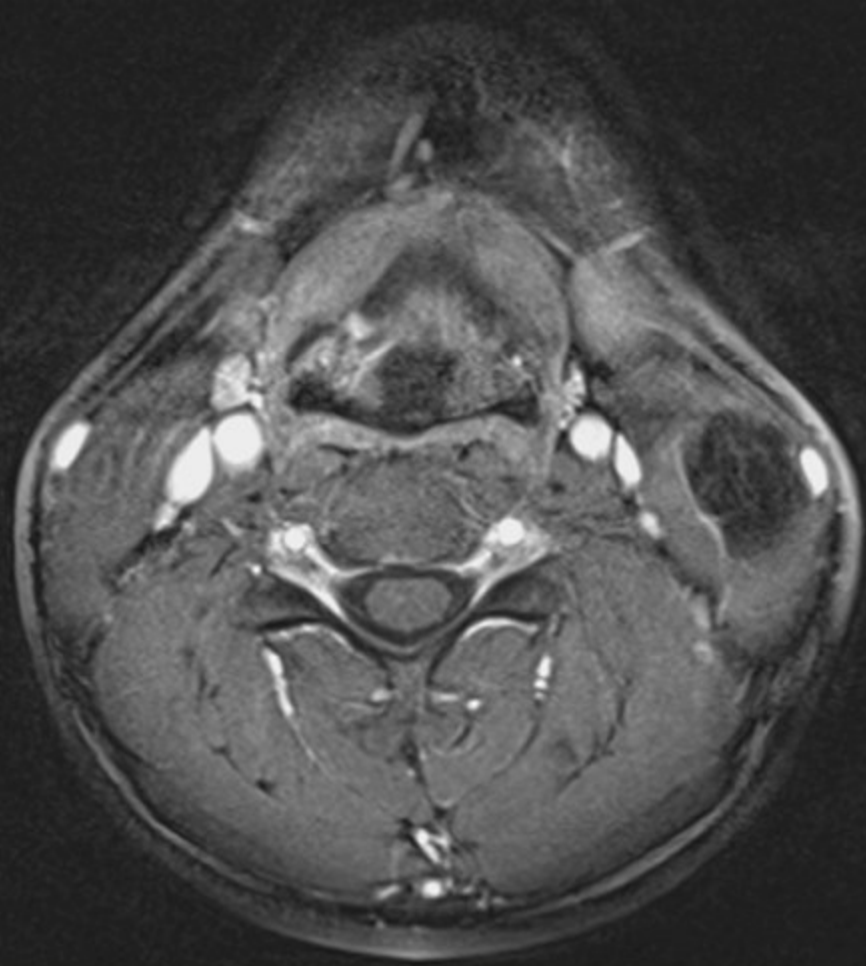


ENFEKSIYON



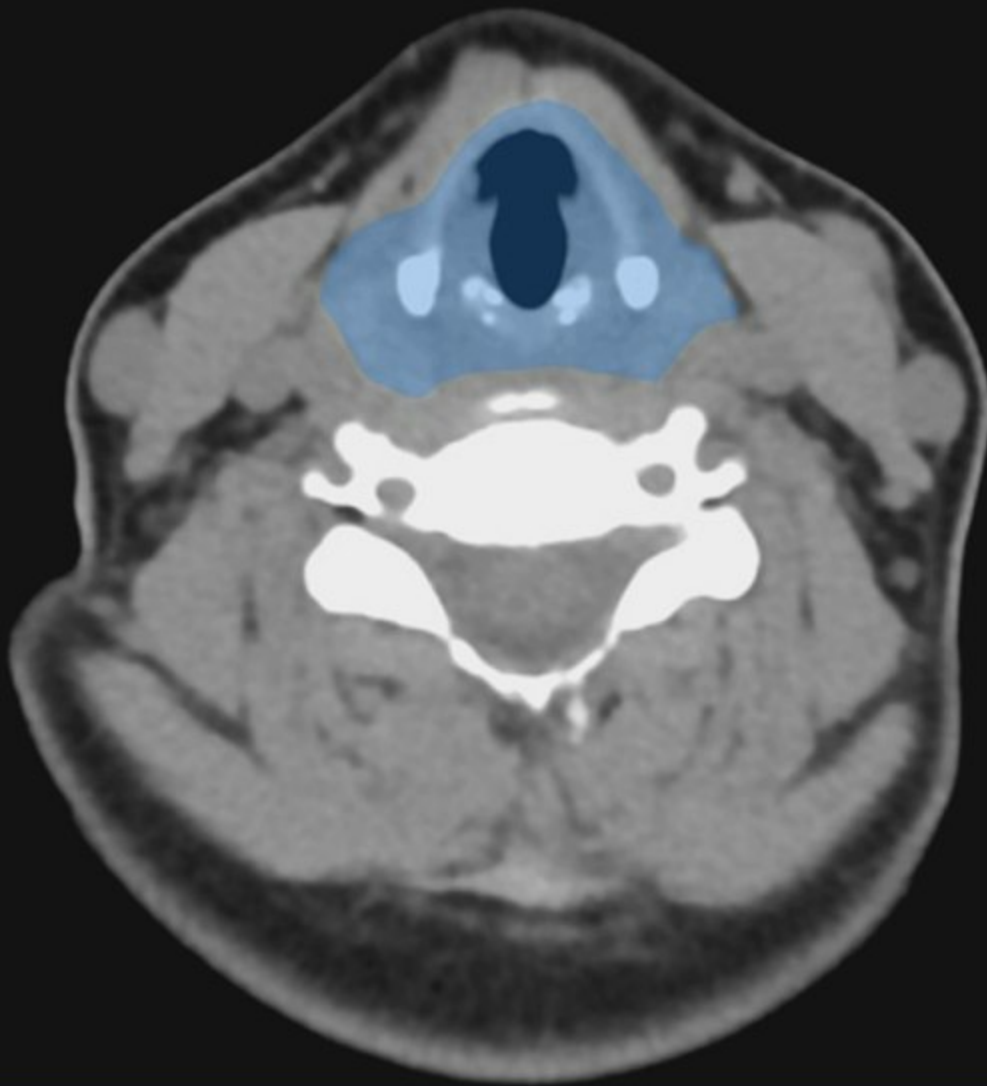


LIPOM



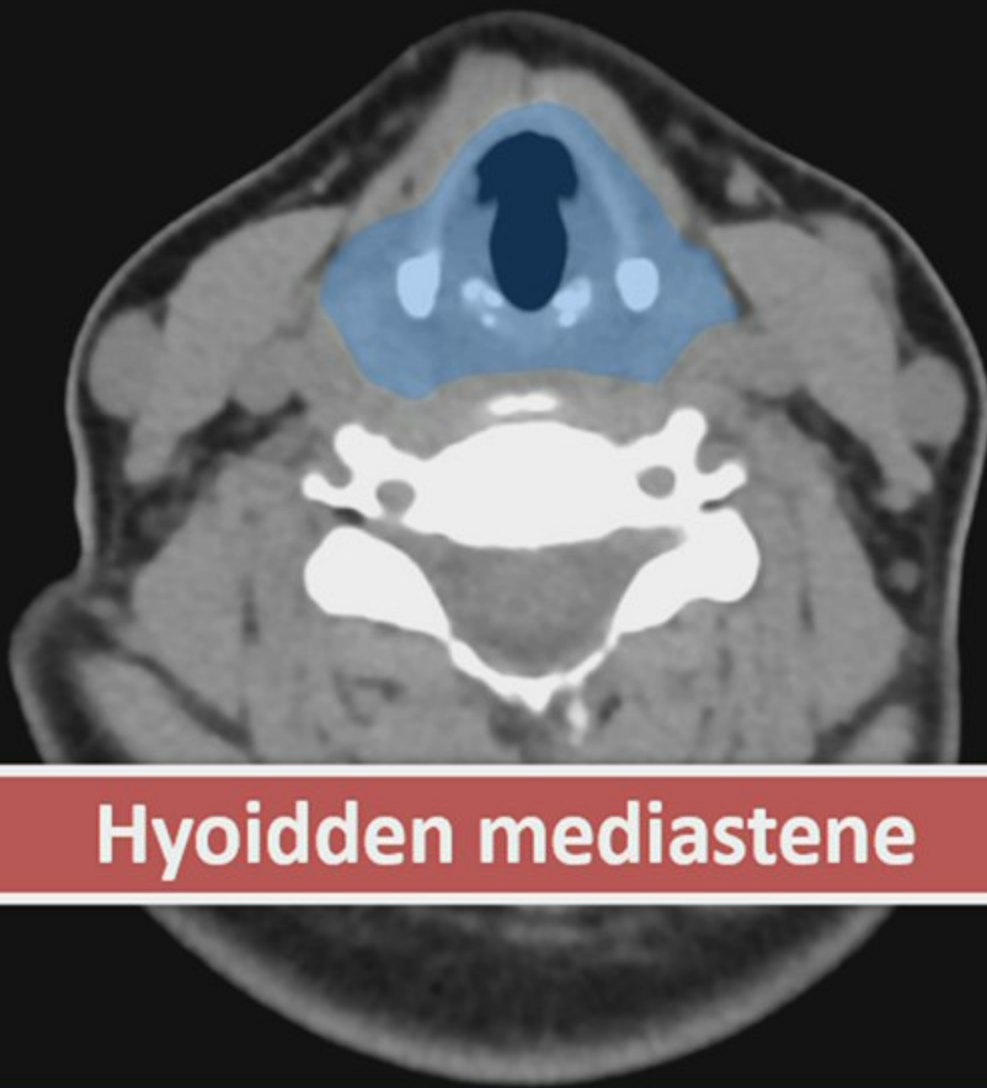
LIPOM

Viseral Boşluk



- ✓ Hipofarinks, larinks
- ✓ Trakea, özofagus
- ✓ Tiroid, paratiroidler
- ✓ Rekürren laringeal sinirler
- ✓ Sempatik trunkusun bir kısmı
- ✓ Lenf nodları
- ✓ Vasküler
- ✓ Yağ dokusu

Viseral Boşluk



Hyoidden mediastene

- ✓ Hipofarinks, larinks
- ✓ Trakea, özofagus
- ✓ Tiroid, paratiroidler
- ✓ Rekürren laringeal sinirler
- ✓ Sempatik trunkusun bir kısmı
- ✓ Lenf nodları
- ✓ Vasküler
- ✓ Yağ dokusu

Larinks ve Hipofarinks Patolojileri

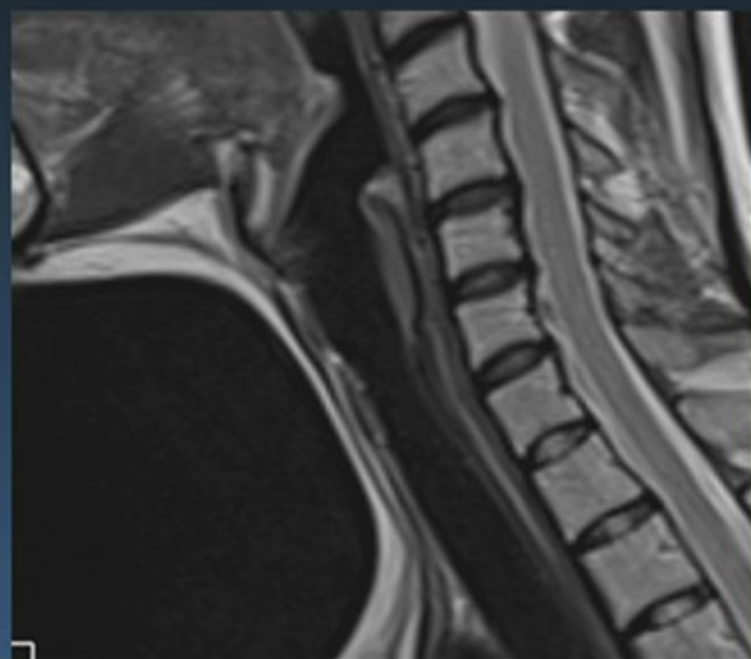
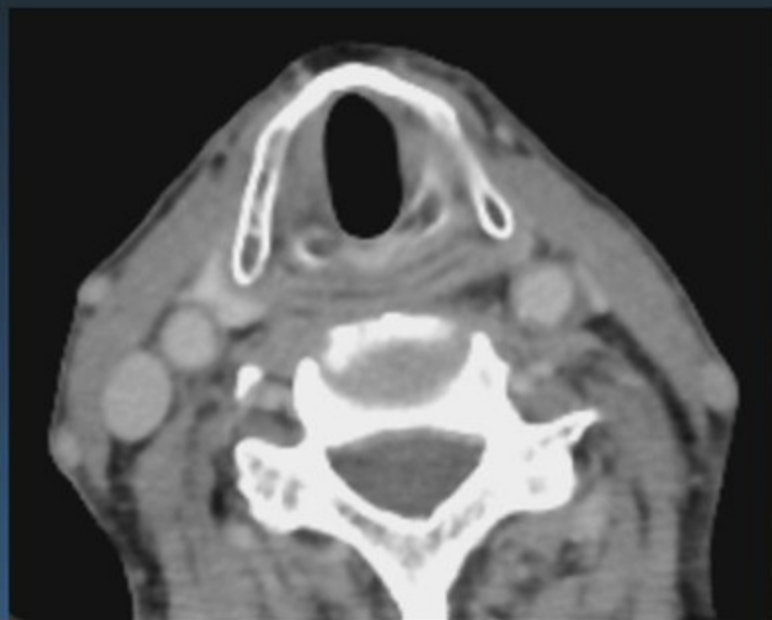
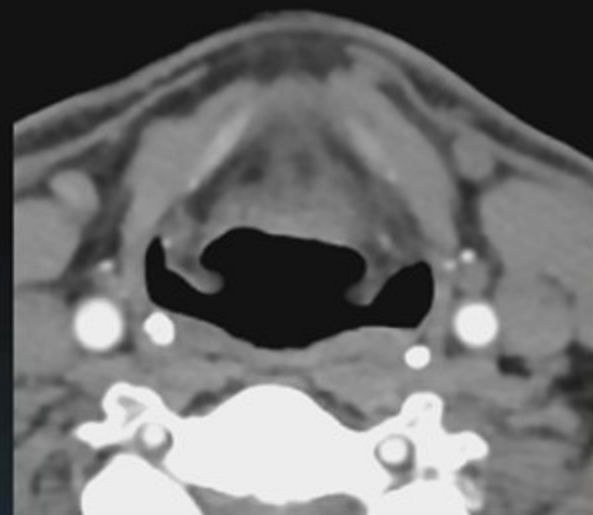
- ❖ Skuamöz Hücreli Karsinom (SCCa)
- ❖ Skuamöz dışı neoplaziler
- ❖ Laringeal kist ve laringosel
- ❖ Vokal kord paralizi
- ❖ İnflamatuvar lezyonlar
- ❖ Travma

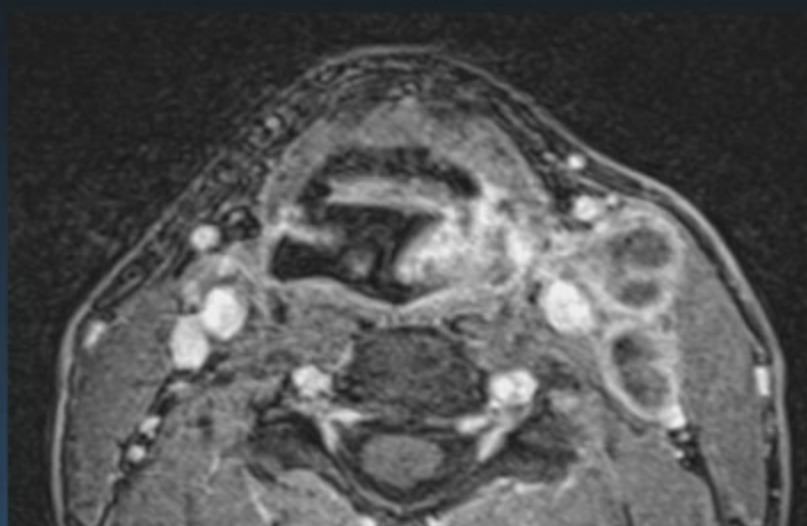
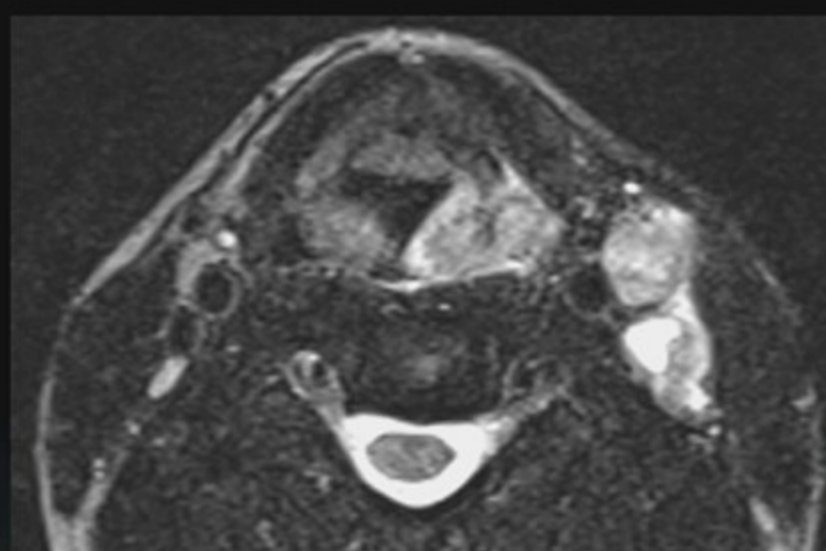
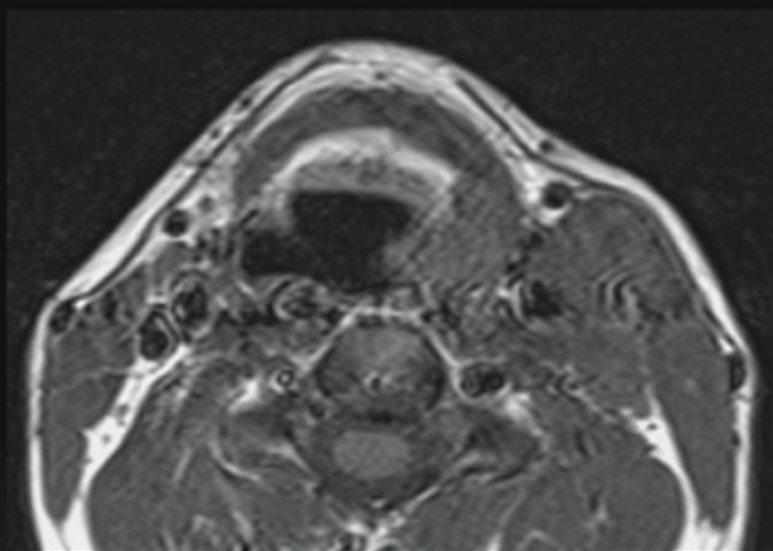
Skvamöz Hücreli Karsinom

- ❖ Larinks ve hipofarinks tümörlerinin >%90'ı sigara, alkol !!
- ✓ Çoğunlukla mukozal lezyon -> klinik tanı !
- ✓ Derin infiltrasyon -> radyolojik tanı !!

Hipofarinks Karsinomu

- ✓ LAP ilk bulgu (75%)
- 3 alt bölge:
 - Piriform sinus %70
 - Post-krikoid %20
 - Posterior duvar %10

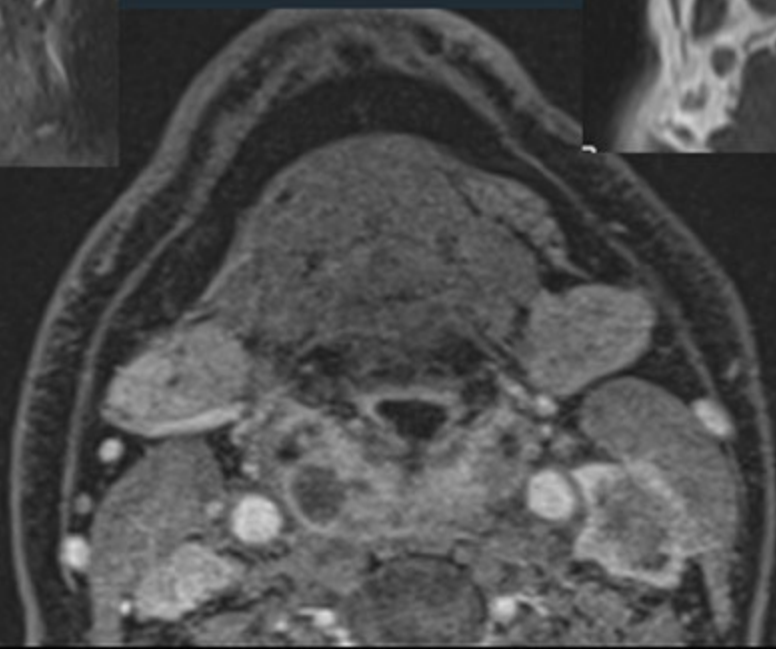
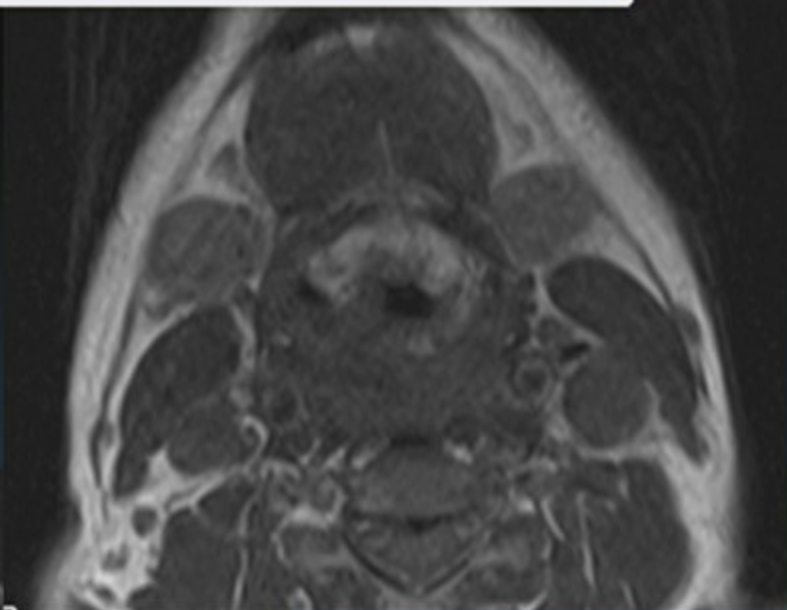
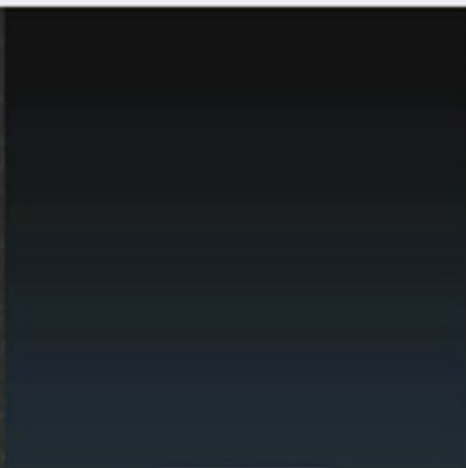
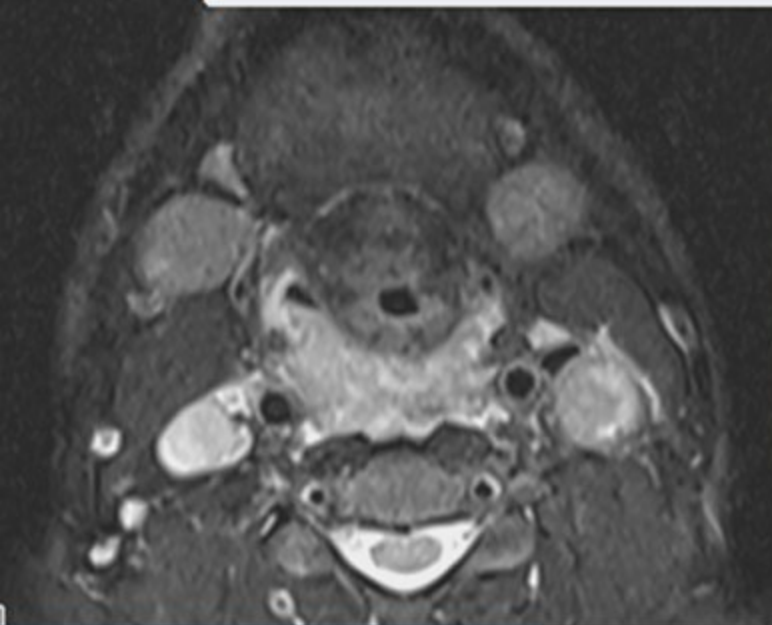


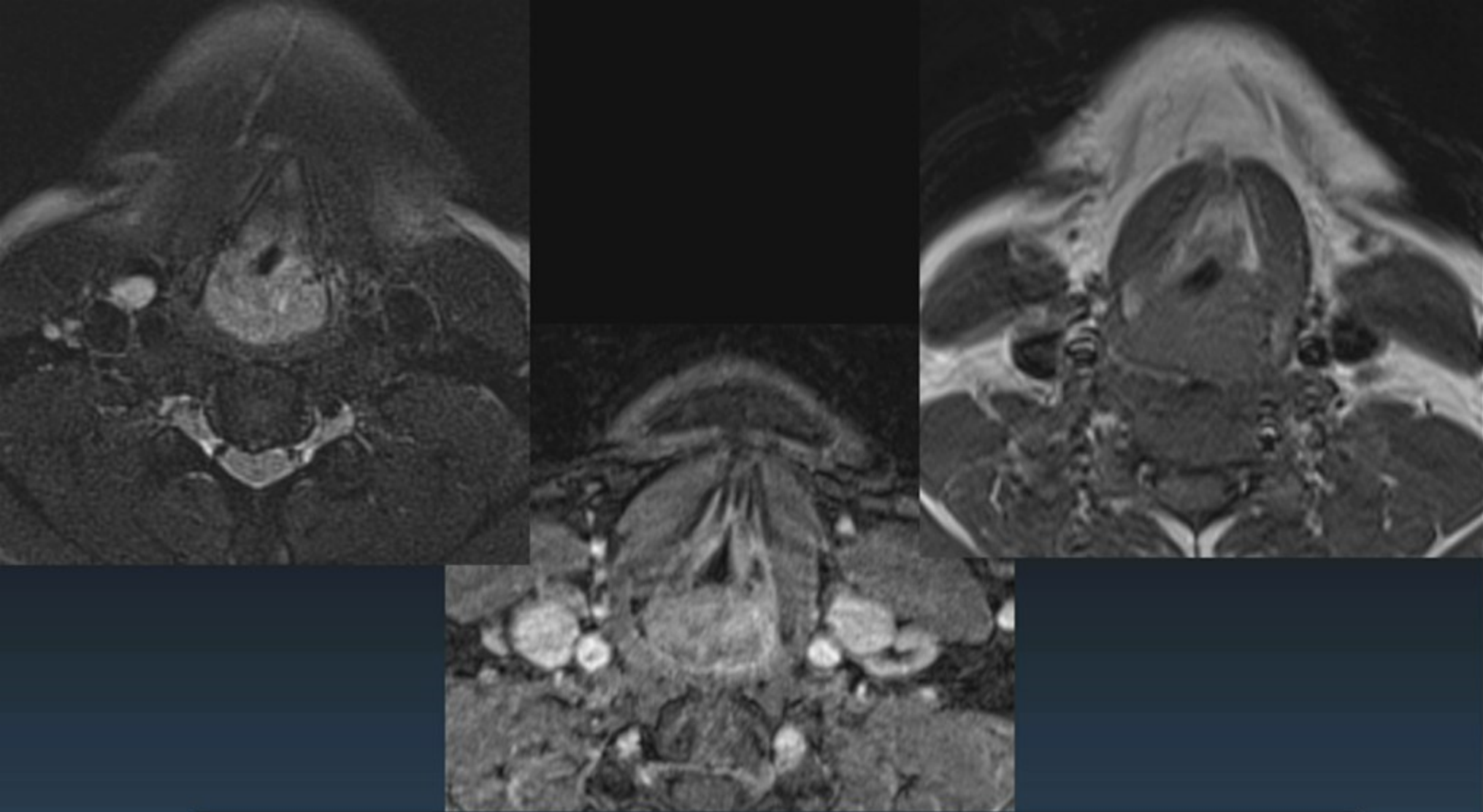


Piriform Sinus SCC

Posterior Duvar SCC

Prevertebral kas invazyonu →
Retrofaringeal ve prevertebral boşluk!



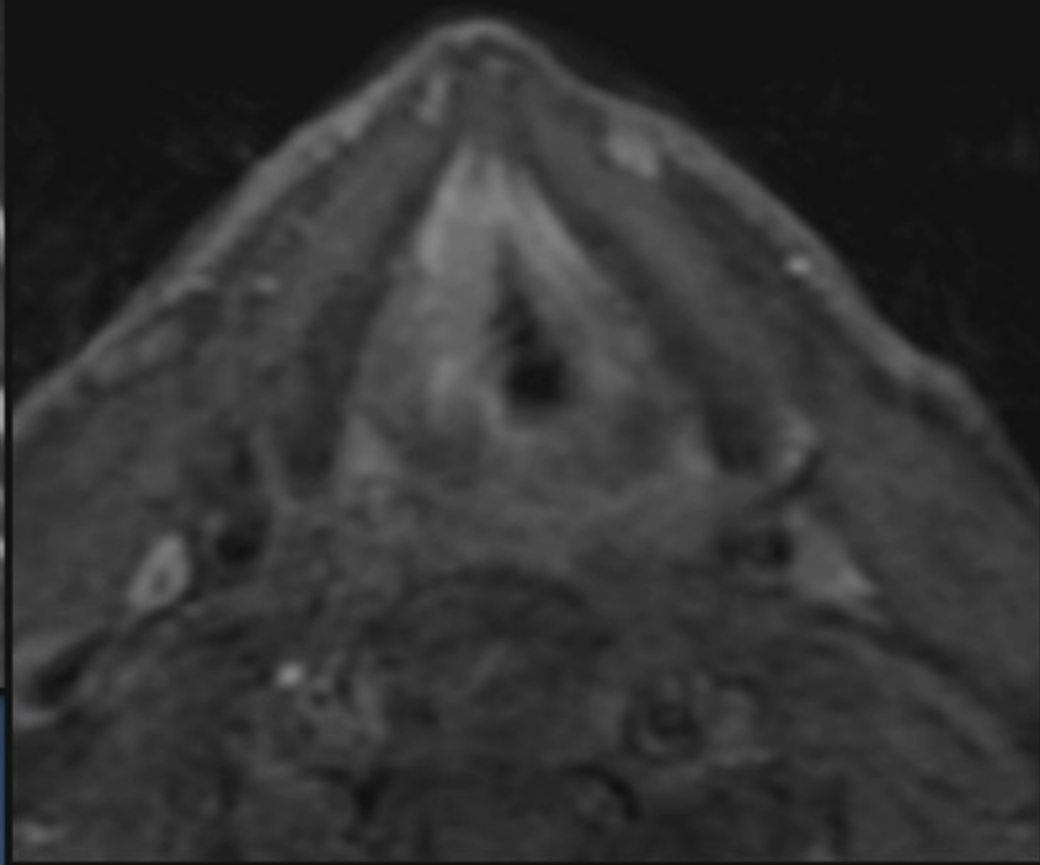
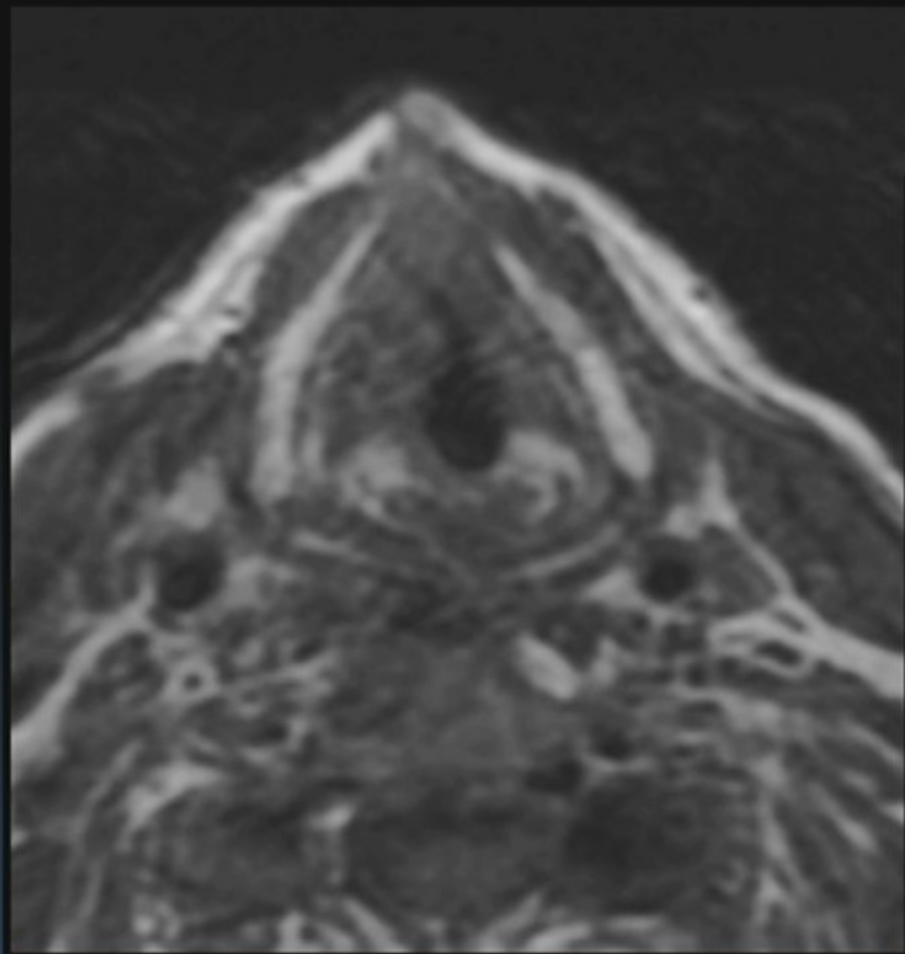


Post-krikoid SCC

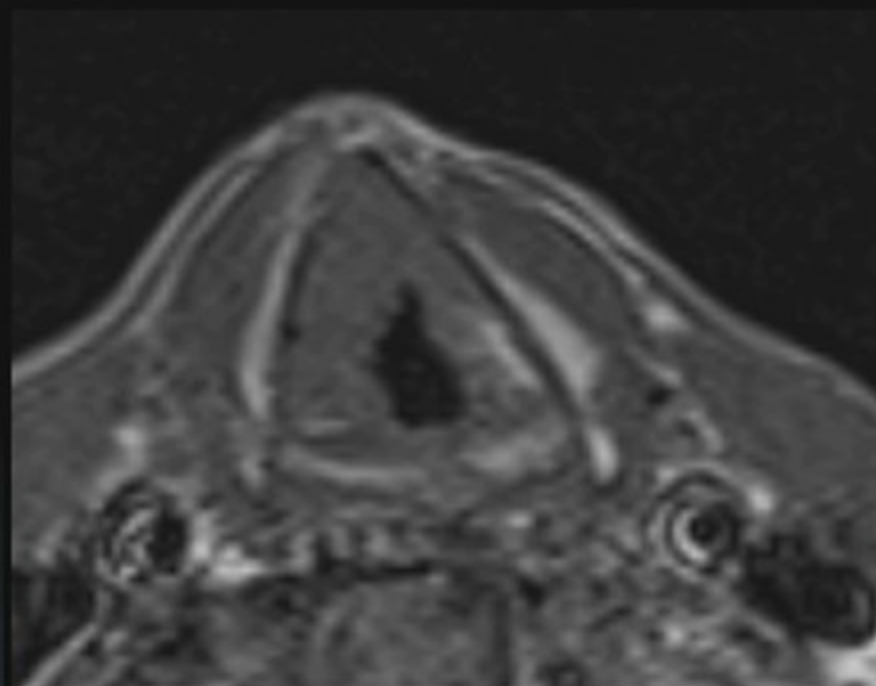
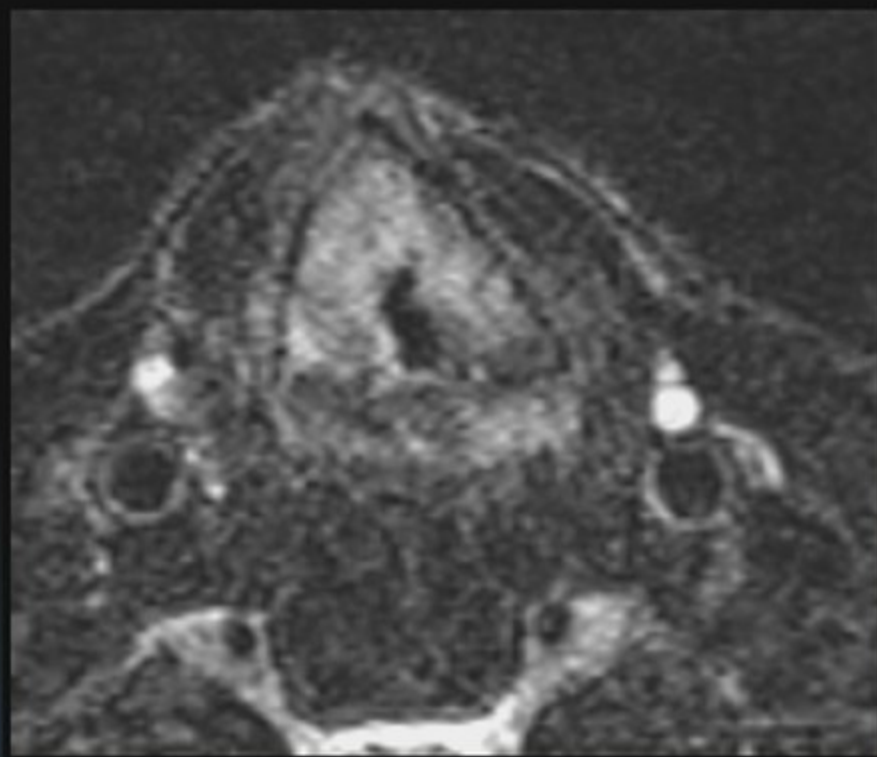
Transkrikoid invazyon → larinks
içerisine

Laryngeal Karsinom

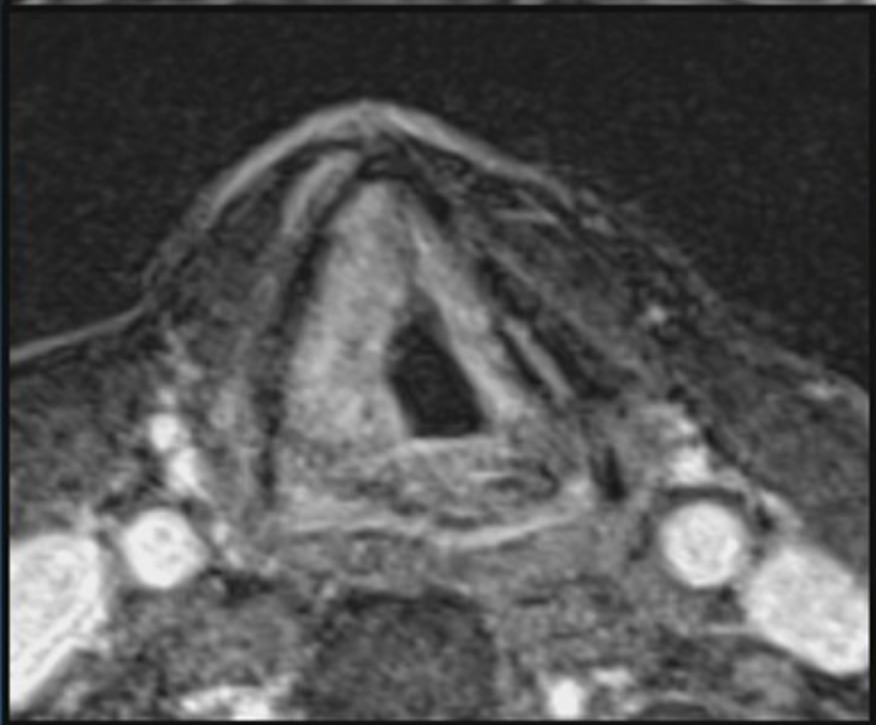
- ✓ Glottis: 60-65%
- ✓ Supraglottis: 30-35%
- ✓ Subglottis: 5%

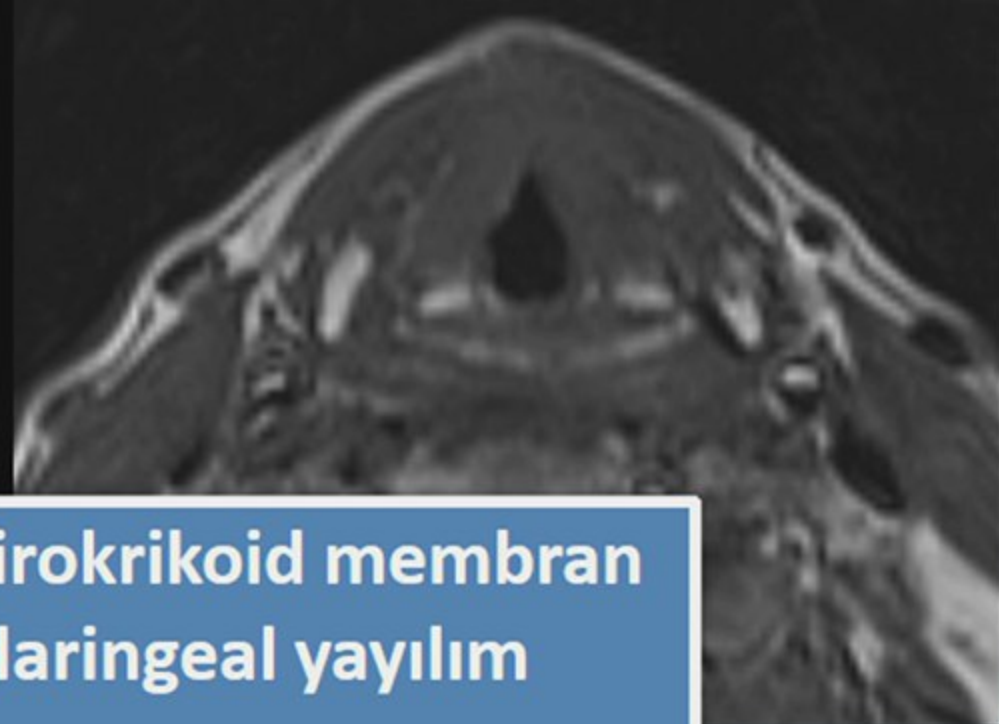


Glottik SCC

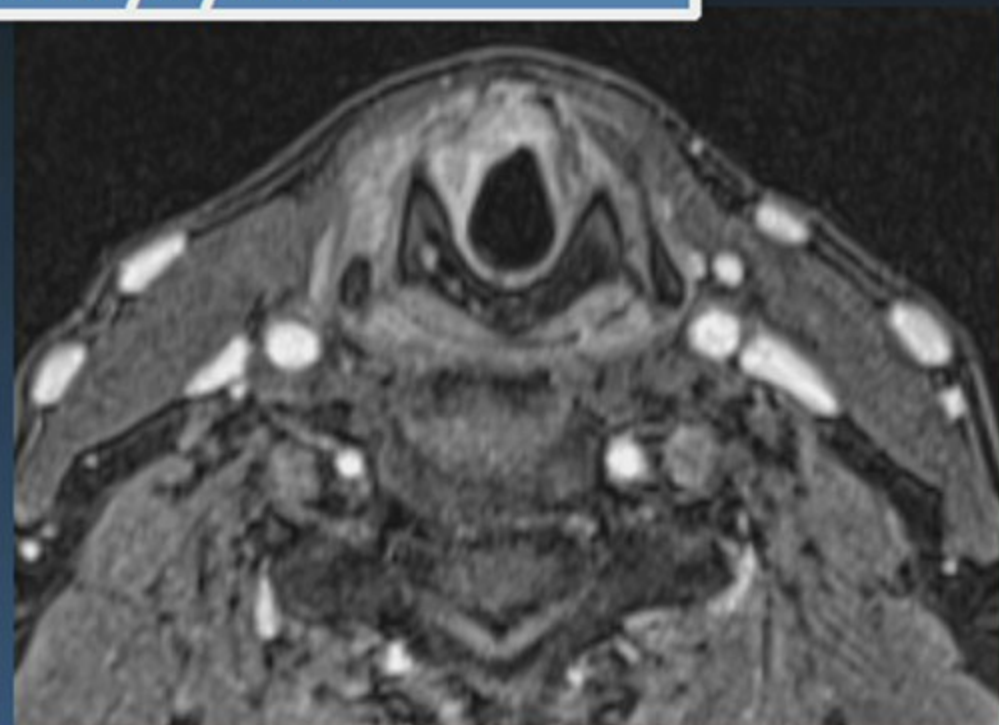
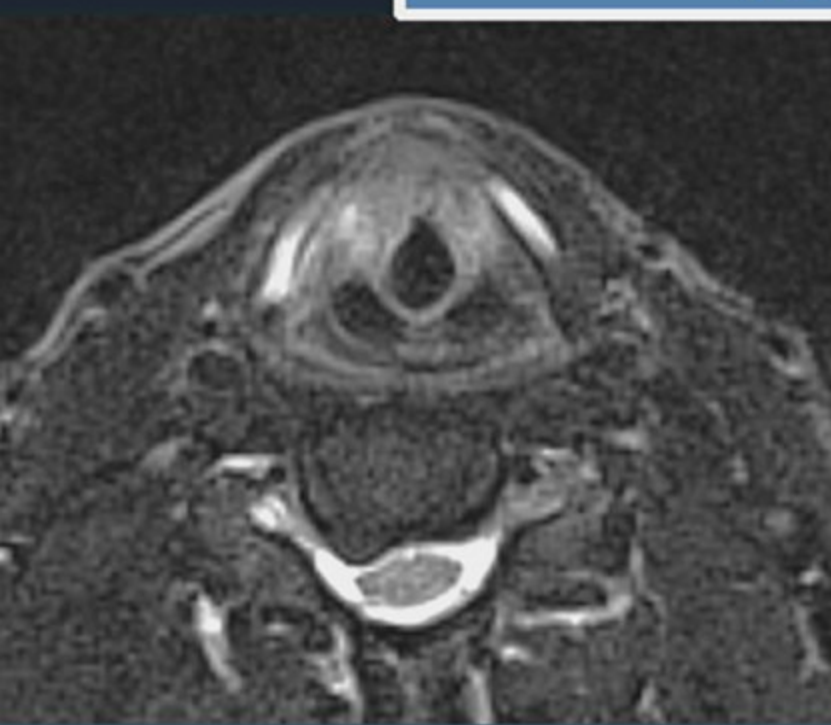


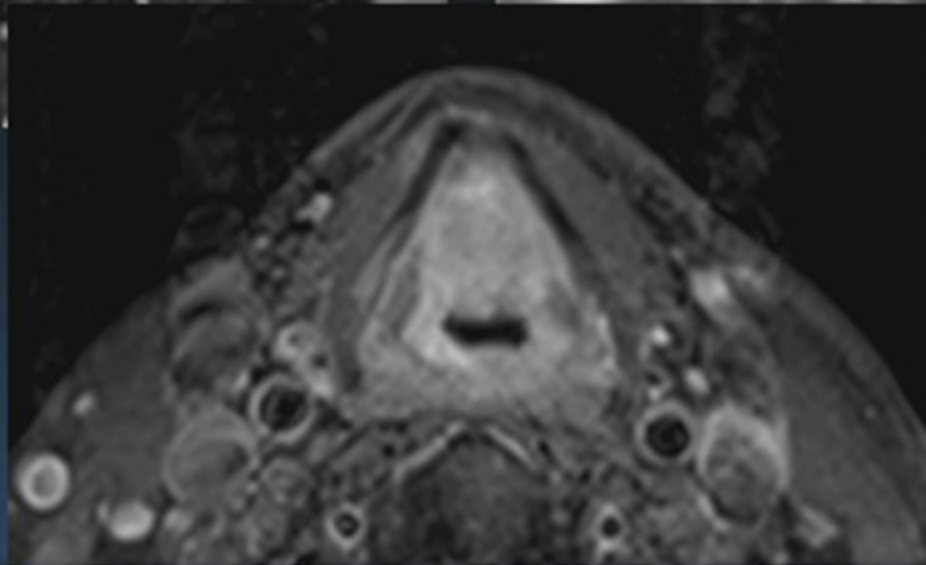
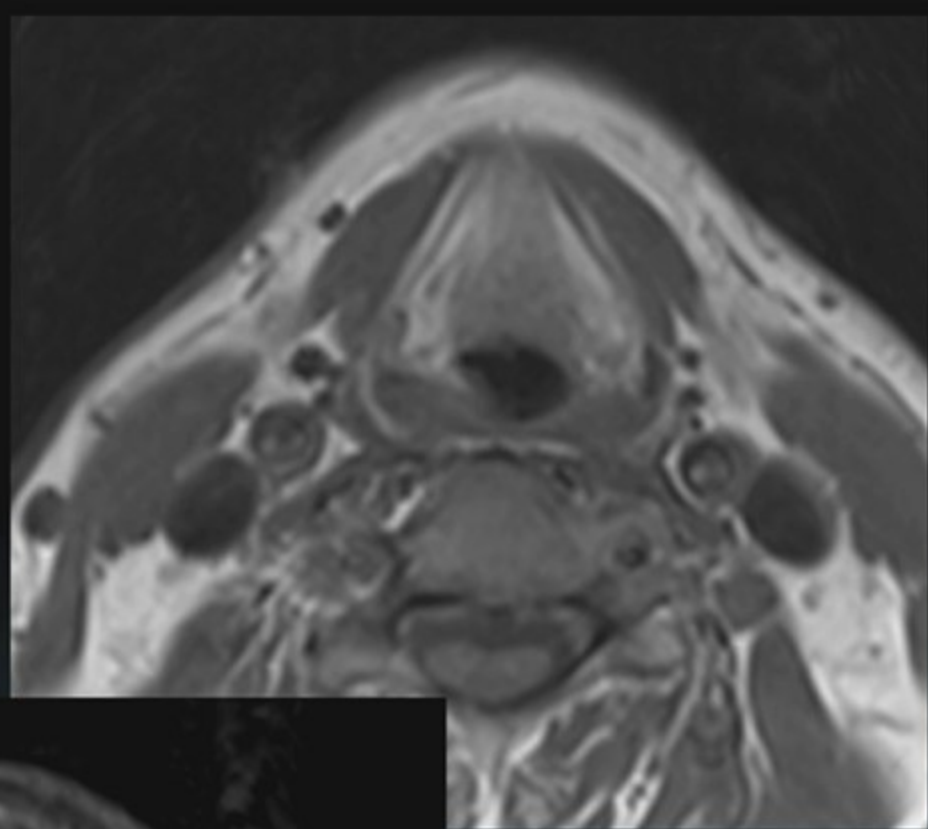
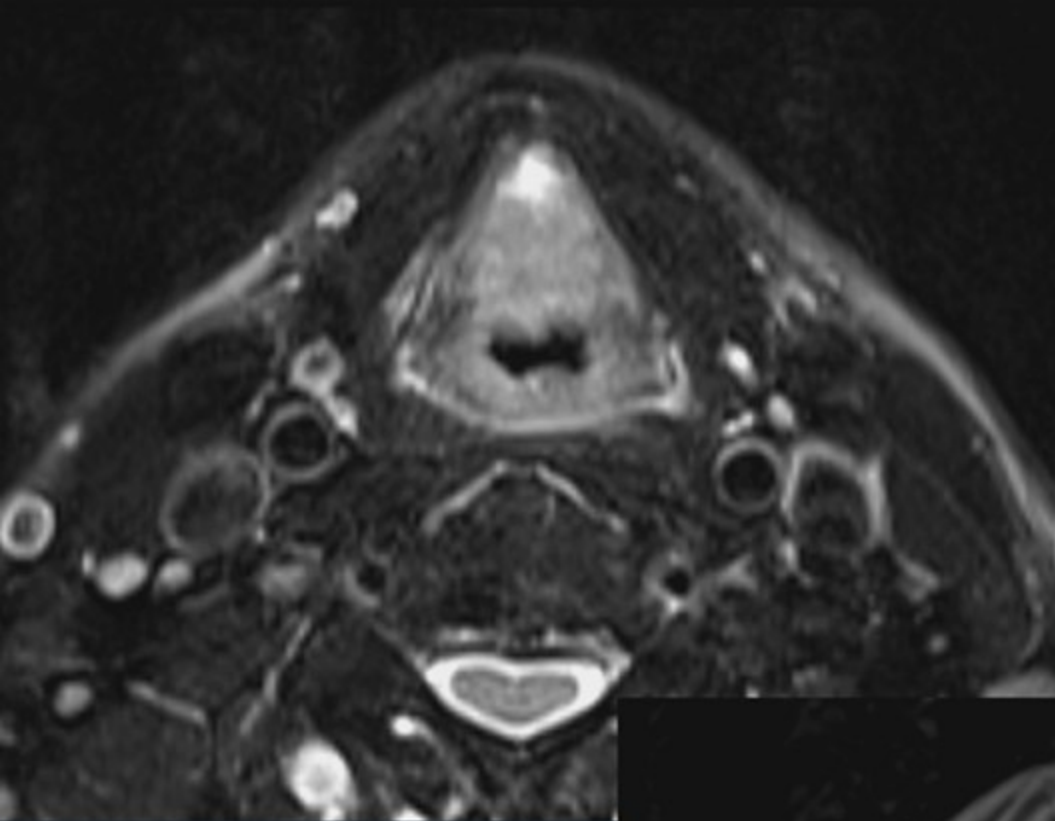
Glottik SCC
Paraglottik yağ
invazyonu



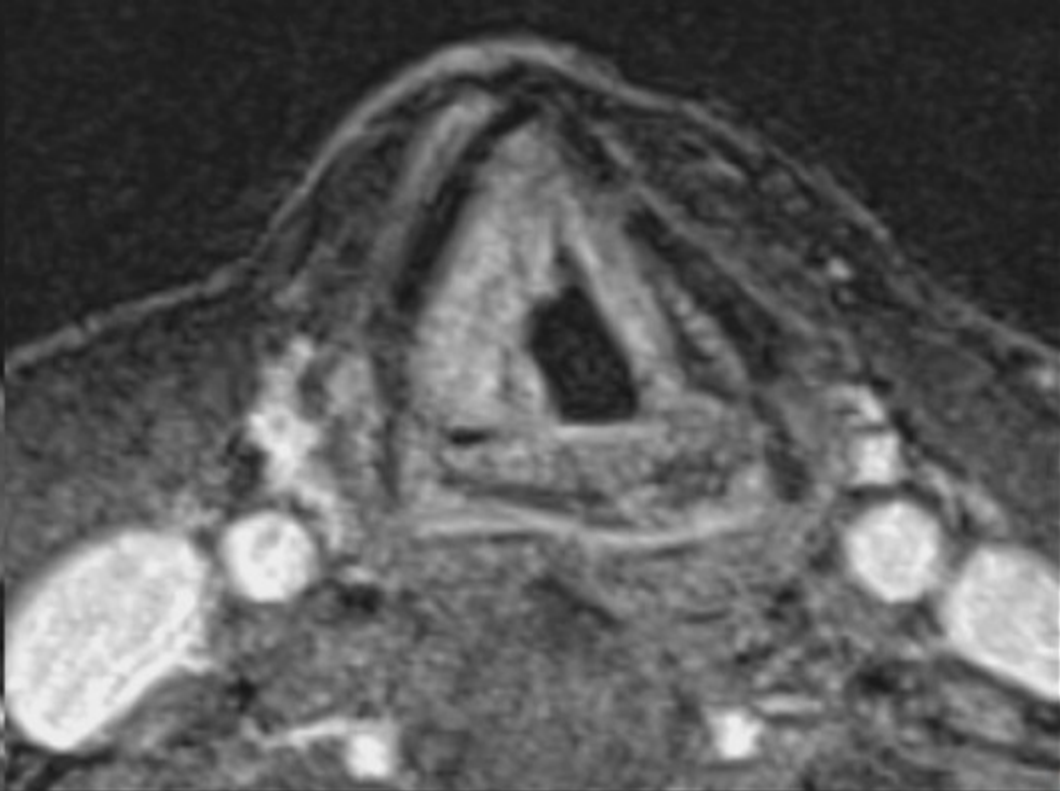
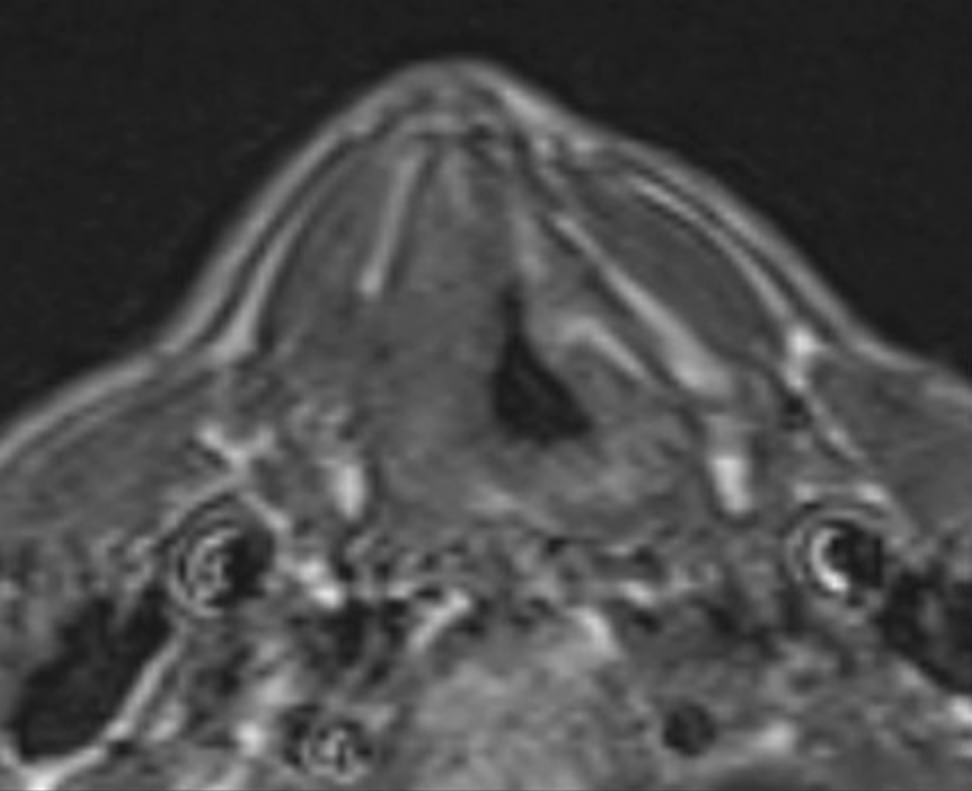


**tiroid kartilaj ve tirokrikoid membran
yoluyla ekstralaringeal yayılım
+ subglottik yayılım**

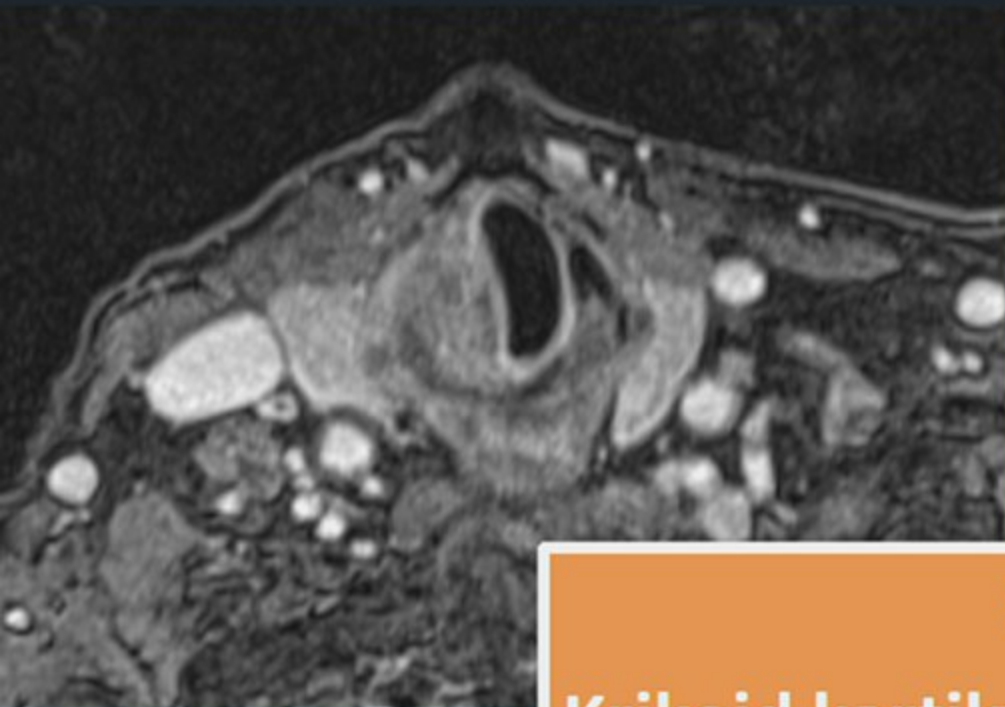
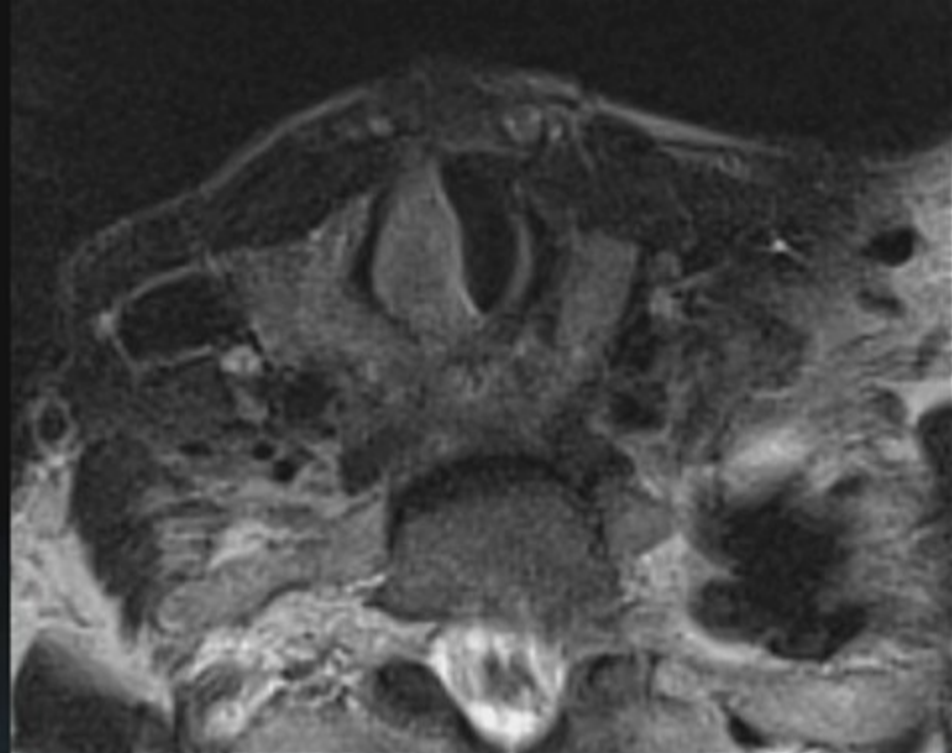
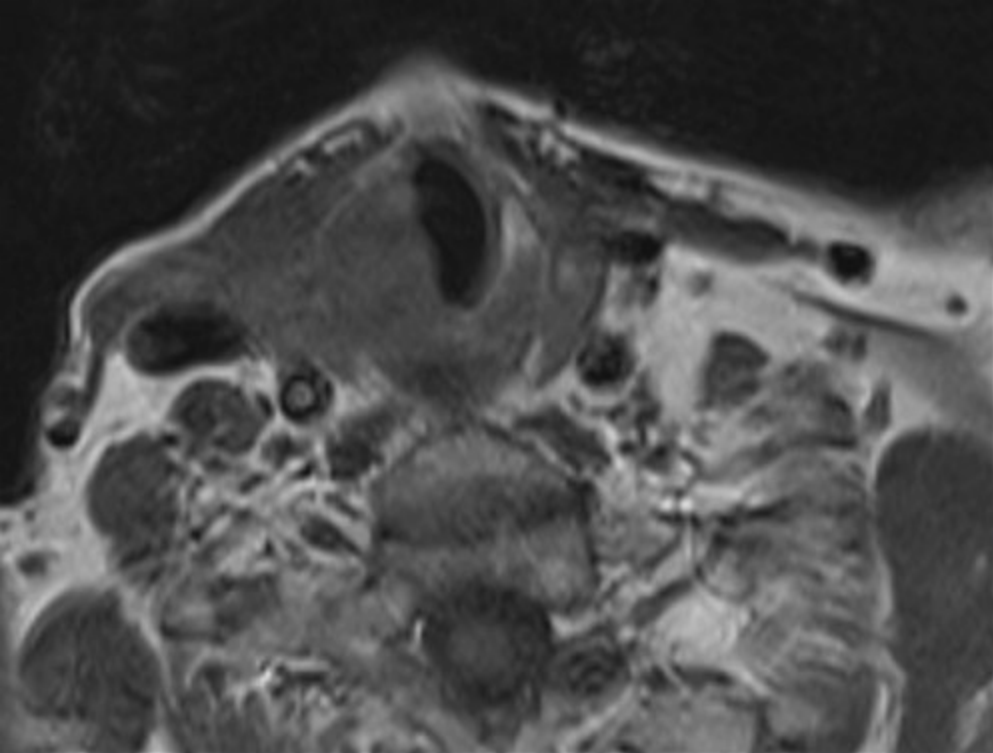




Supraglottik SCC
Preepiglottik boşlukta tümör invazyonu



Ventriküler karsinom
Sağ paraglottik boşluk invazyonu
ve transglottik yayılım

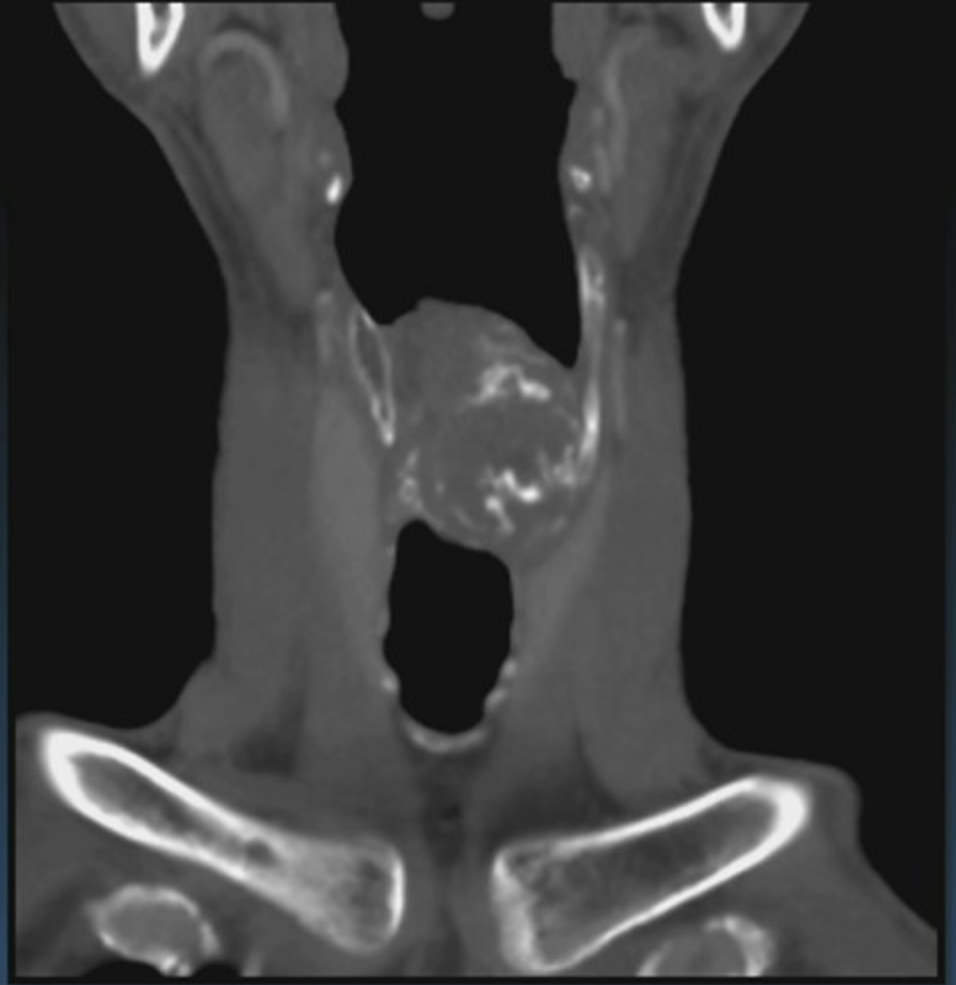
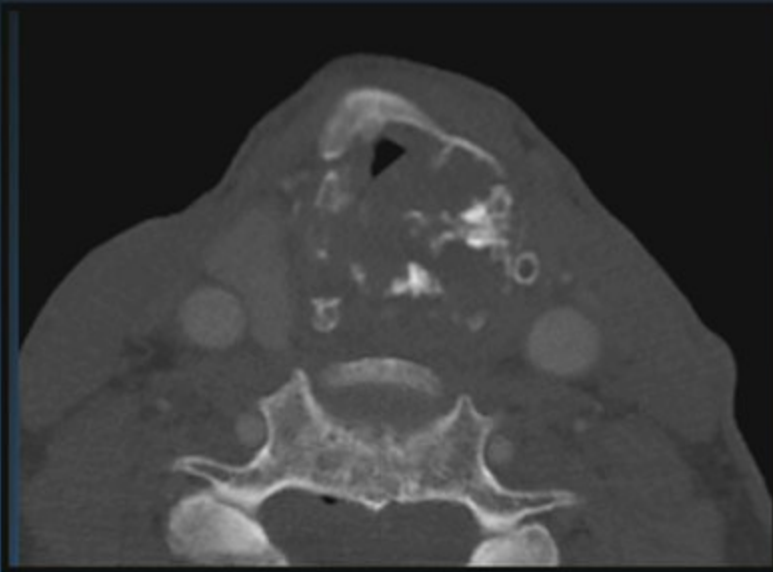
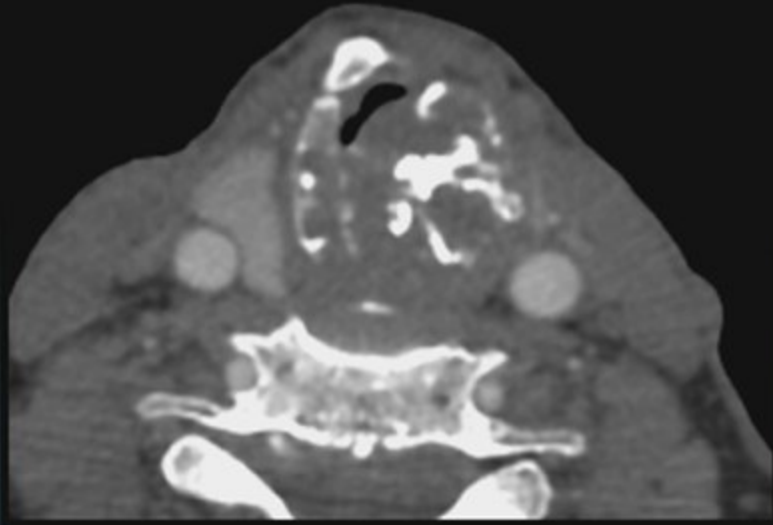


Subglottik kitle
Krikoid kartilaj, trakea ve tiroid invazyonu

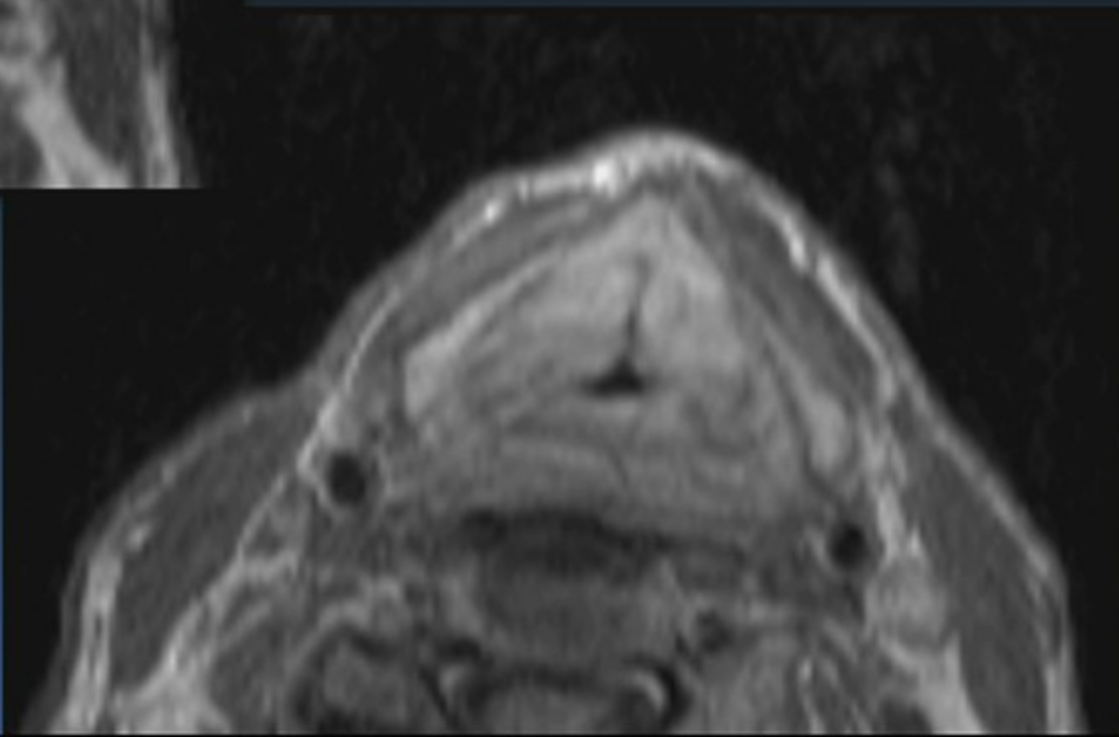
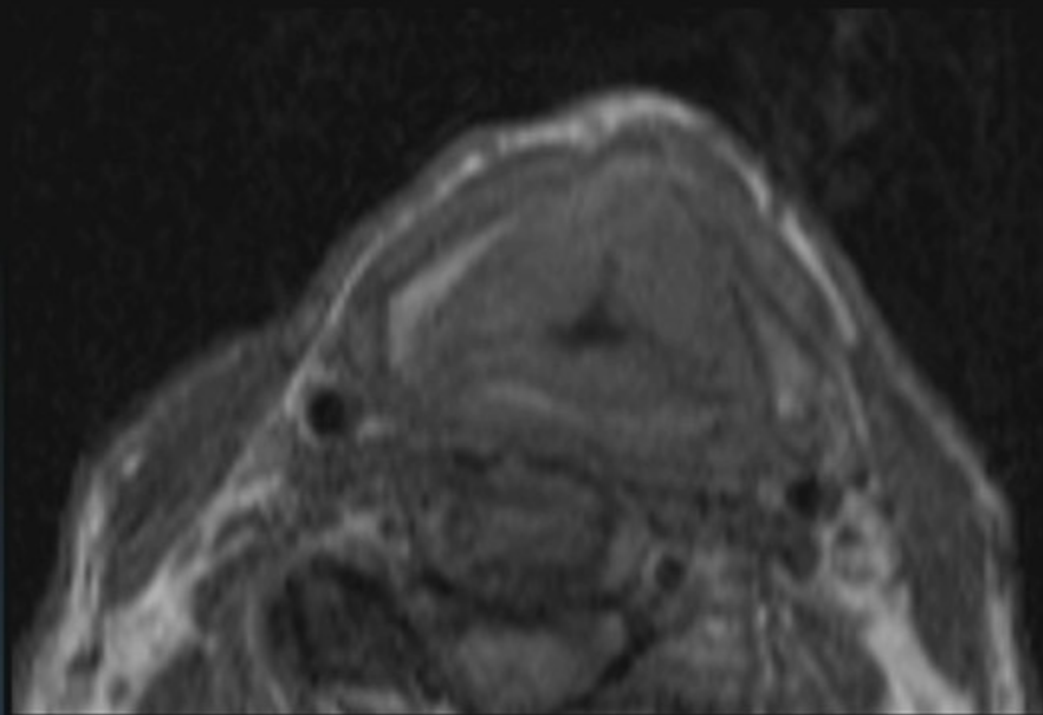
Non-skuamöz Neoplaziler

- ❖ Kondrom, kondrosarkoma
- ❖ Lenfoma
- ❖ Hemanjioma
- ❖ Paraganglioma
- ❖ Lipoma
- ❖ Adenokarsinom
- ❖ Adenoid kistik karsinom
- ❖ Mukoepidermoid karsinom

Kondrosarkom

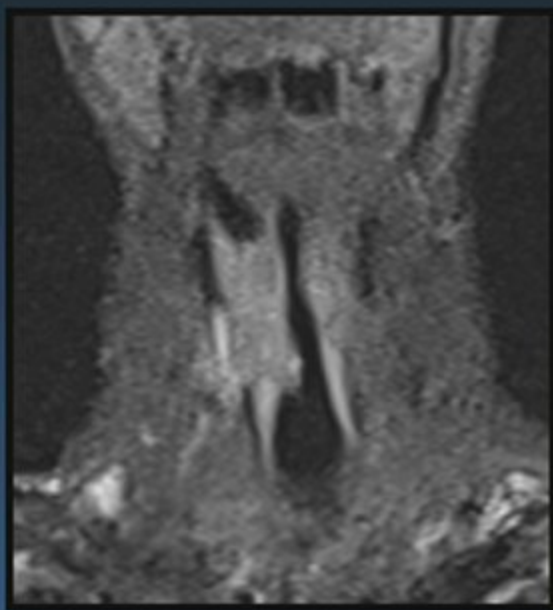
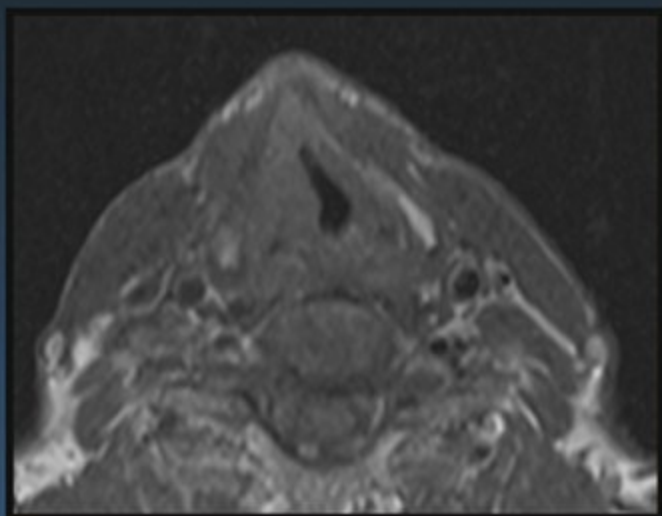
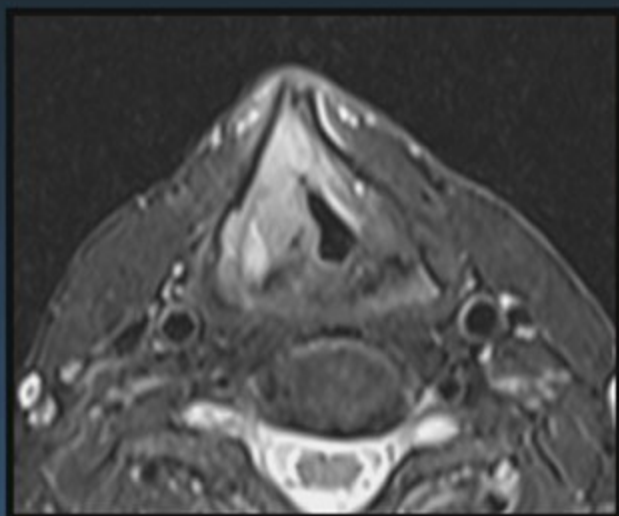
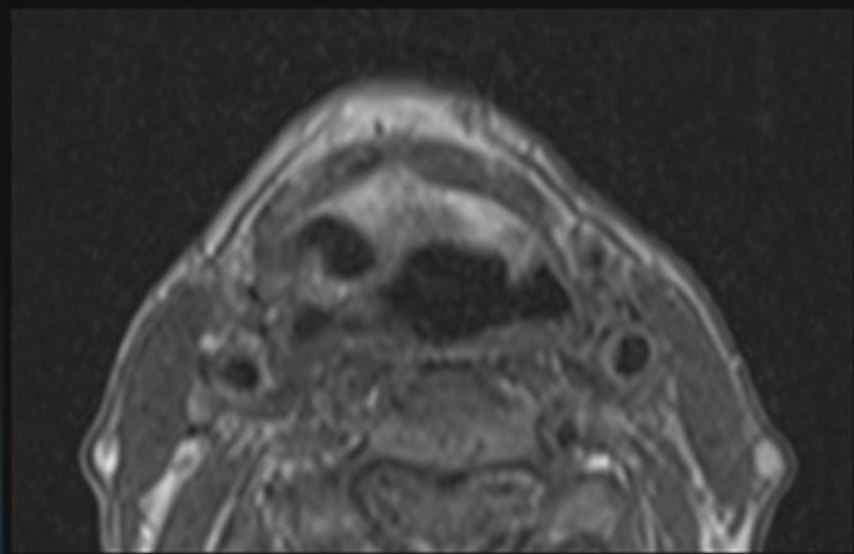
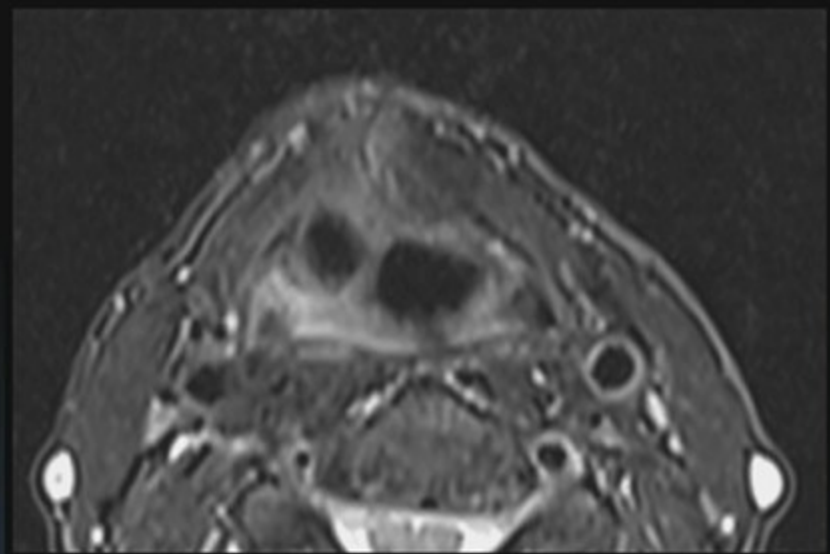


Lenfoma

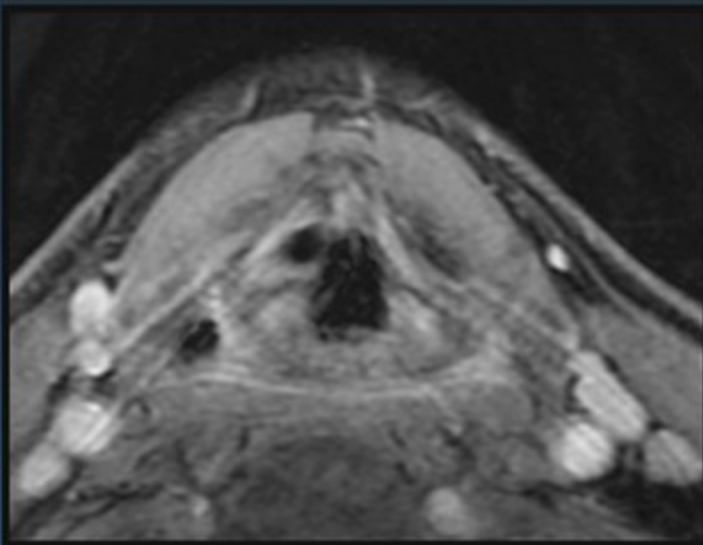
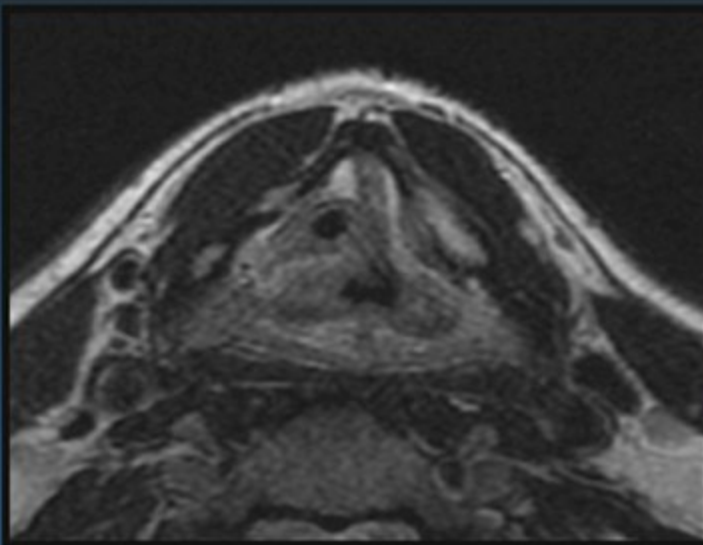
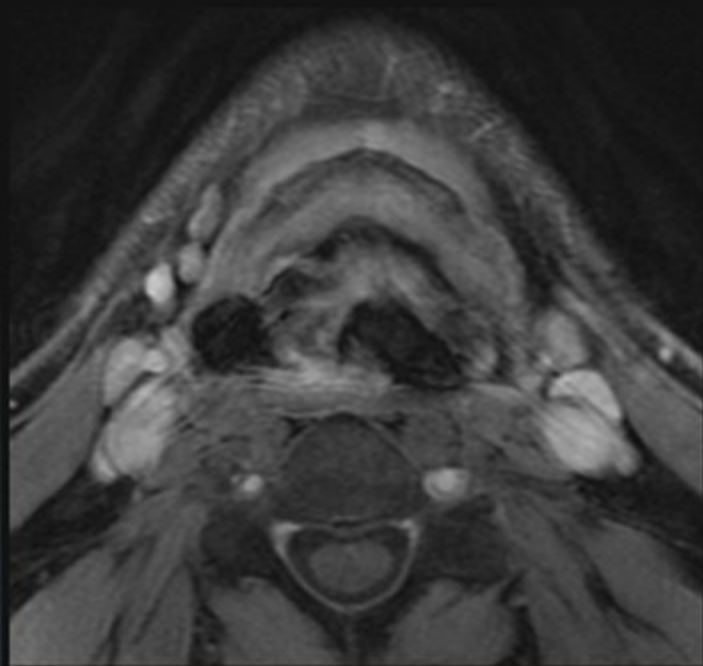
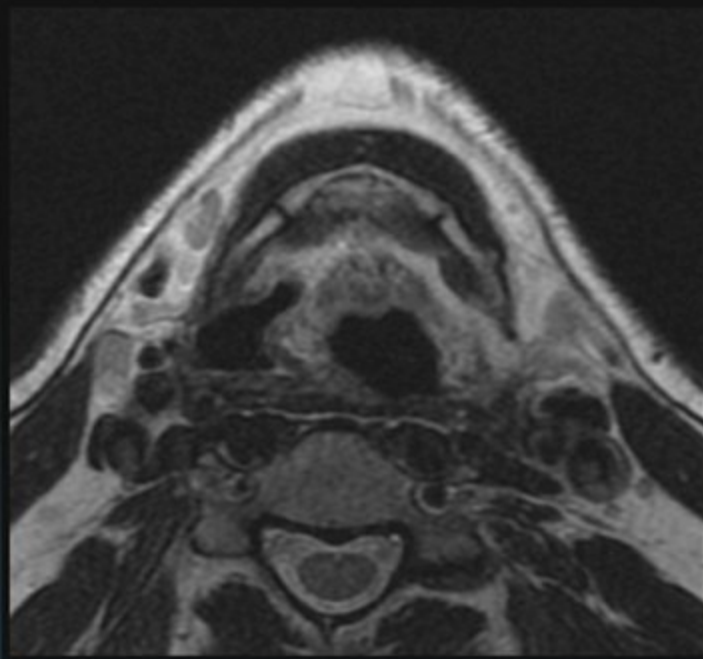


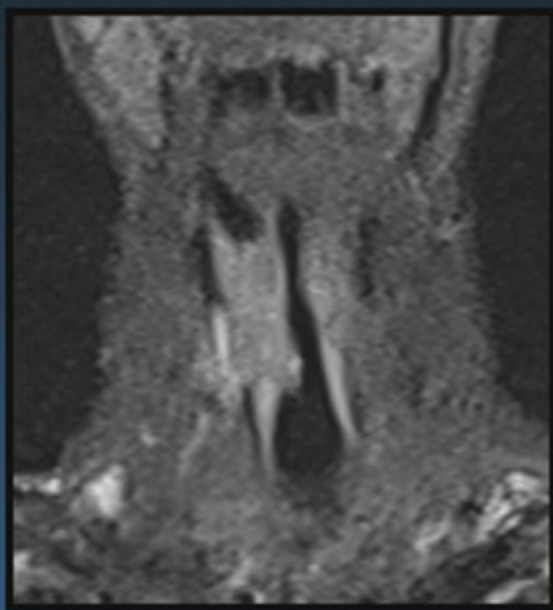
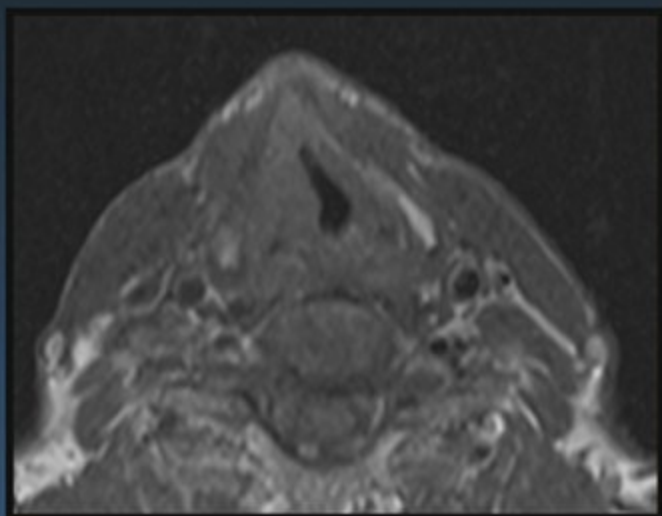
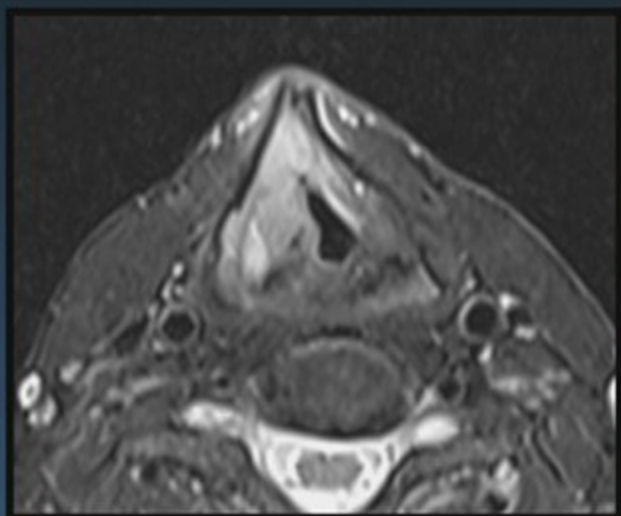
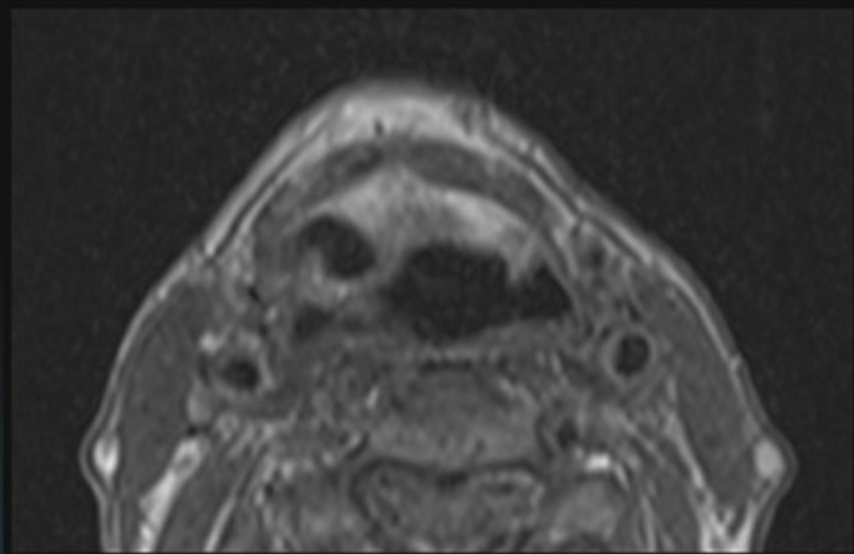
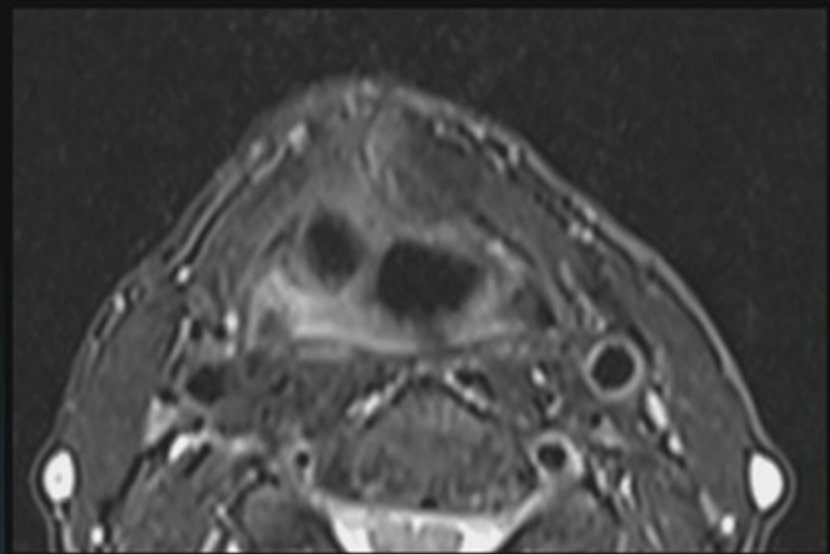
Laringosel

- ❖ Laringeal ventrikülün sakkülünün dilatasyonu (sakküler kist)
 - ✓ Paralaryngeal boşlukta superiora doğru
= internal laringosel
 - ✓ Tirohiyoid membran dışına
= eksternal laringosel

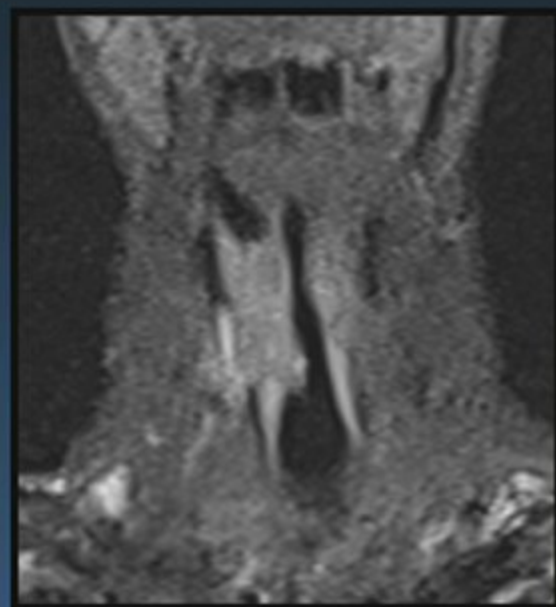
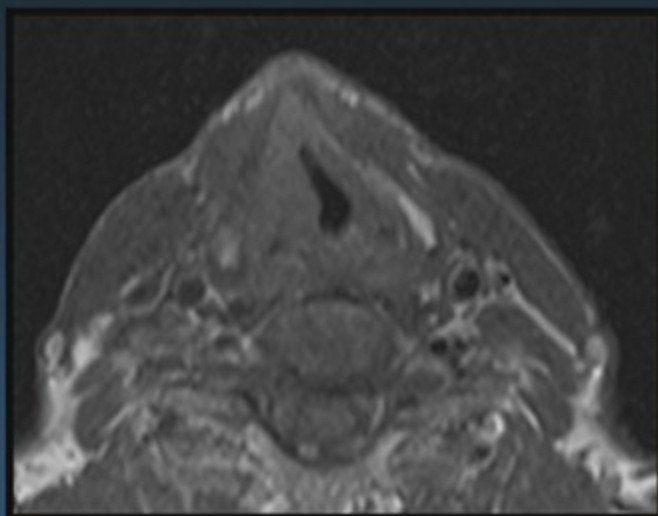
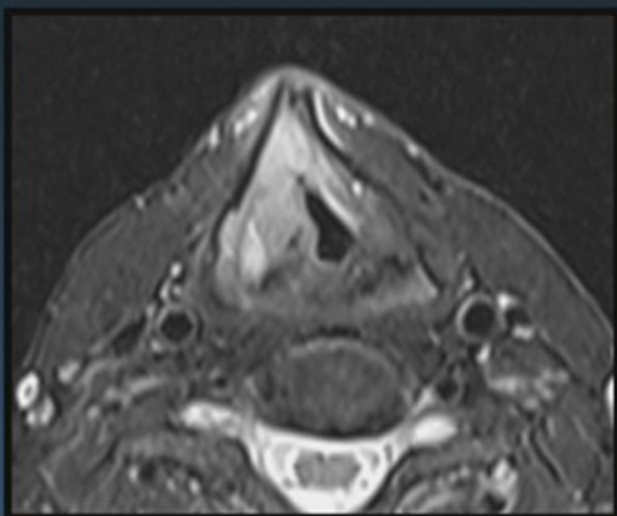
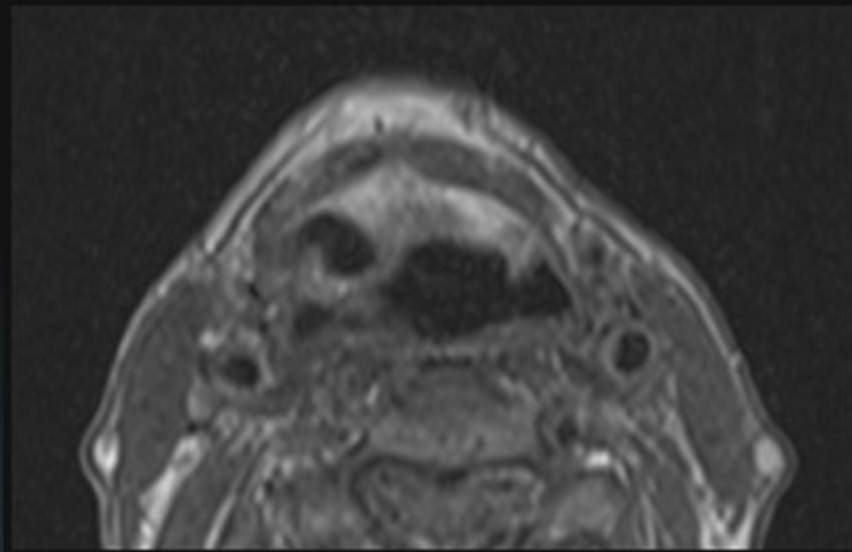
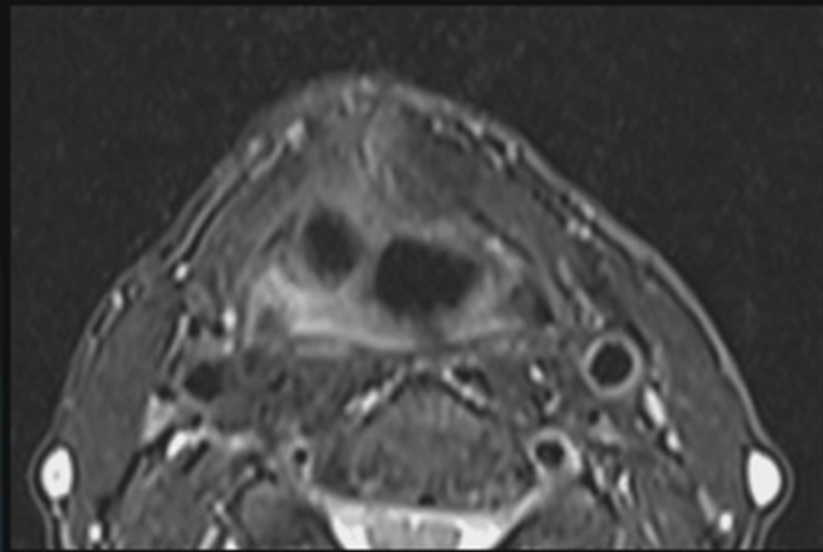


LARINGOSEL





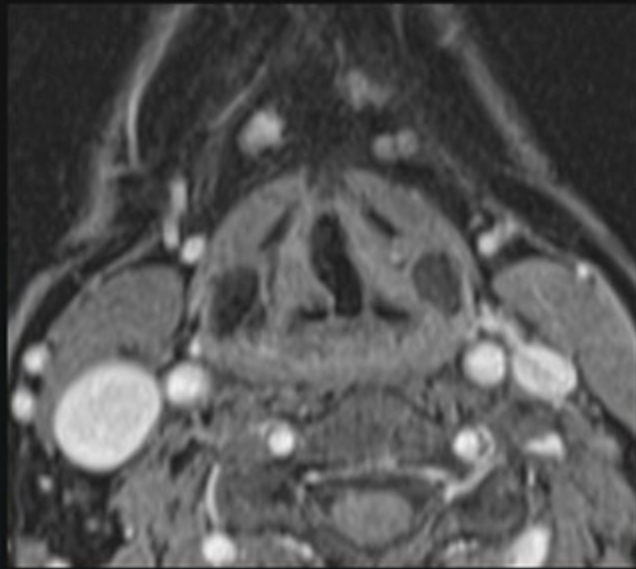
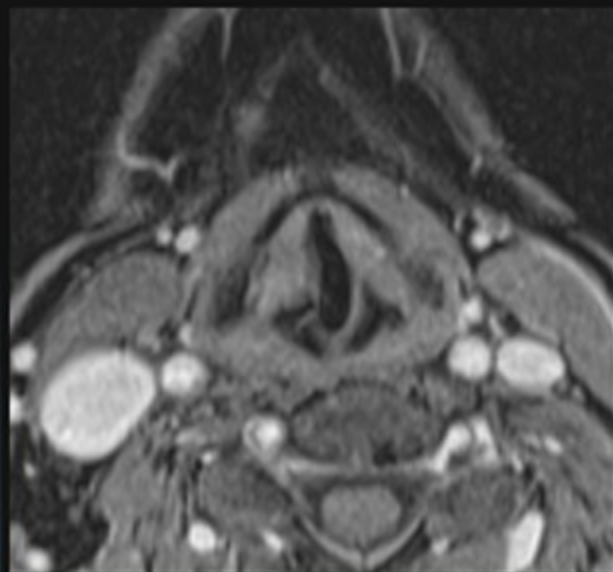
Laringosel ve Larinks tm



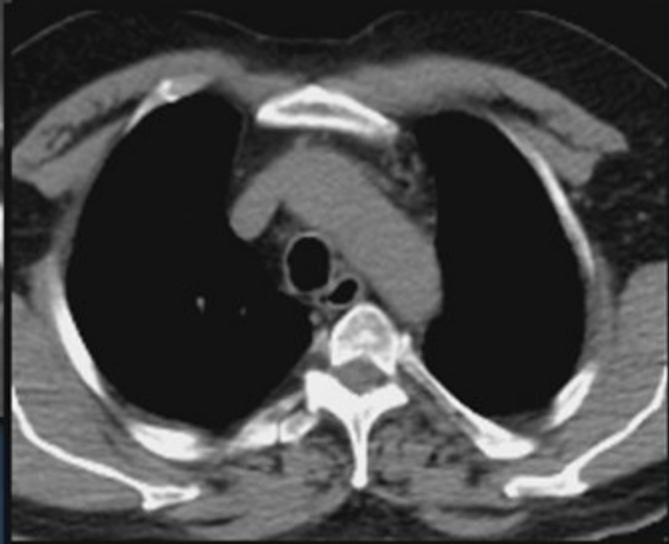
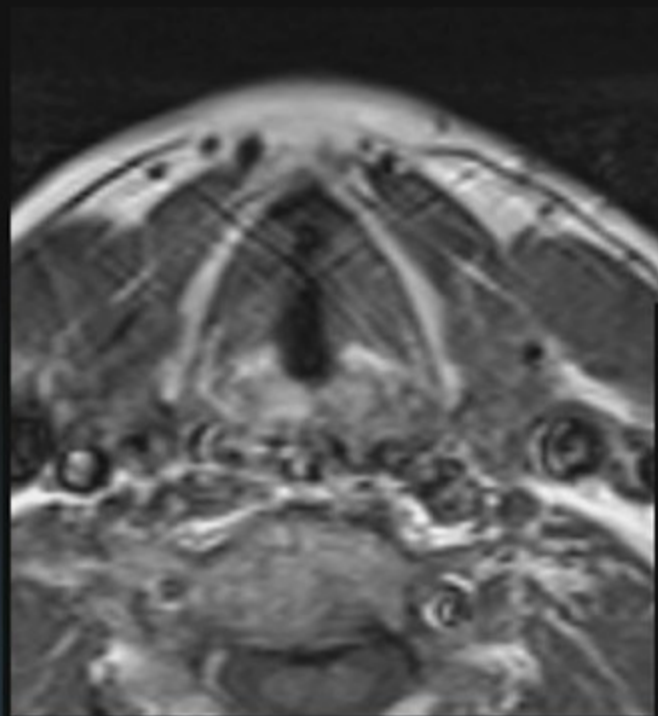
Vokal Kord Paralizi

- ❖ **Rekürren laringeal sinir**, Superior laringeal sinir, Total vagal sinir defisiti
- ❖ Görüntüleme medulla oblongatadan aortopulmoner pencereye kadar !
(N. vagus ve laringeal sinir trasesi !)

VOKAL KORD PARALİZİSİ



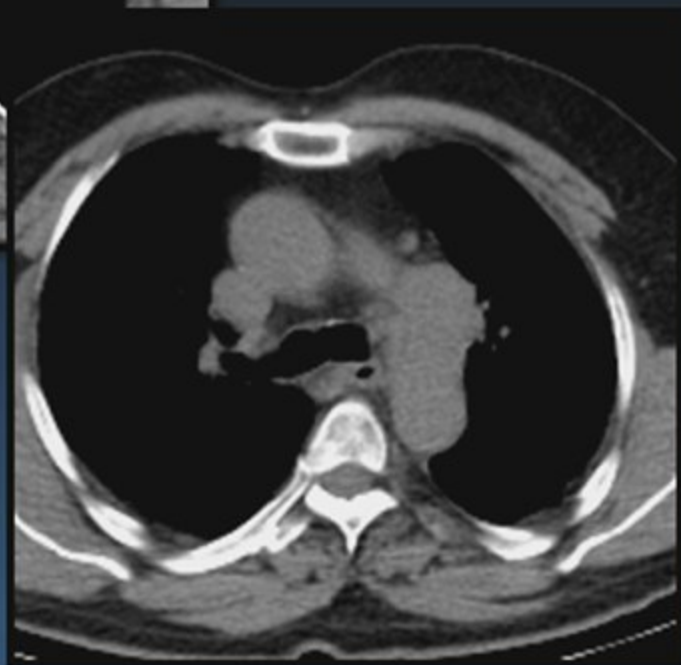
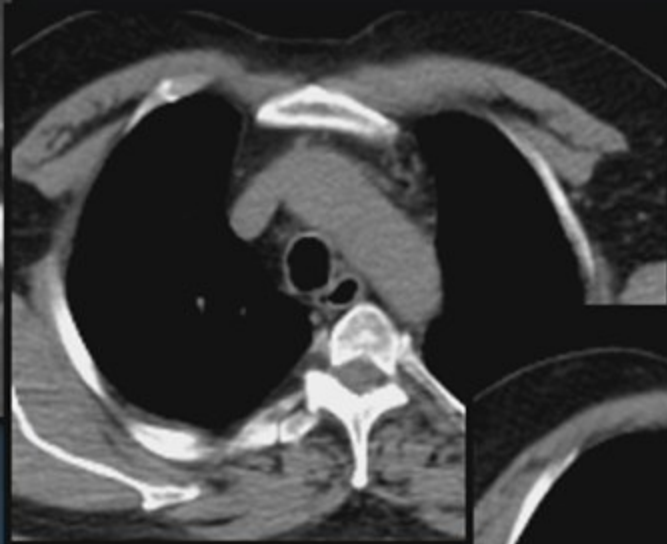
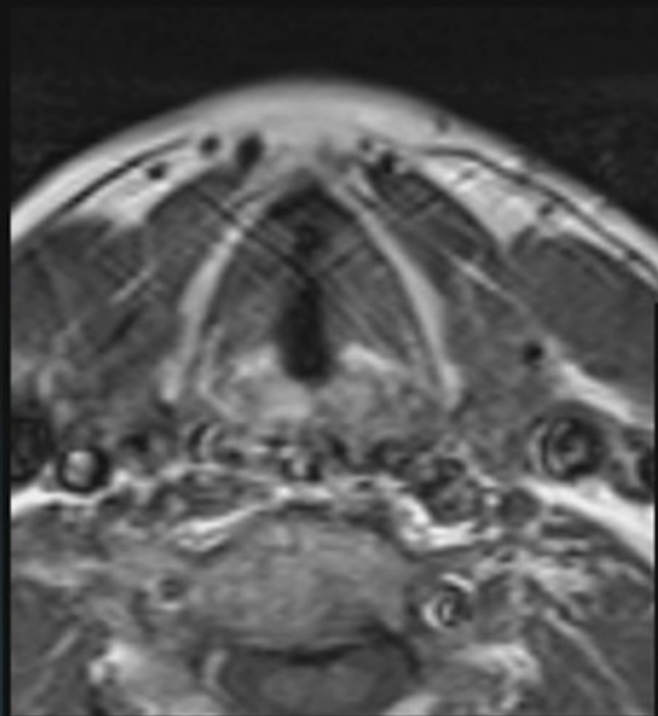
Vokal Kord Paralizi



İnflamatuvar Lezyonlar

- ❖ Epiglottit, krup (görüntülemeye gerek yok)
- ❖ Granülomatöz hastalıklar (tbc, lepra, sfiliz)
 - ✓ immunsupresyon !
 - ✓ neoplaziden görüntüleme ile ayırt edilemez
- ❖ İnflamatuvar hastalıklar (juvenil polikondrit)
- ❖ Nekrotizan fasiit
 - ✓ immunsupresyon !

Vokal Kord Paralizi



LARİNGEAL APSE VE NEKROTİZAN FASİİT



İnflamatuvar Lezyonlar

- ❖ Epiglottit, krup (görüntülemeye gerek yok)
- ❖ Granülomatöz hastalıklar (tbc, lepra, sfiliz)
 - ✓ immunsupresyon !
 - ✓ neoplaziden görüntüleme ile ayırt edilemez
- ❖ İnflamatuvar hastalıklar (juvenil polikondrit)
- ❖ Nekrotizan fasiit
 - ✓ immunsupresyon !

LARİNGEAL APSE VE NEKROTİZAN FASİİT





Viseral boşluktan retrofaringeal boşluğa uzanan lezyon nedir?



- a) Larinks Ca
- b) Hipofarinks Ca
- c) Apse
- d) Lenfadenopati
- e) Multinodüler Guatr

Viseral boşluktan retrofaringeal boşluğa uzanan lezyon nedir?

0:00

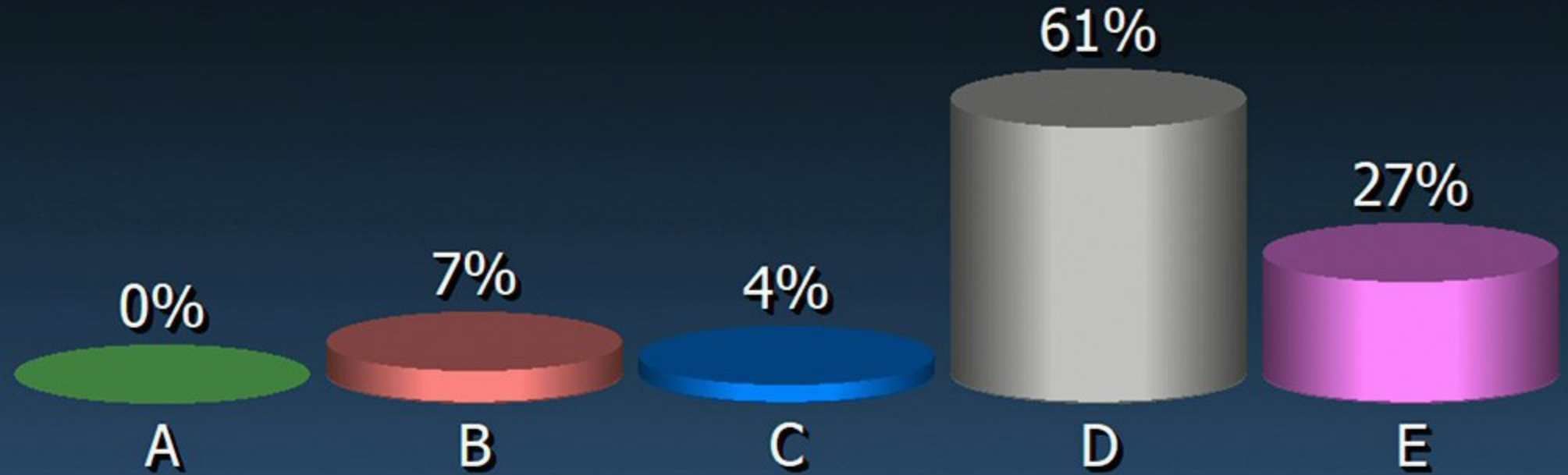


- a) Larinks Ca
- b) Hipofarinks Ca
- c) Apse
- d) Lenfadenopati
- e) Multinodüler Guatr

**Viseral boşluktan retrofaringeal boşluğa
uzanan lezyon nedir?**



- a) Larinks Ca
- b) Hipofarinks Ca
- c) Apse
- d) Lenfadenopati
- e) Multinodüler Guatr



Soru: 1

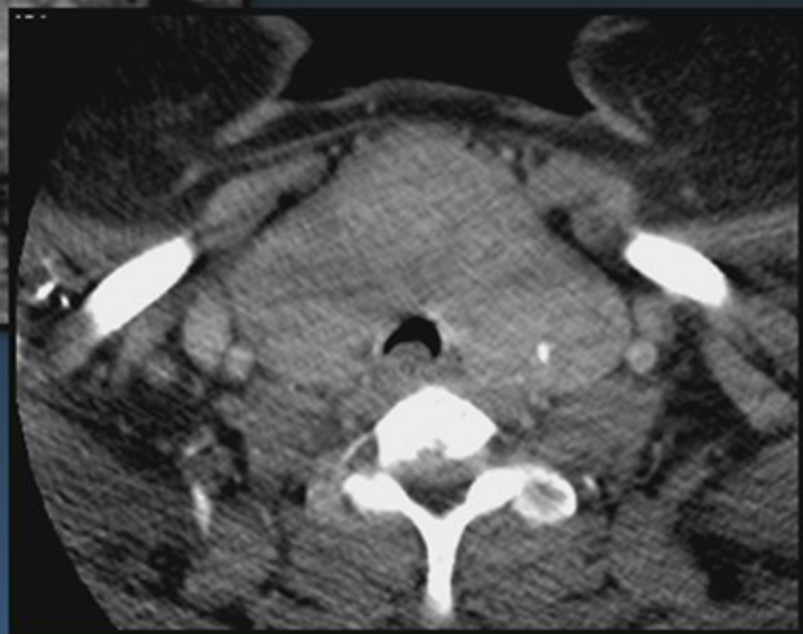
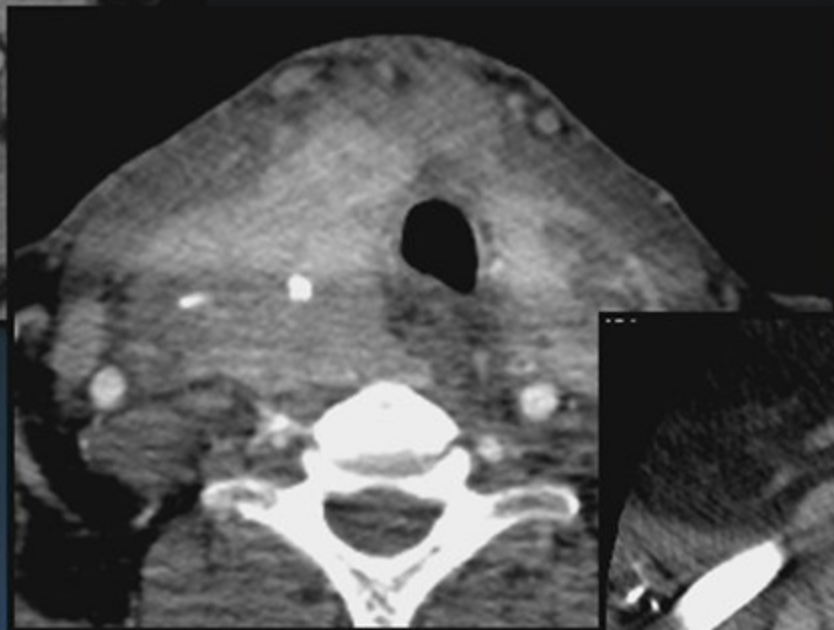
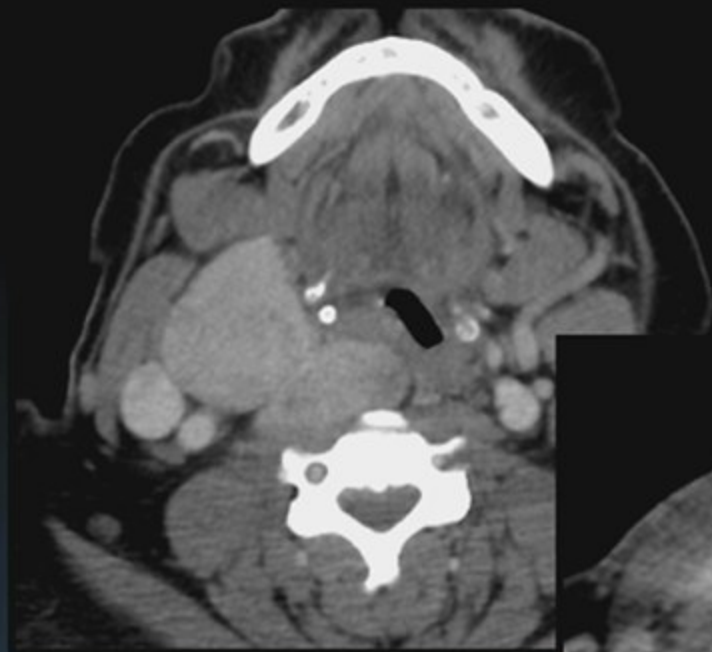


Viseral boşluktan retrofaringeal boşluğa uzanan lezyon nedir?



- a) Larinks Ca
- b) Hipofarinks Ca
- c) Apse
- d) Lenfadenopati
- e) **Multinodüler Guatr**

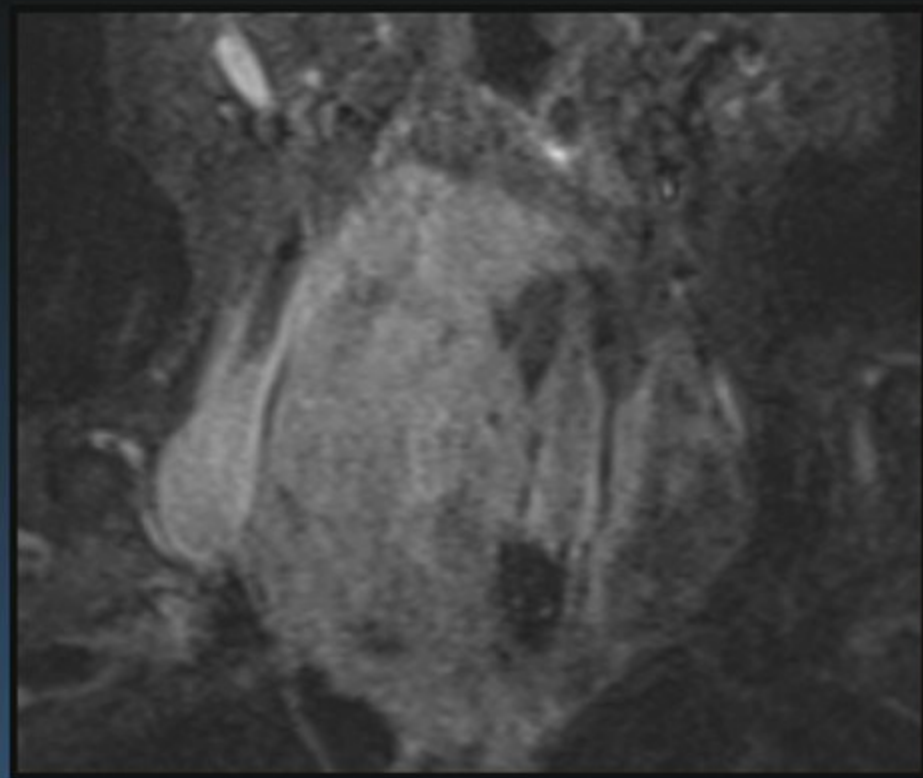
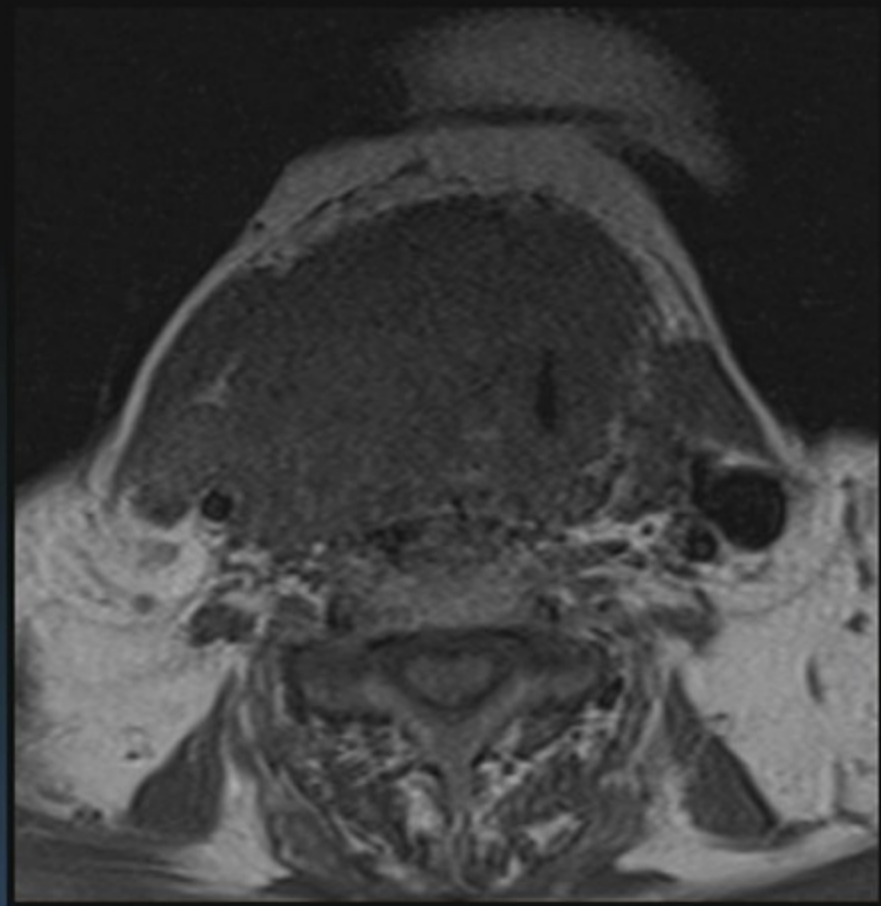
Multinodüler Guatr



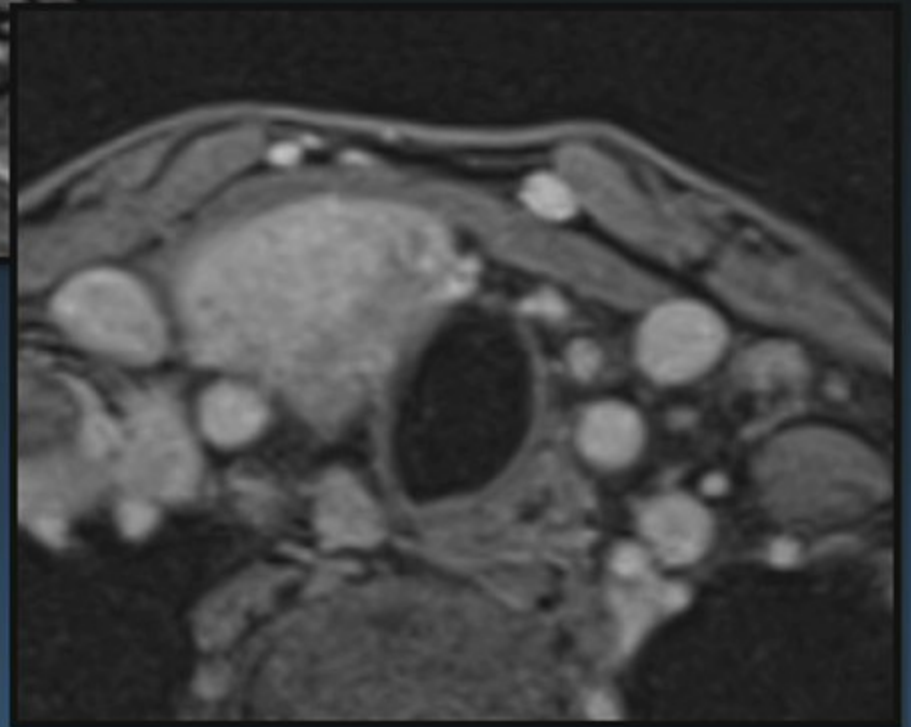
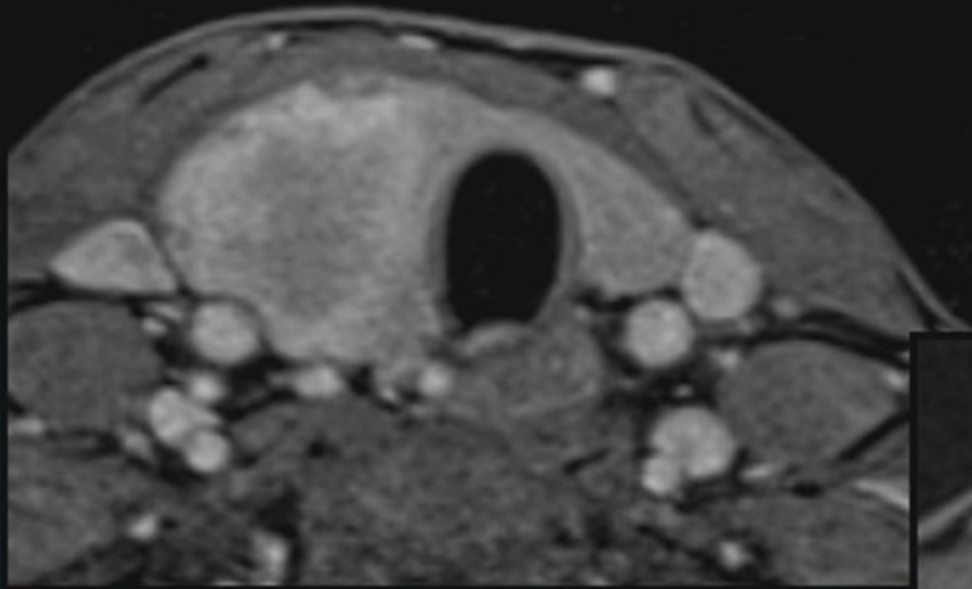
Tiroid Nodülü



Tiroid Lenfoma

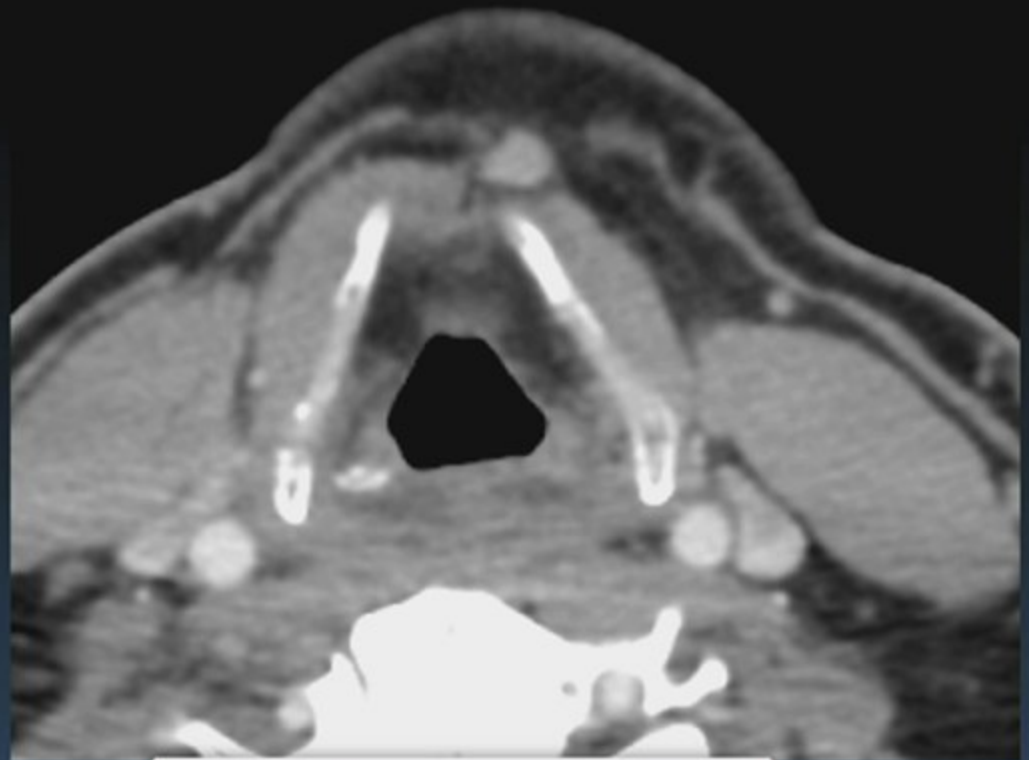


Tiroid Papiller Ca ve LAP



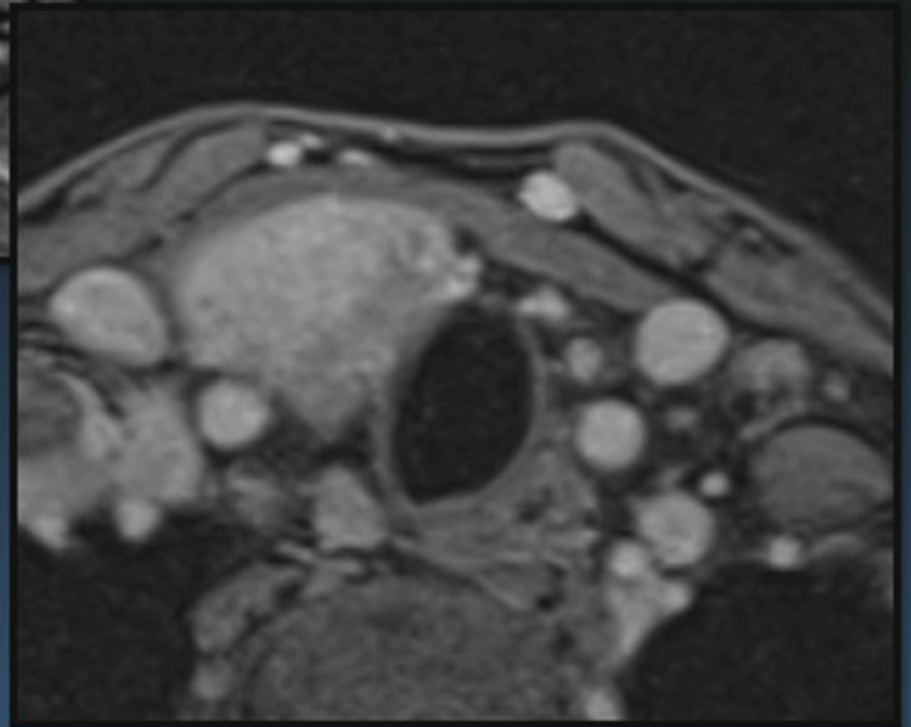
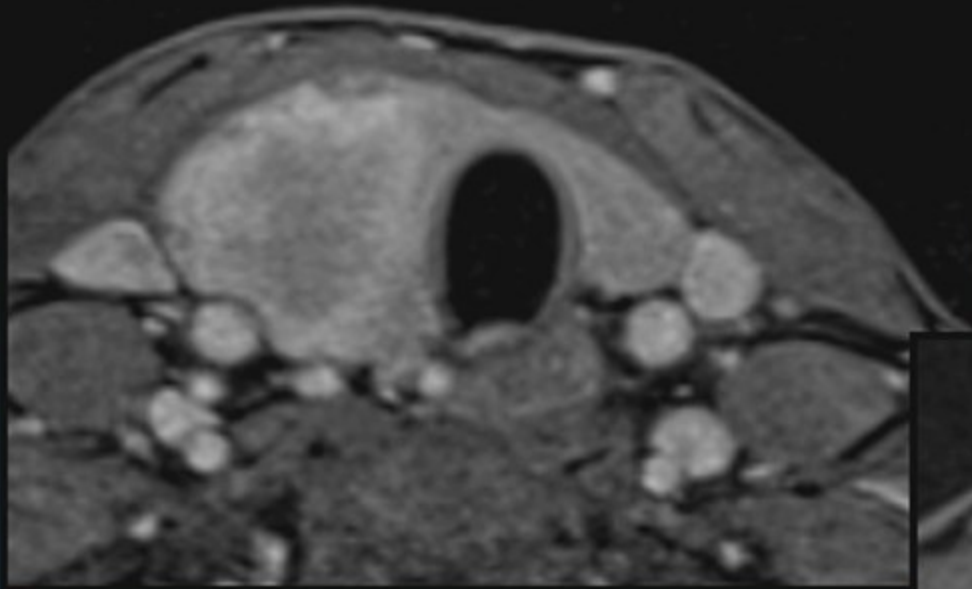
Düzey VI Lenfadenopati

- ❖ Hyoidin altından sternum üst kenarına
- ❖ Karotislerin medial kenarı dış sınır



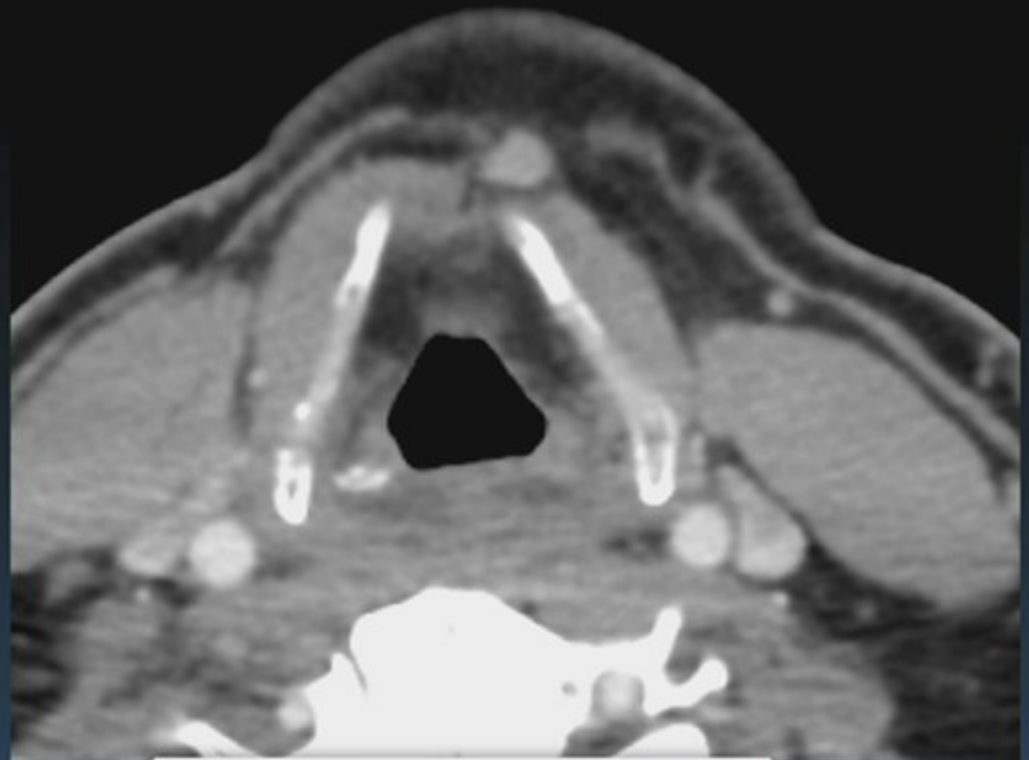
Delphian nodu

Tiroid Papiller Ca ve LAP

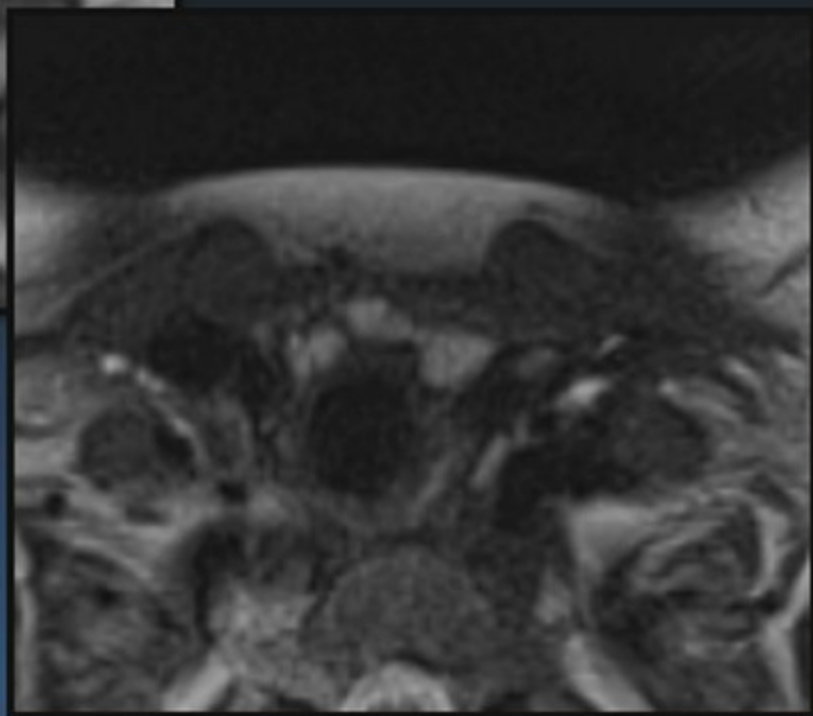
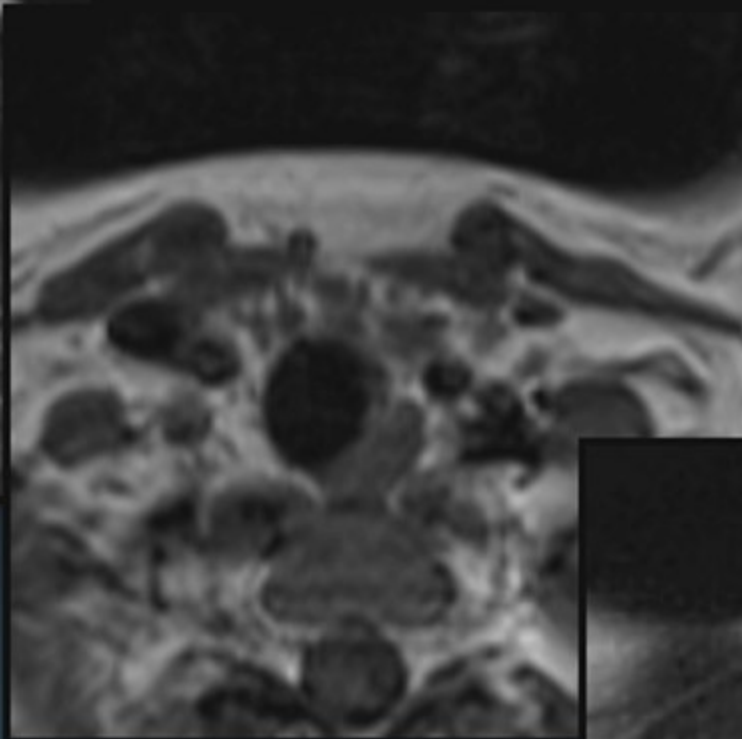
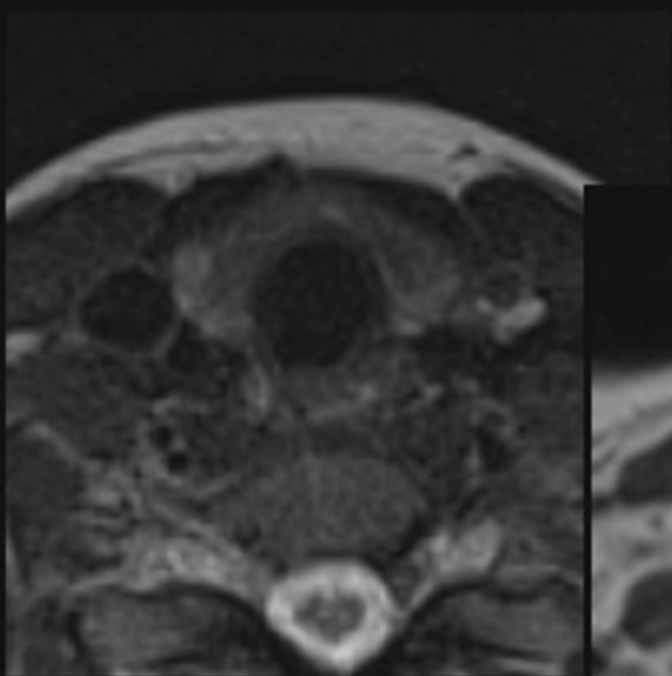


Düzey VI Lenfadenopati

- ❖ Hyoidin altından sternum üst kenarına
- ❖ Karotislerin medial kenarı dış sınır



Delphian nodu



Tiroglossal Duktus Anomalileri

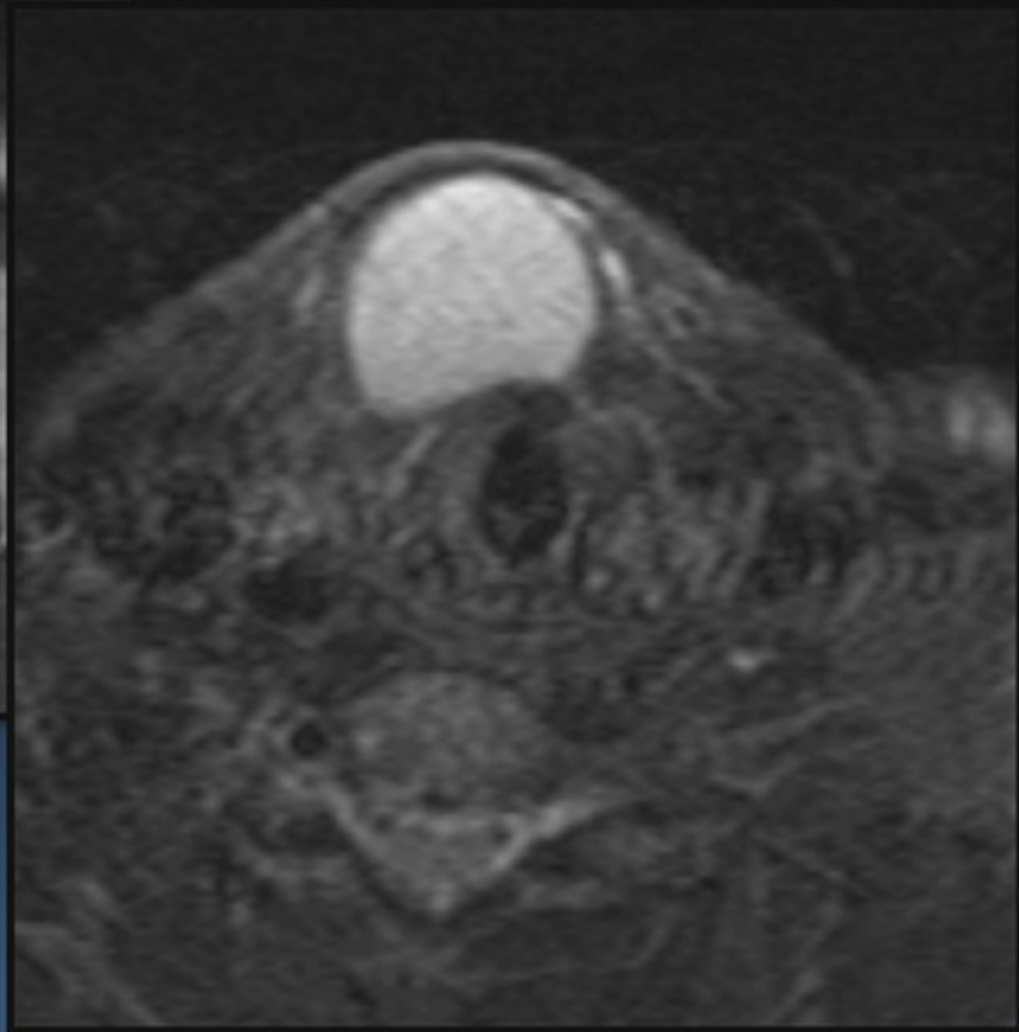
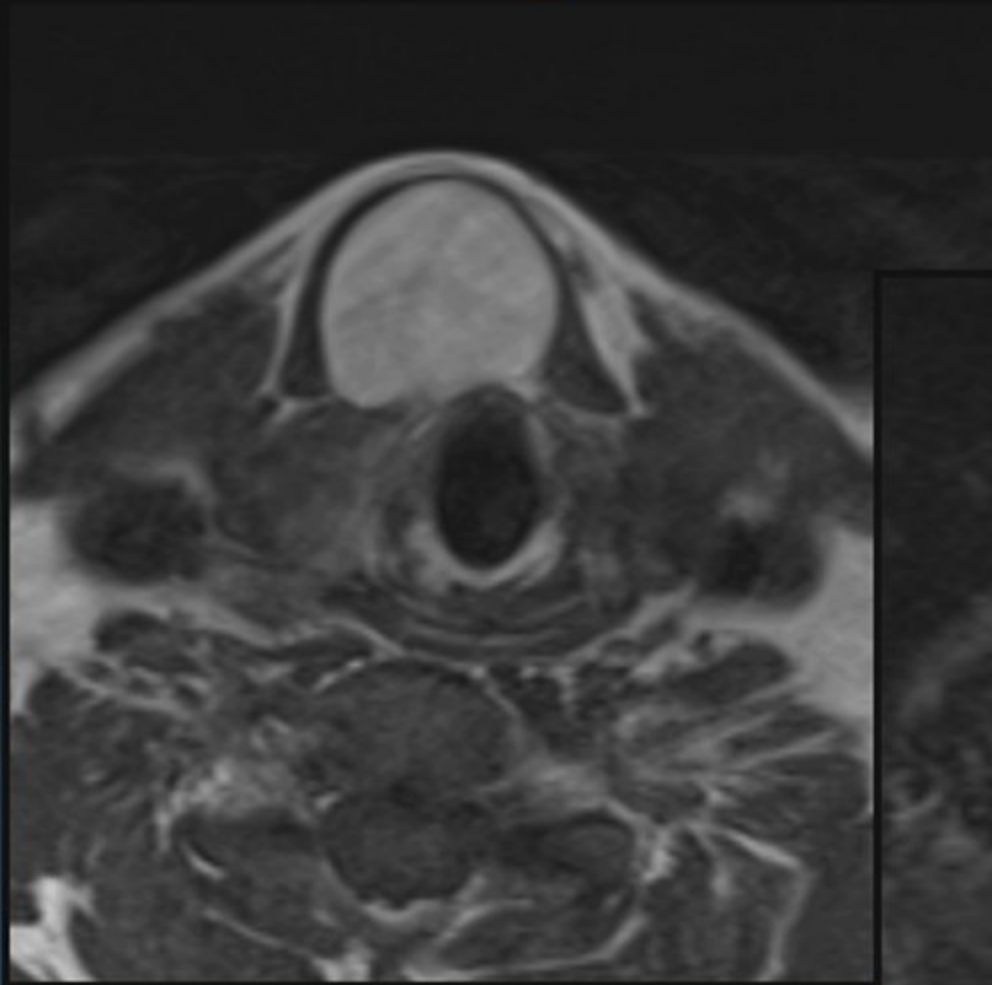
- ❖ Foramen çekumdan hyoid kemiğe ve tiroid yatağına uzanır
- ❖ Orta hatta / orta hatta yakın
- ✓ Piramidal lob
- ✓ Tiroglossal duktus kisti
- ✓ Ektopik tiroid

Tiroglossal Duktus Kisti

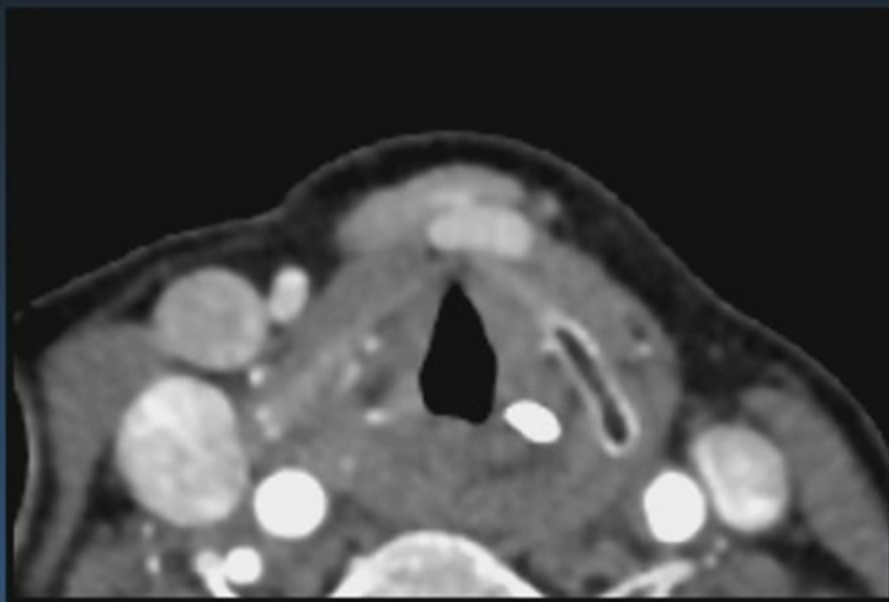
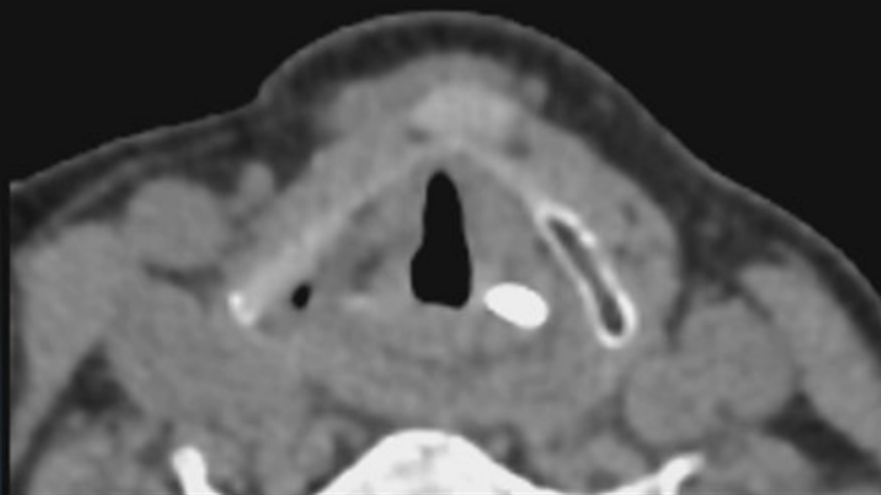
- ❖ Tirohyoid membran anteriorunda
- ❖ Hyoid kemik ile ilişkili
- ❖ Enfeksiyon, septasyon, kanama +/-
- ❖ Malignite !!



Tiroglossal Duktus Kisti



Ektopik Tiroid



Paratiroid Adenomu

- ❖ Primer /sekonder hiperparatiroidi
→ Klinik tanı !!
- ❖ Radyolojinin rolü → LOKALİZASYON

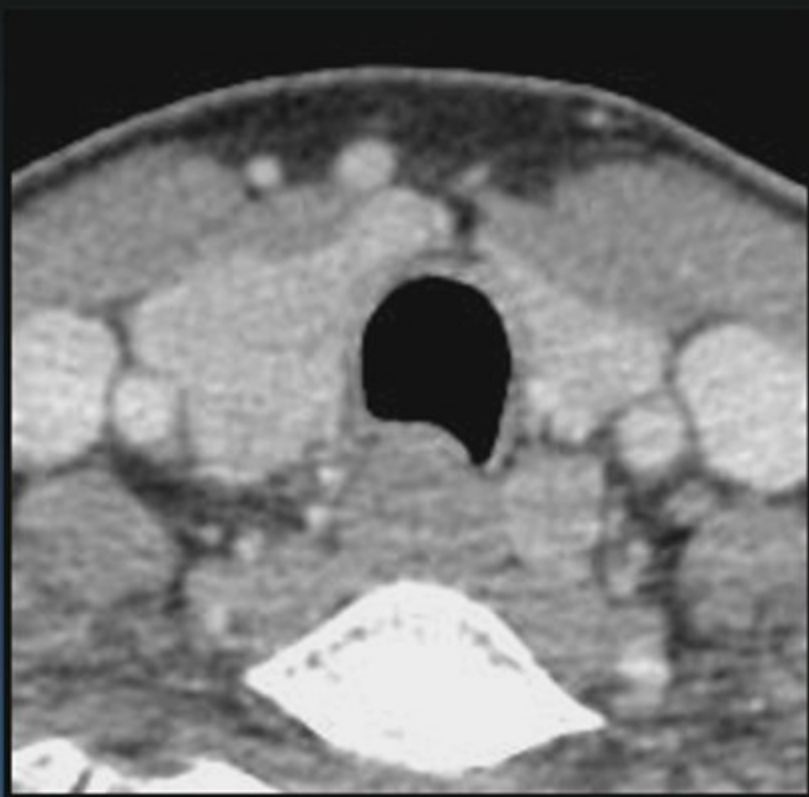
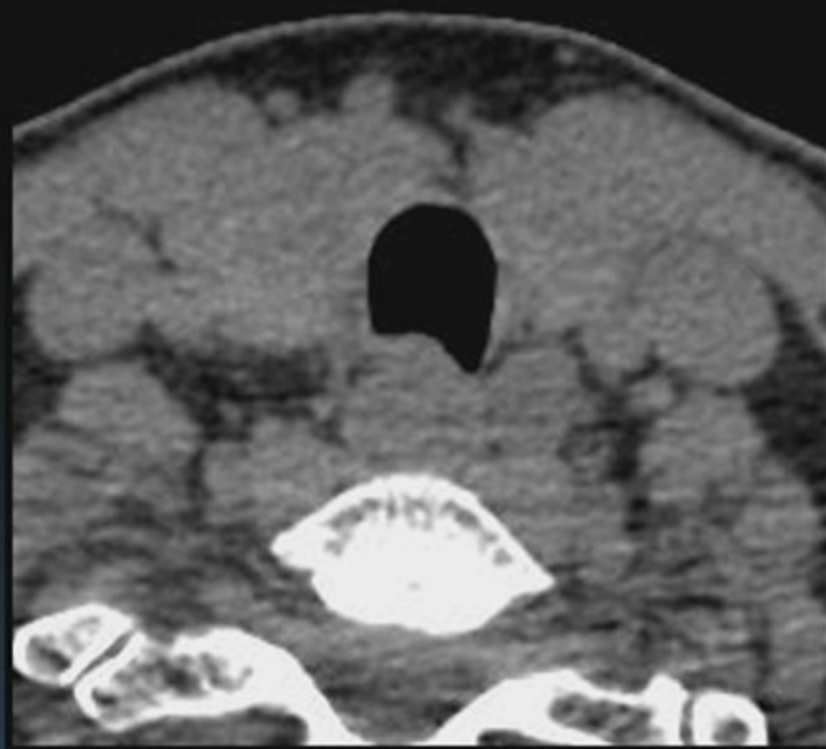
Tiroid üst alt posterior

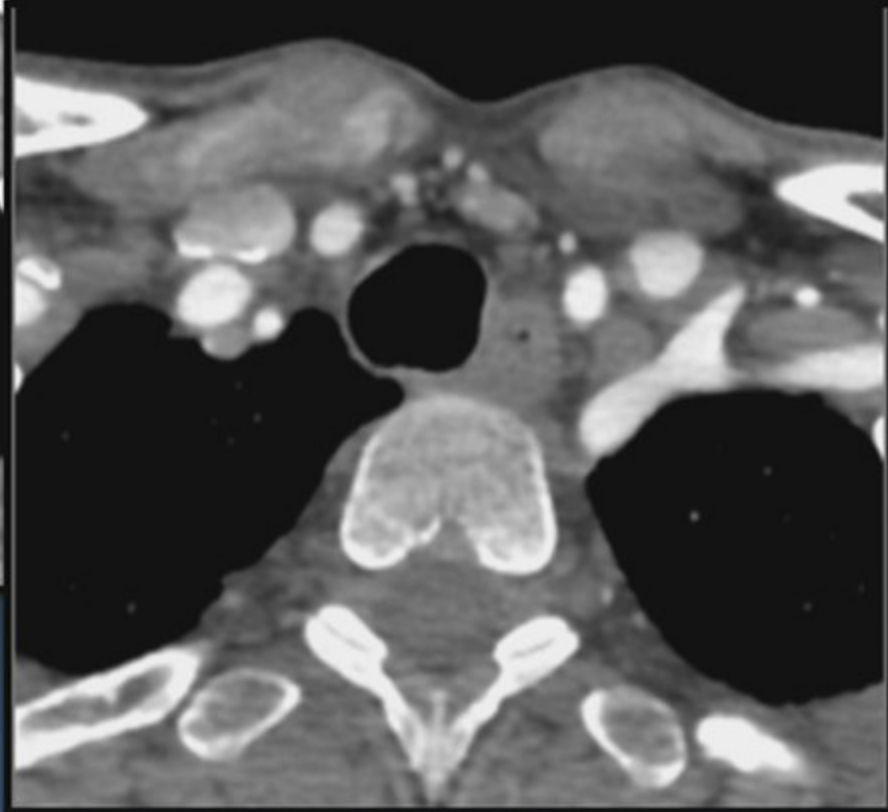
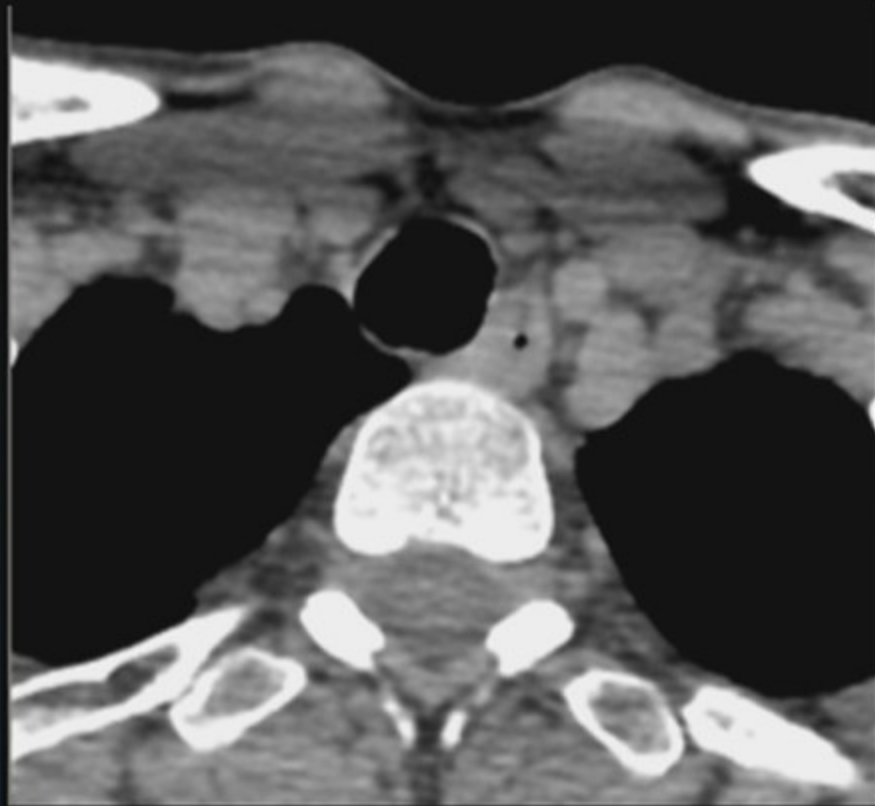
Ektopik

Retrotrakeal

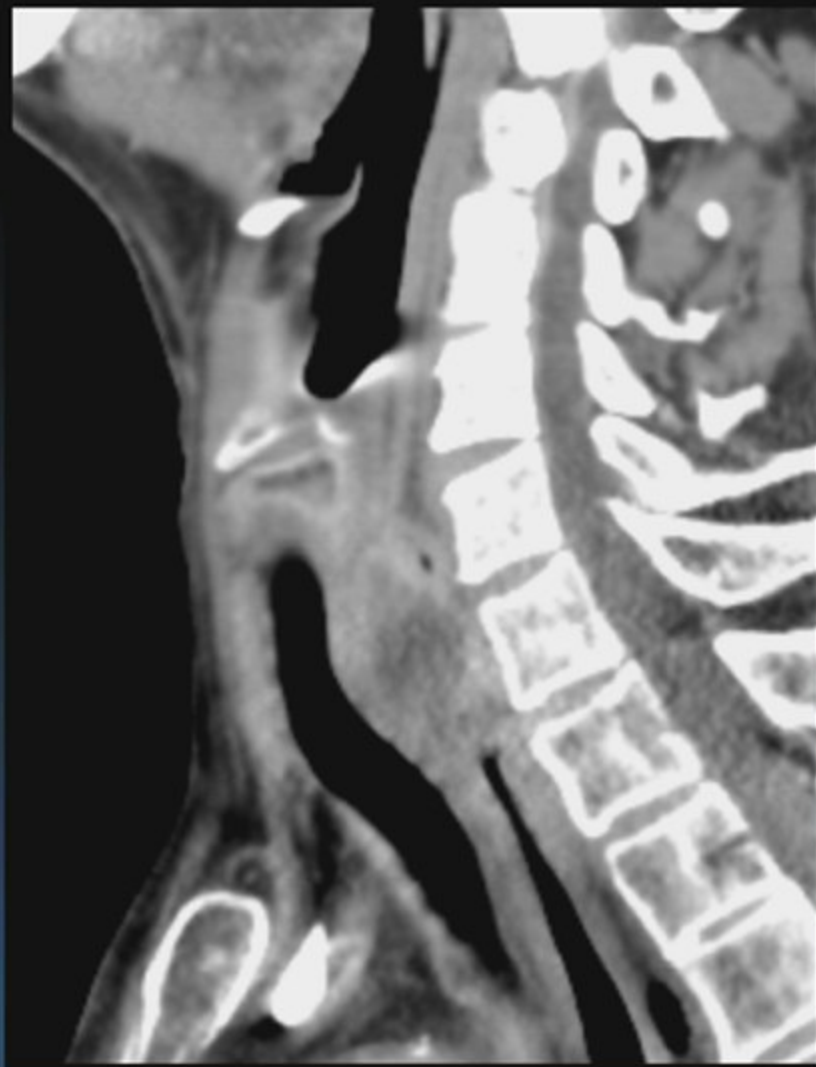
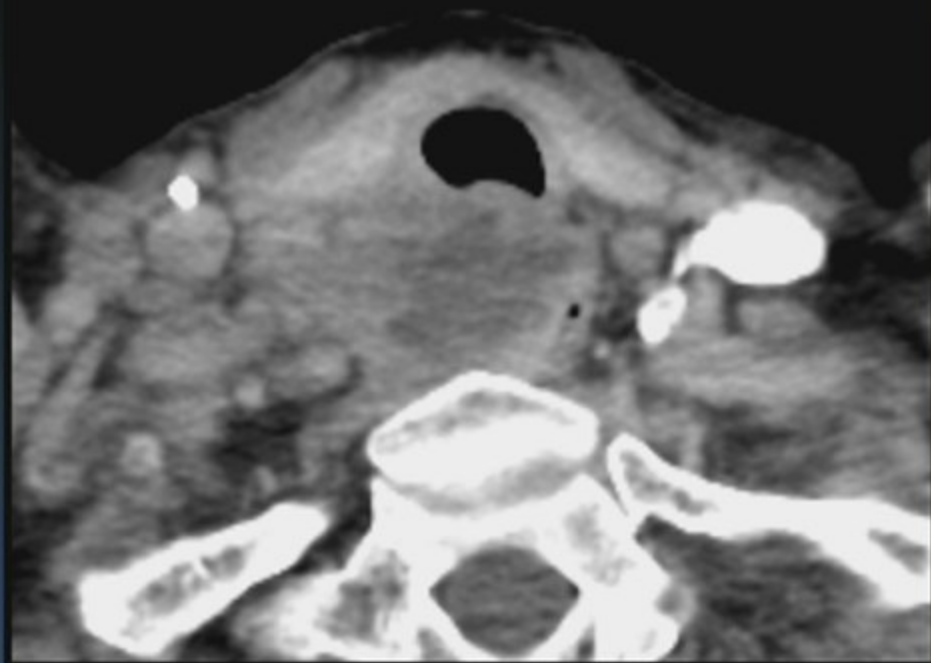
Mediasten

4B-BT



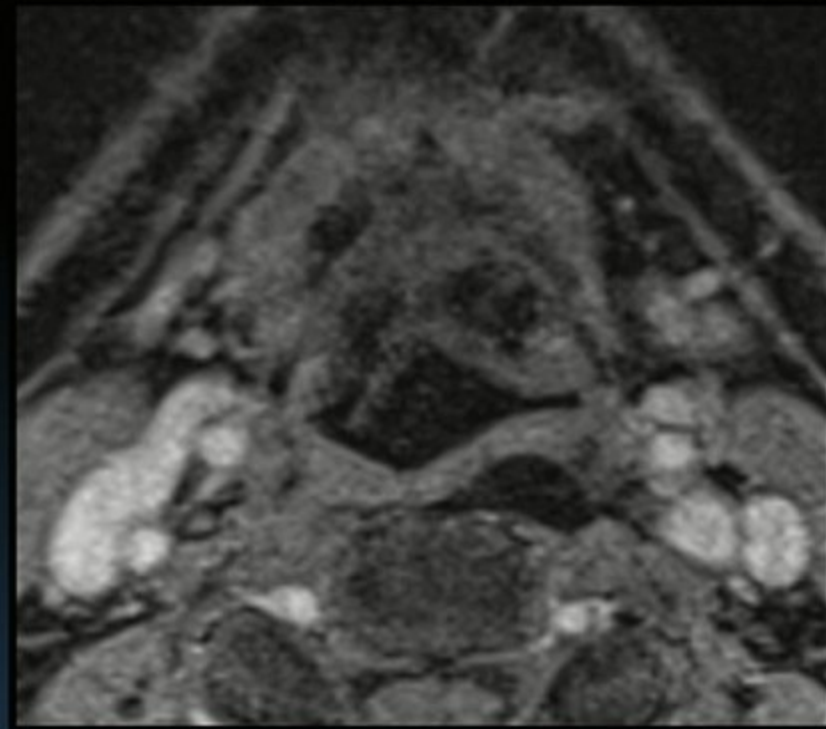
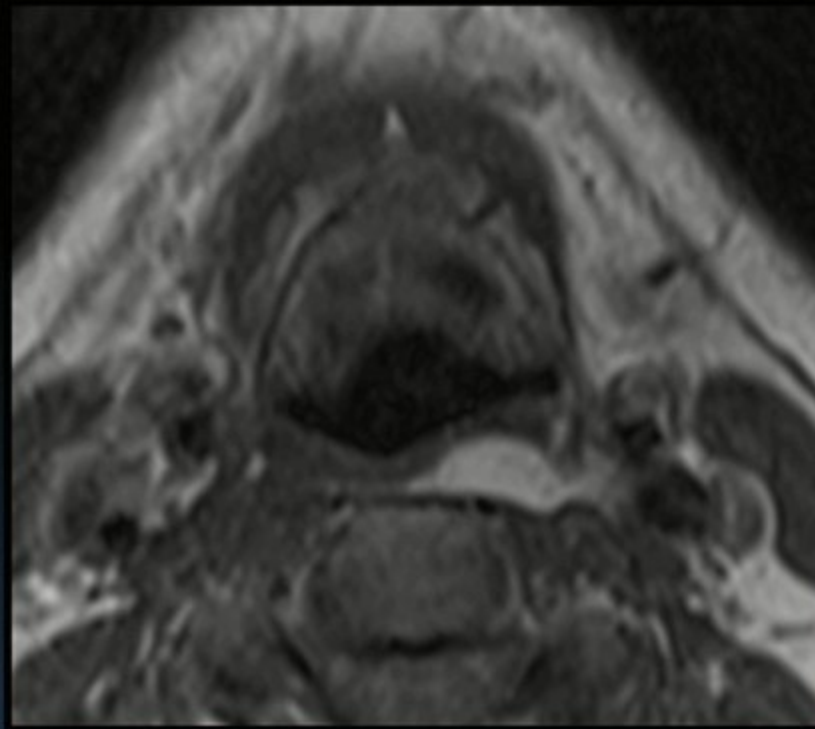


Özofagus Karsinomu



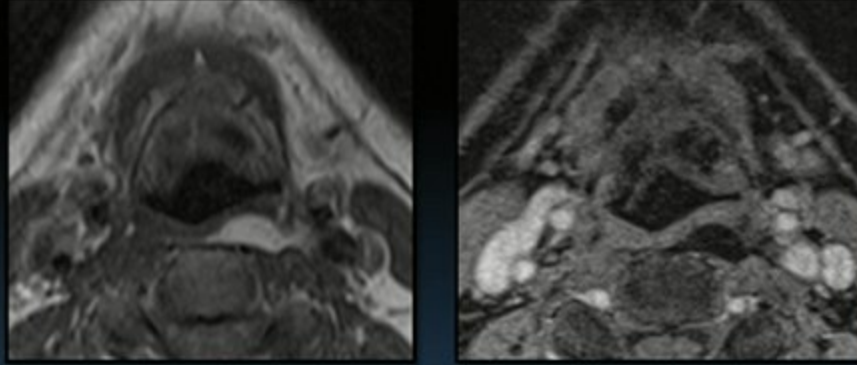


Aşağıda izlenen lezyon hangi boşlukta yer almaktadır?

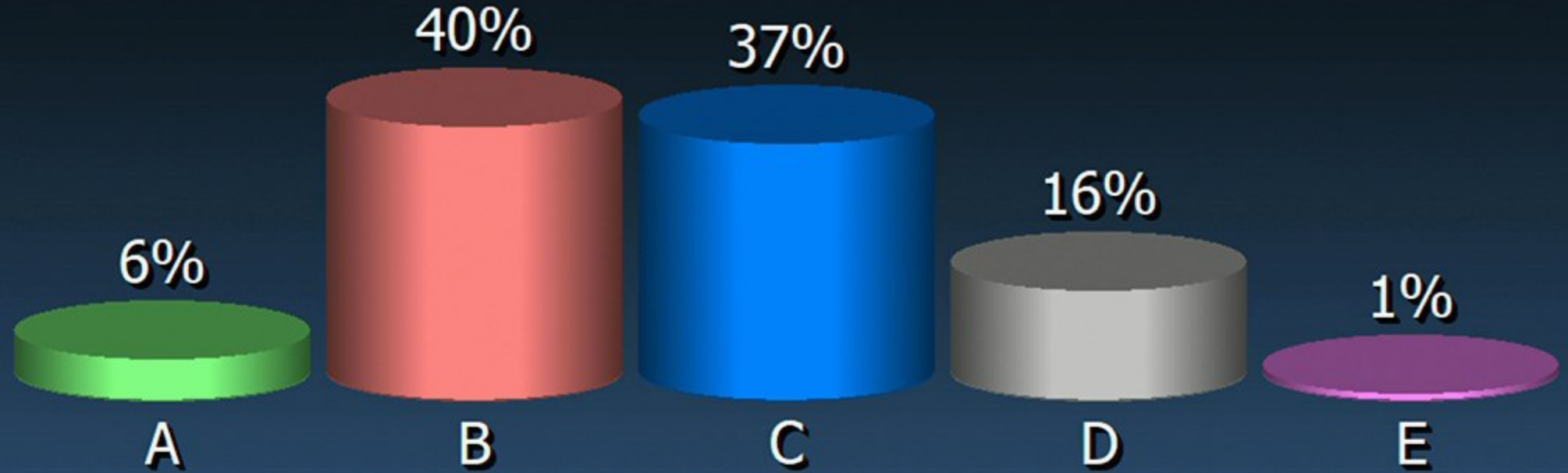


- a) **Viseral boşluk**
- b) **Retrofaringeal boşluk**
- c) **Prevertebral boşluk**
- d) **Karotid boşluk**
- e) **Posterior servikal boşluk**

Aşağıda izlenen lezyon hangi boşlukta yer almaktadır?

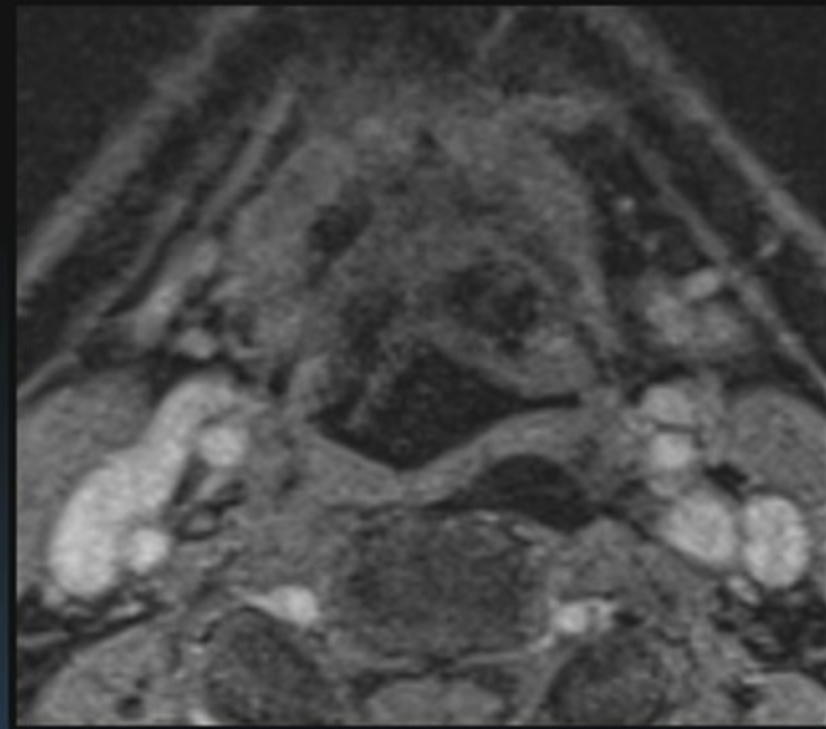
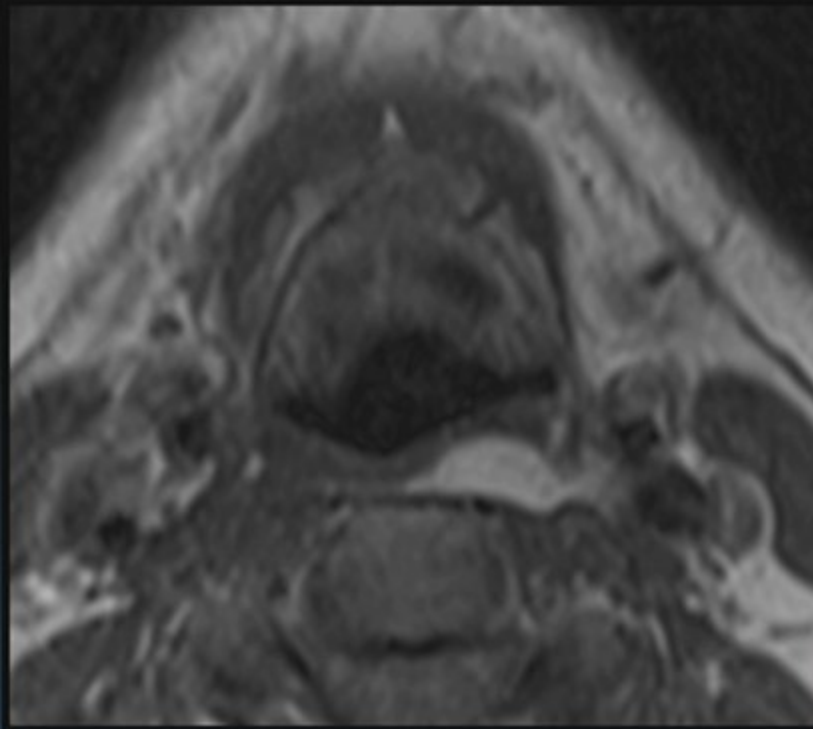


- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Viseral boşluk | d) Karotid boşluk |
| b) Retrofaringeal boşluk | e) Posterior servikal boşluk |
| c) Prevertebral boşluk | |



Soru: 2

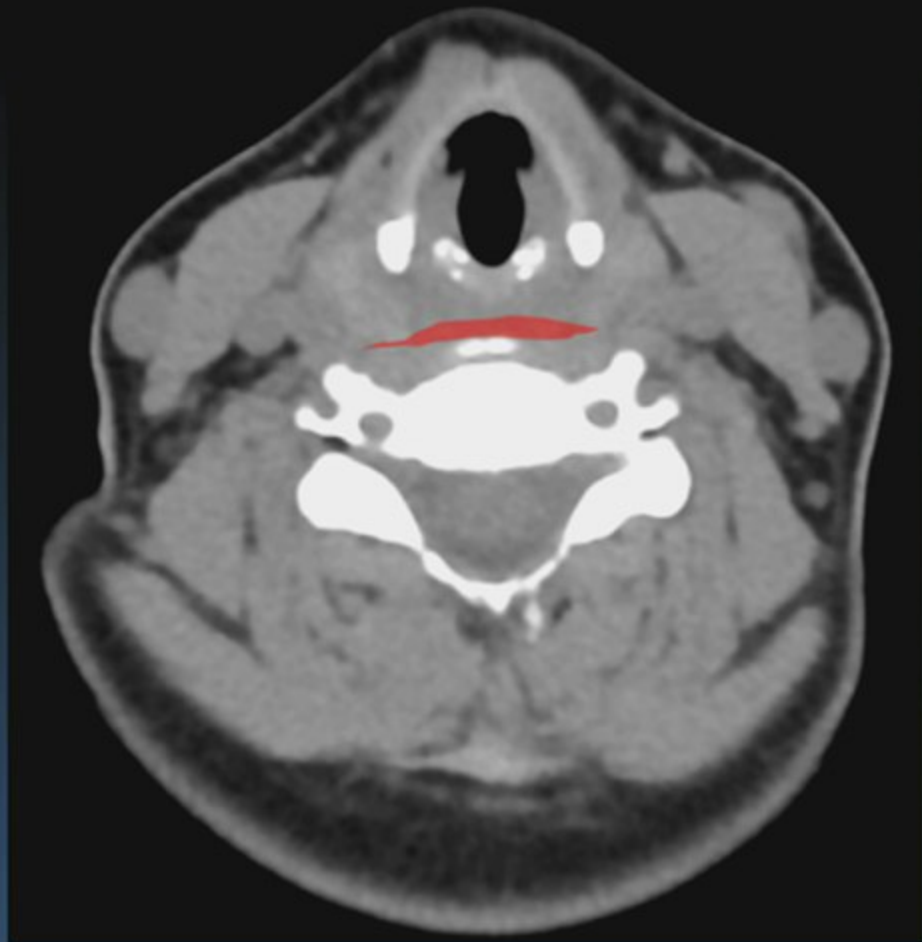
Aşağıda izlenen lezyon hangi boşlukta yer almaktadır?



- a) **Viseral boşluk**
- b) **Retrofaringeal boşluk**
- c) **Prevertebral boşluk**
- d) **Karotid boşluk**
- e) **Posterior servikal boşluk**

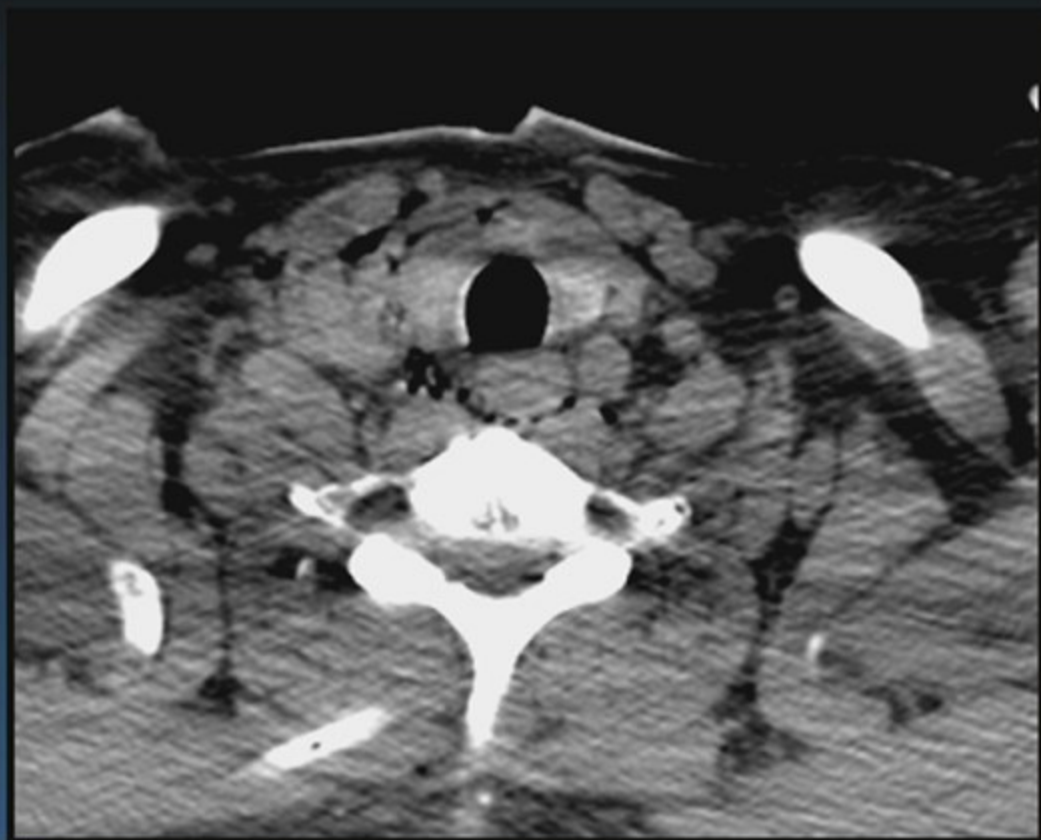
Retrofaringeal Boşluk

- ❖ Derin servikal fasyanın orta ve derin tabakaları arasında (viseral ve prevertebral fasya)
- ❖ kafa tabanından mediastene (T3) alar fasya → tehlikeli boşluk ! (diafragma)

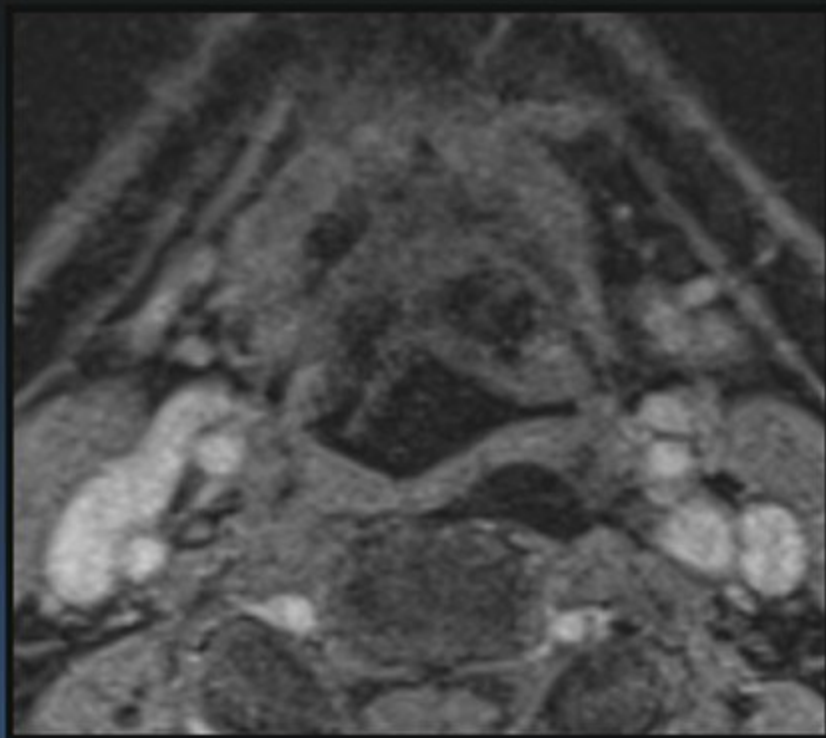
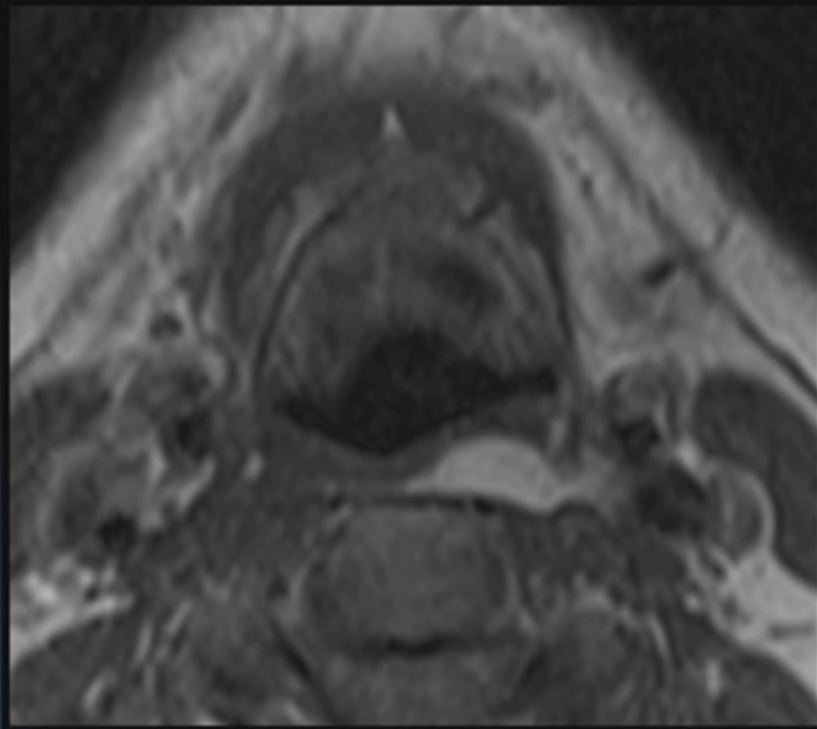


Retrofaringeal Boşluk Patolojileri

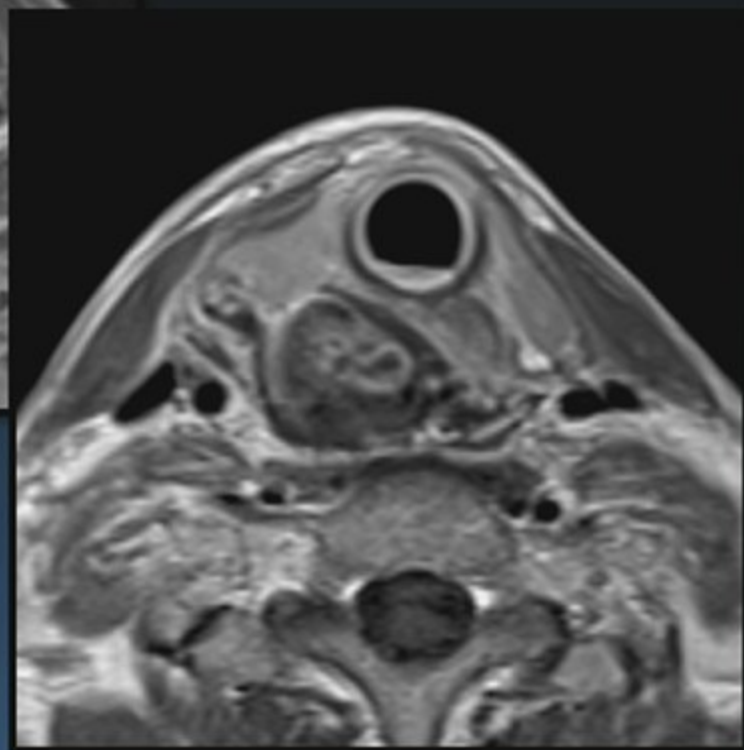
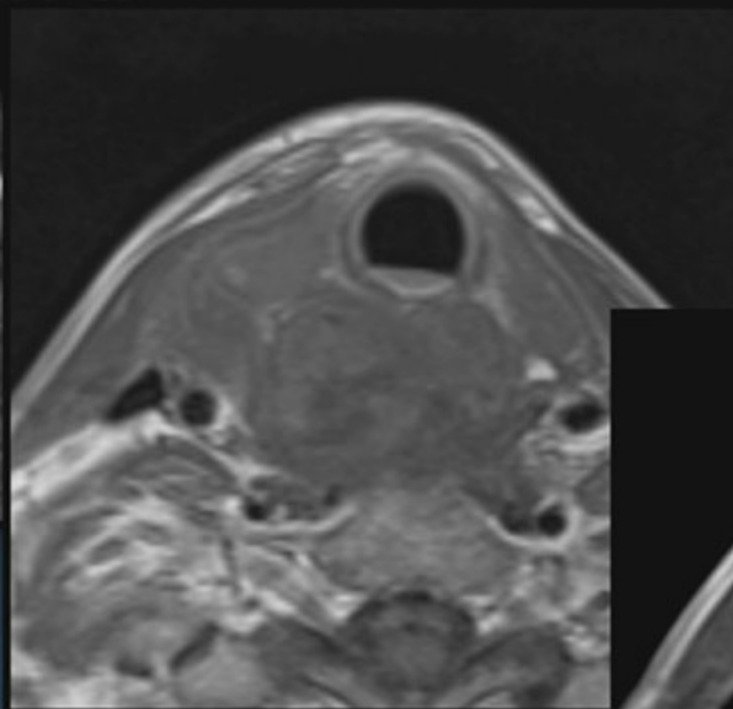
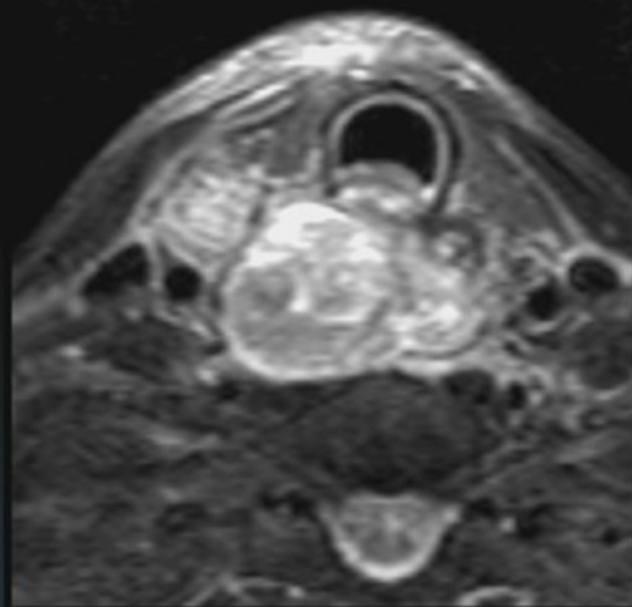
- ❖ Yağ dokusu lezyonları
- ❖ Sellülit, flegmon, apse
- ❖ Hematom
- ❖ Guatr uzanımı
- ❖ Tümör uzanımı



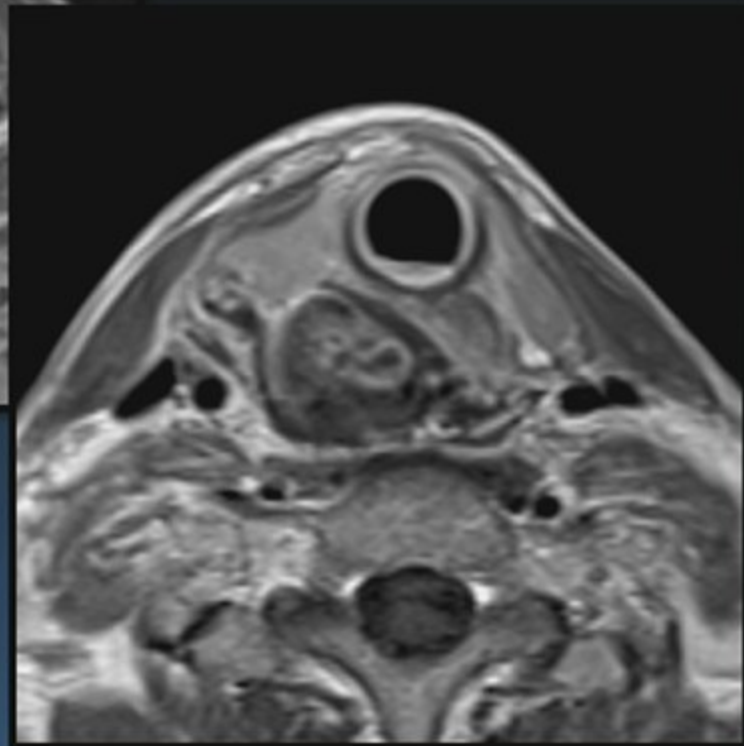
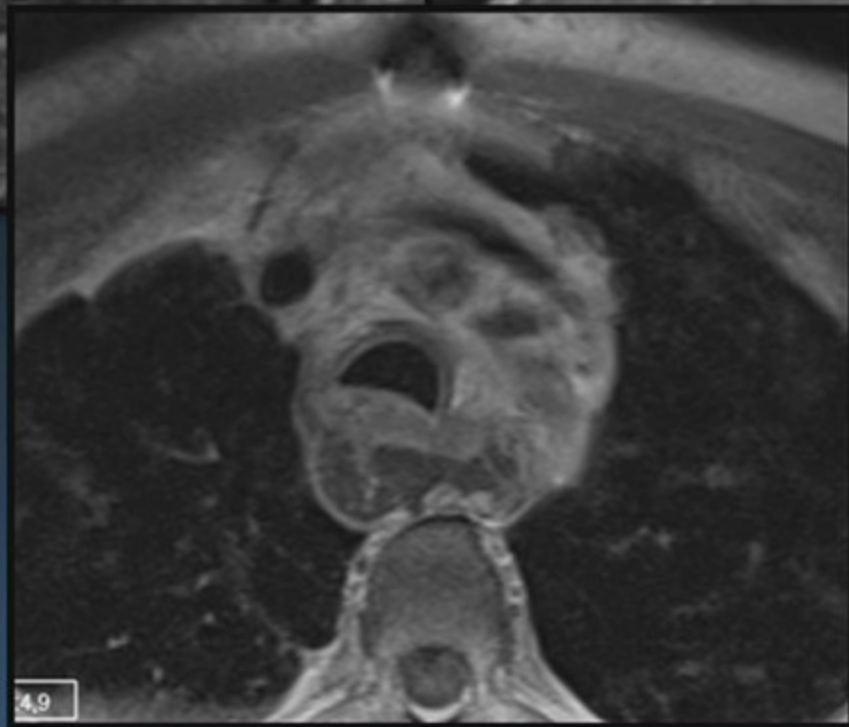
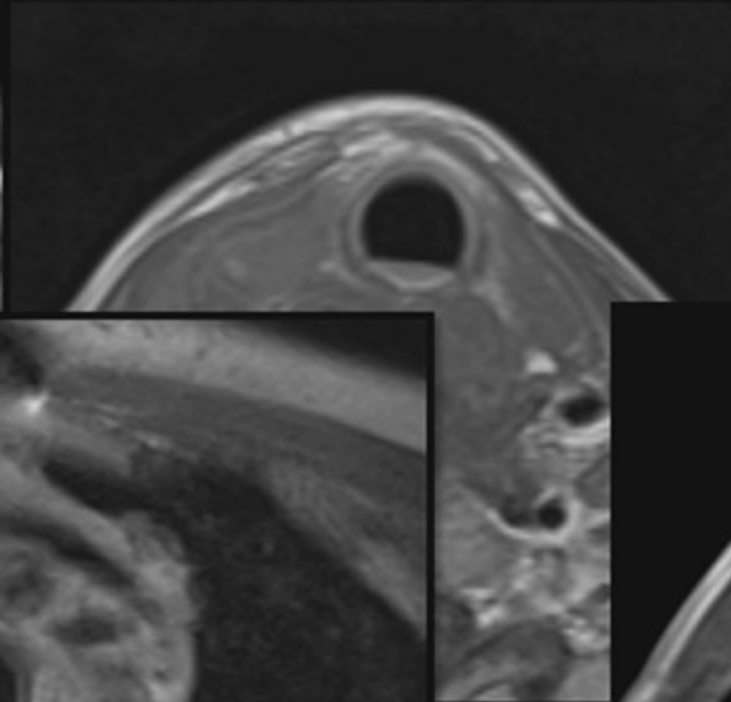
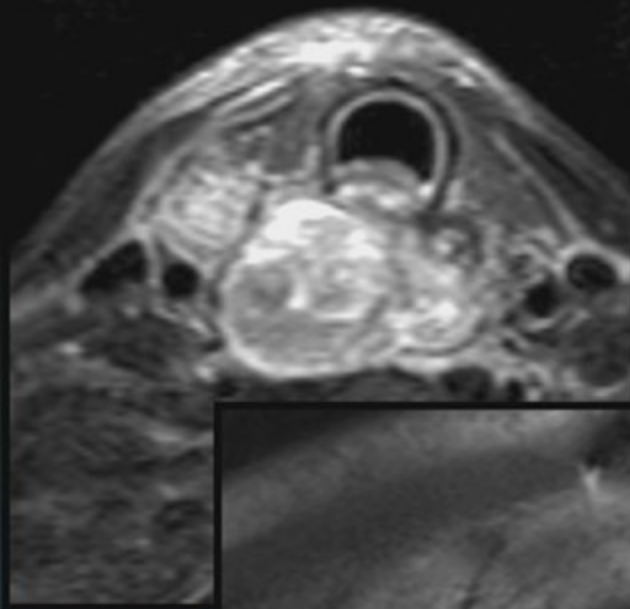
Retrofaringeal Lipom



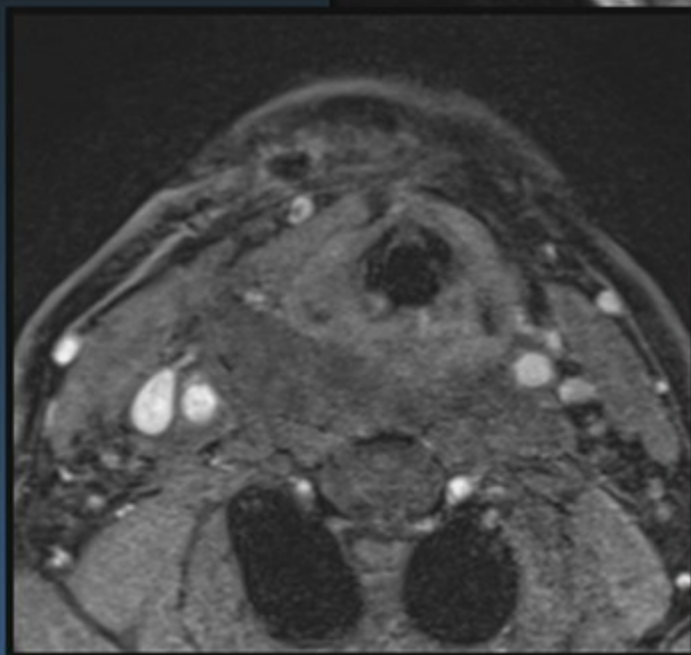
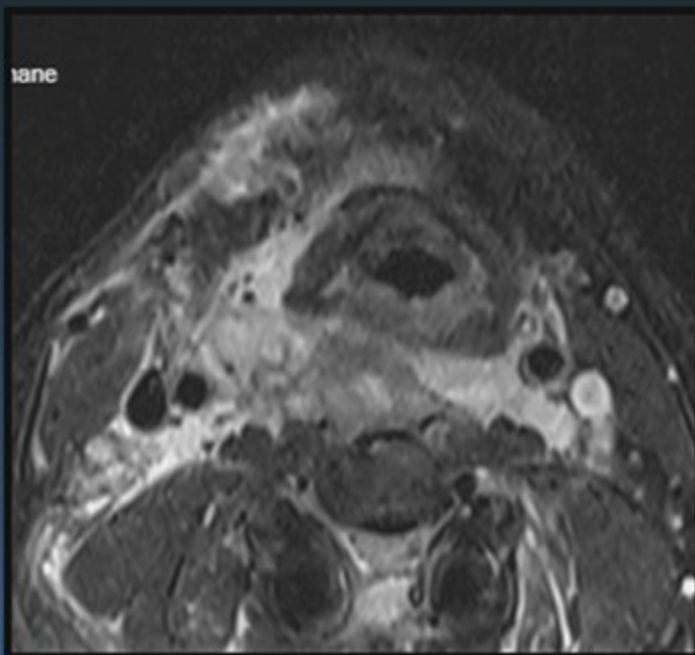
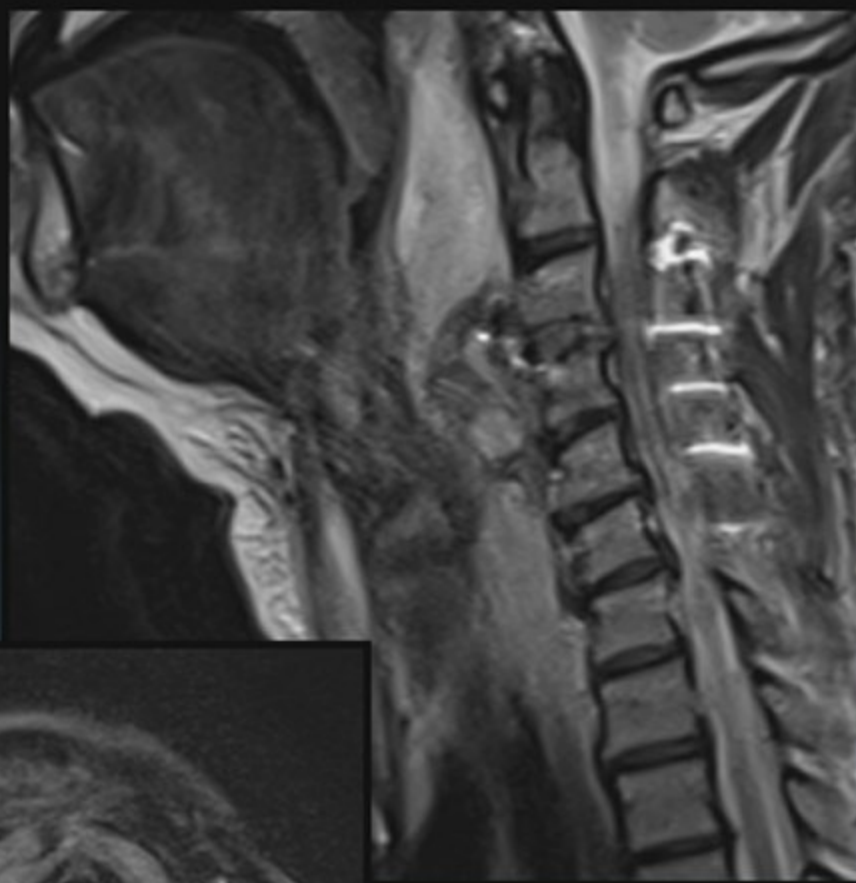
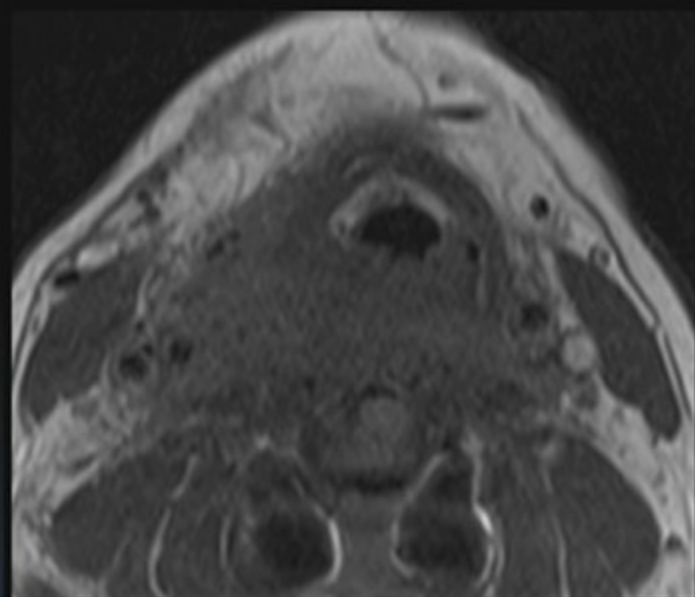
Retrofaringeal Apse



Retrofaringeal Apse

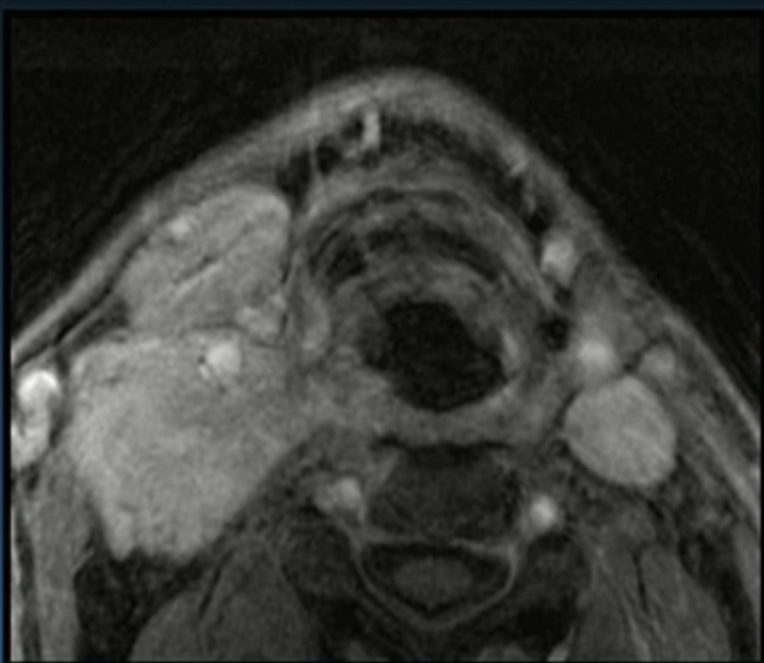
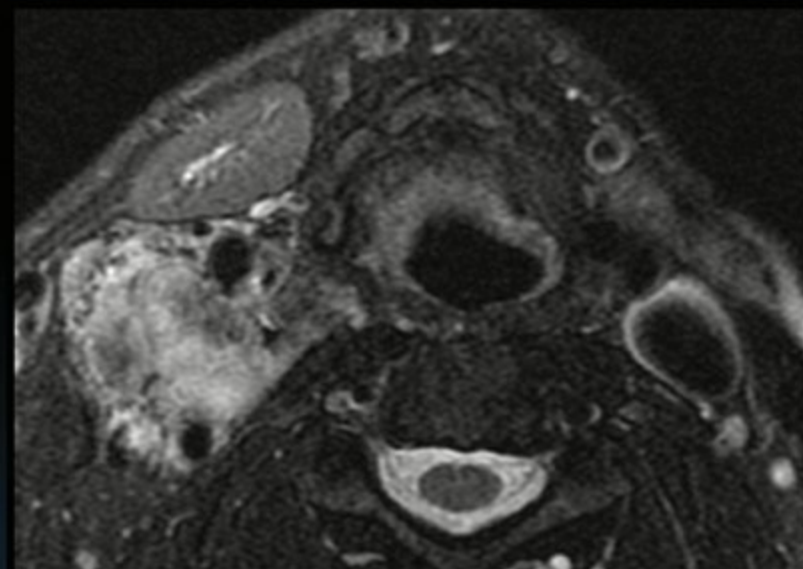
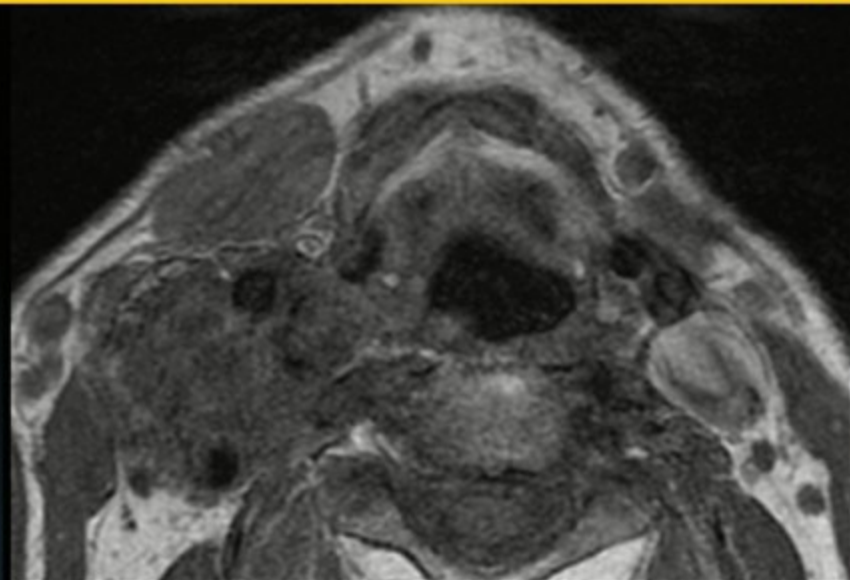


Retrofaringeal hematoma



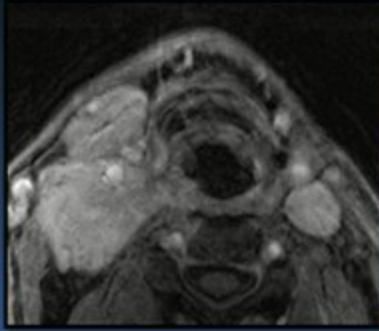
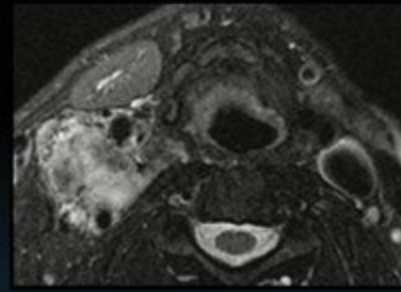
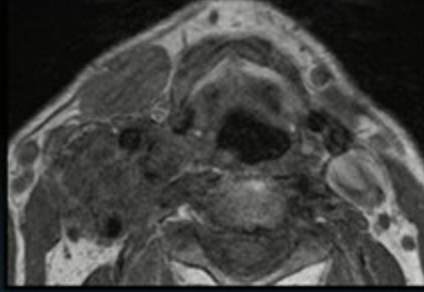


Aşağıda izlenen lezyon için en olası tanı nedir?



- a) Apse
- b) Hematom
- c) Metastaz
- d) Şvannom
- e) Paragangliom

Aşağıda izlenen lezyon için en olası tanı nedir?



- a) Apse
- b) Hematom
- c) Metastaz
- d) Şvannom
- e) Parangliom

0%

2%

0%

13%

85%

A

B

C

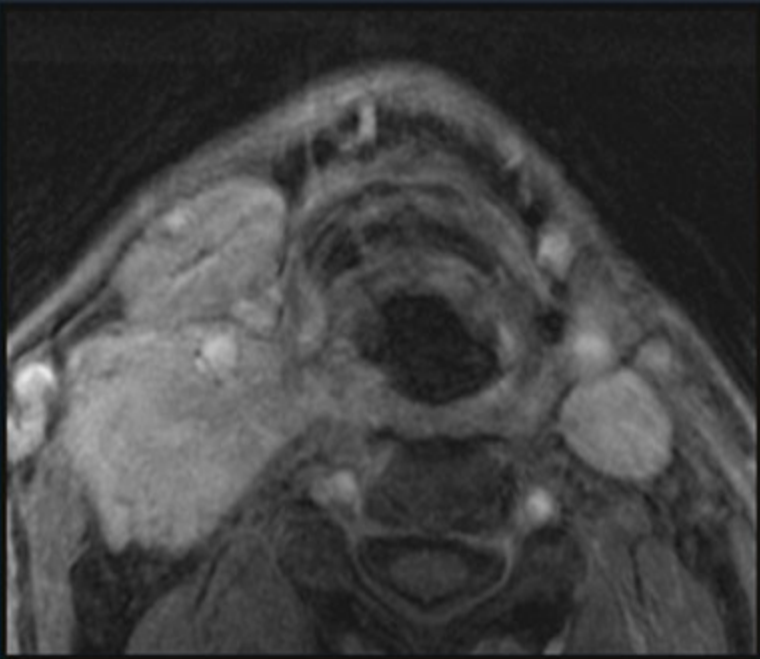
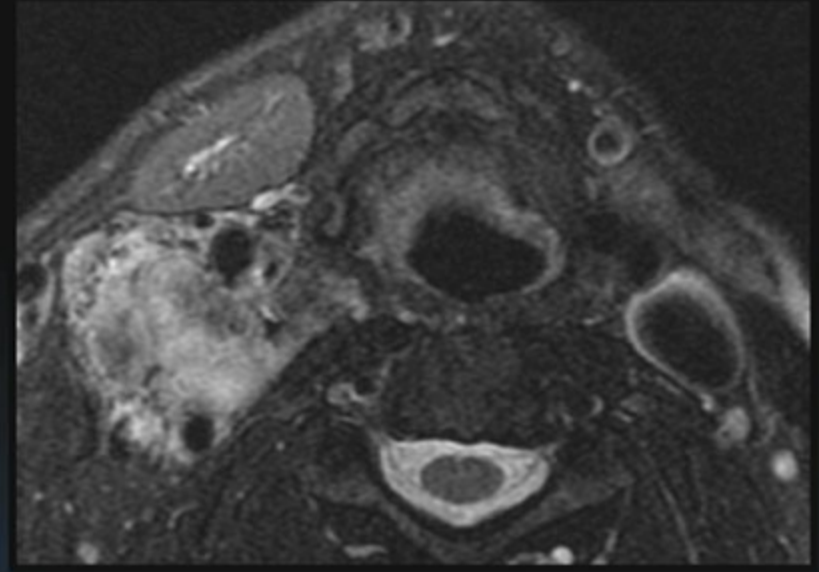
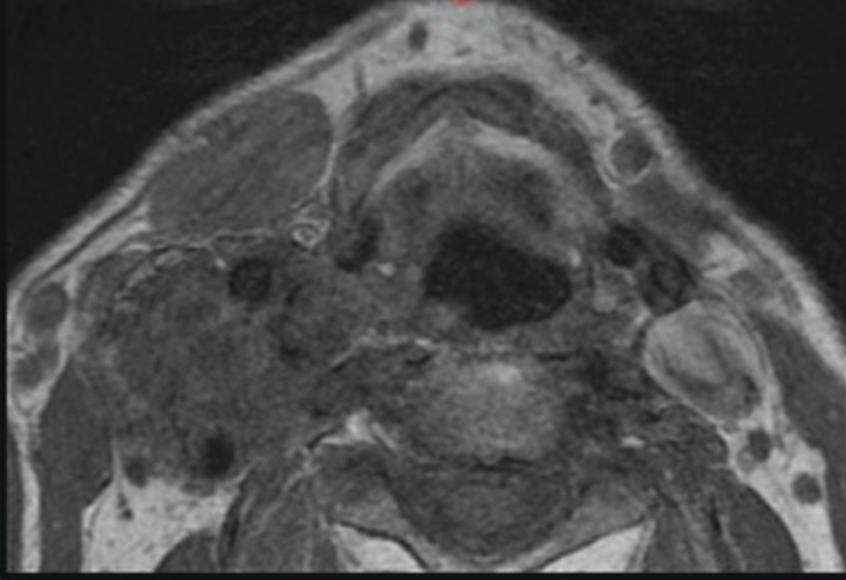
D

E

Soru: 3



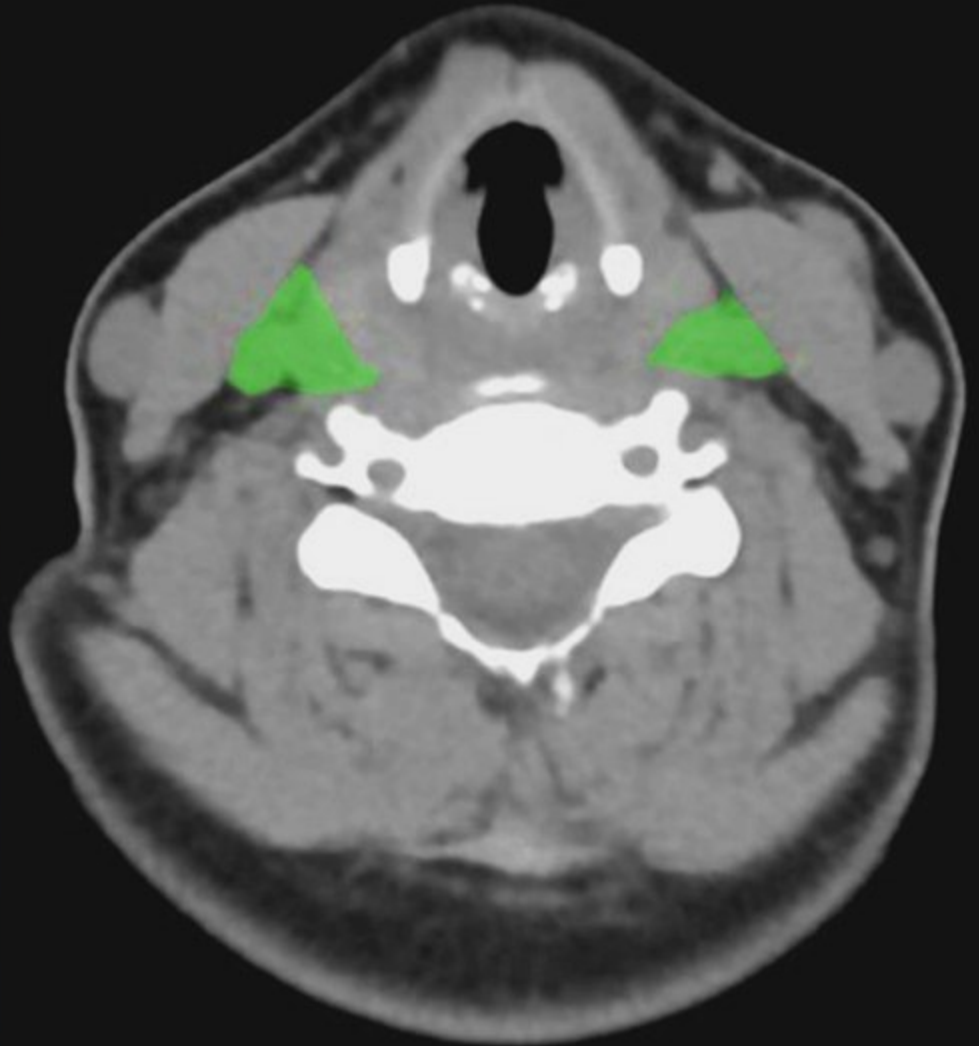
Aşağıda izlenen karotid boşluk lezyonu için en olası tanı nedir?



- a) Apse
- b) Hematom
- c) Metastaz
- d) Şvannom
- e) **Paragangliom**

Karotid Boşluk

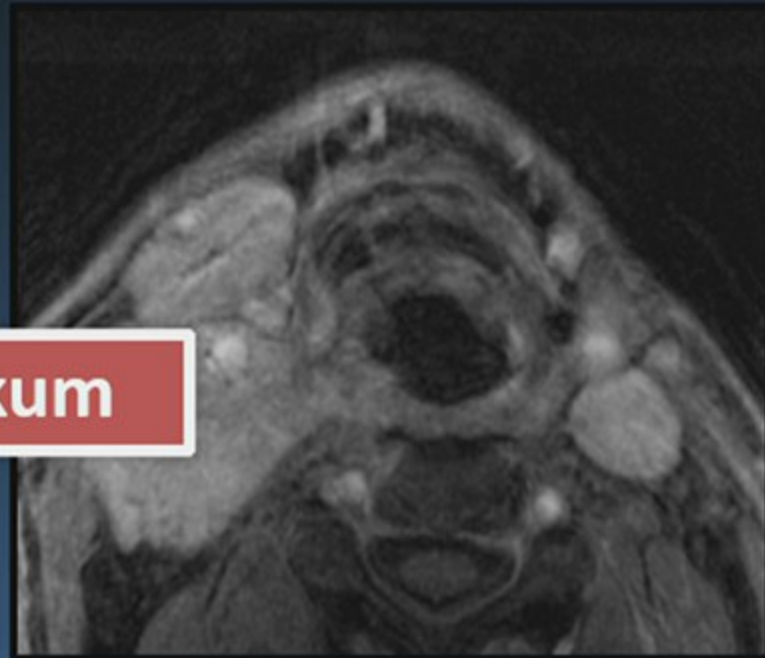
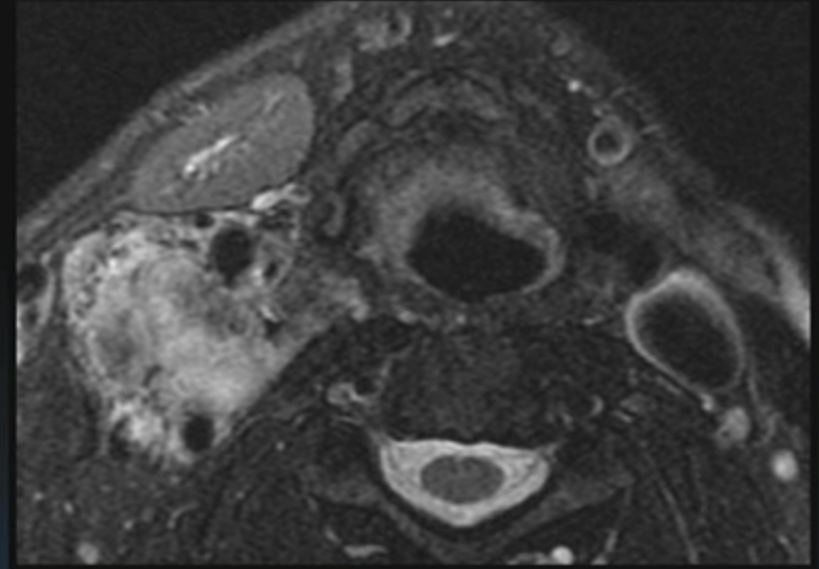
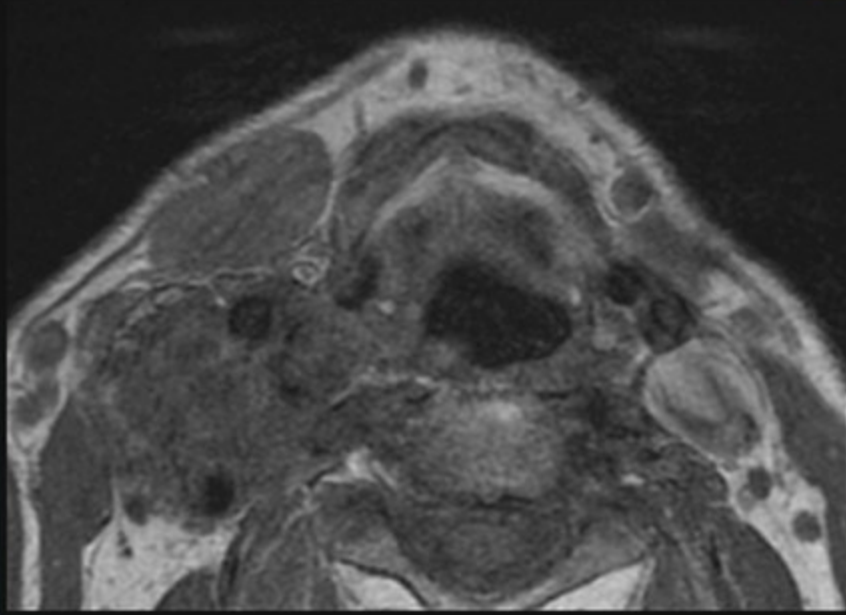
- ❖ Kafa tabanından arkus aortaya
- ✓ CCA, IJV
- ✓ CN X
- ✓ Lenf nodları
- ✓ Yağ dokusu



Karotid Kılıf Patolojileri

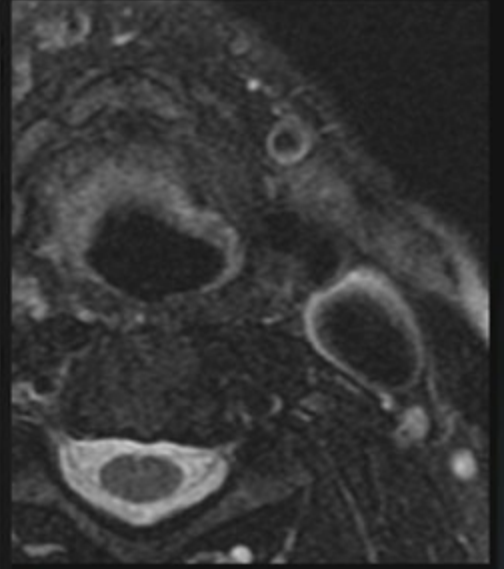
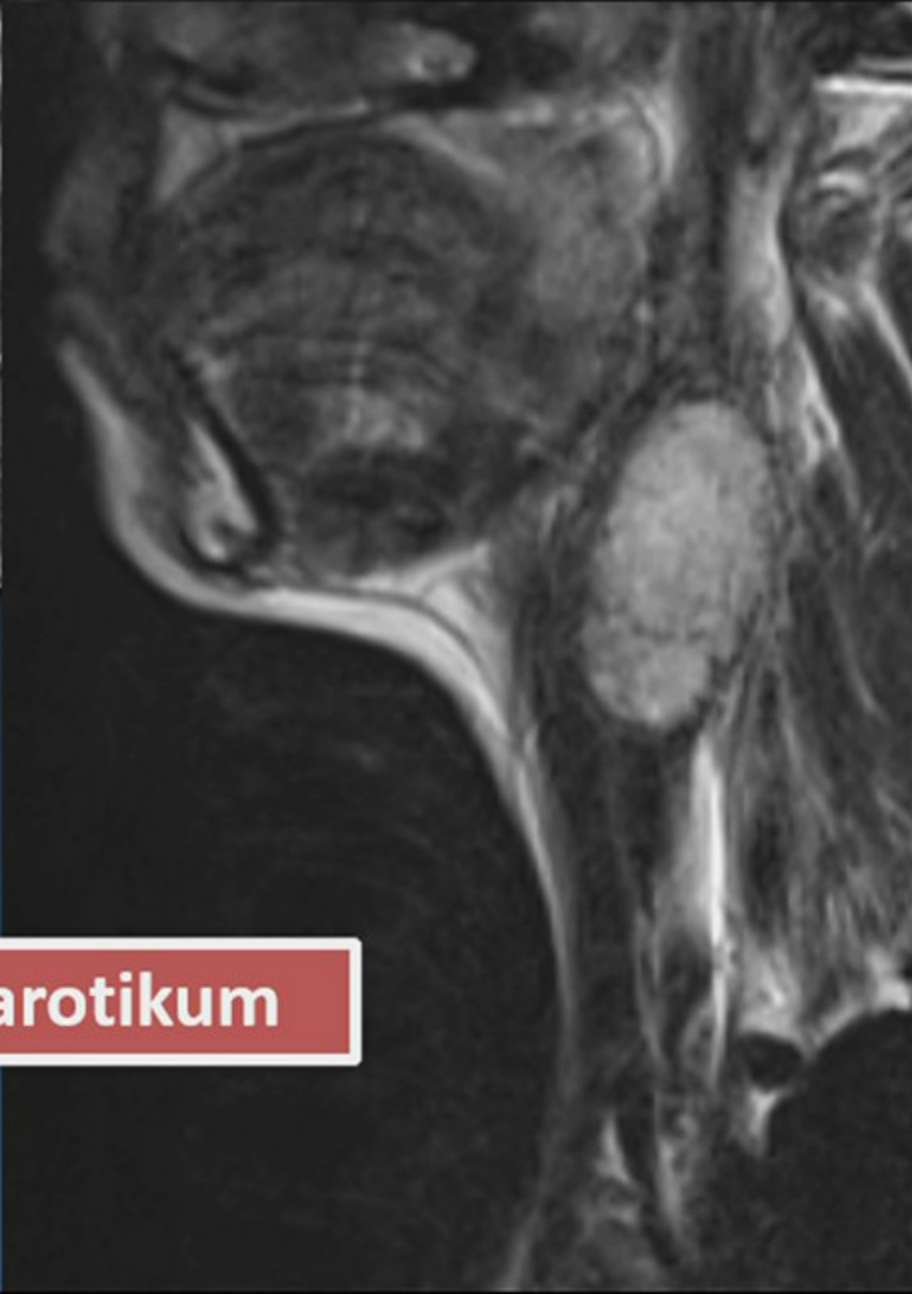
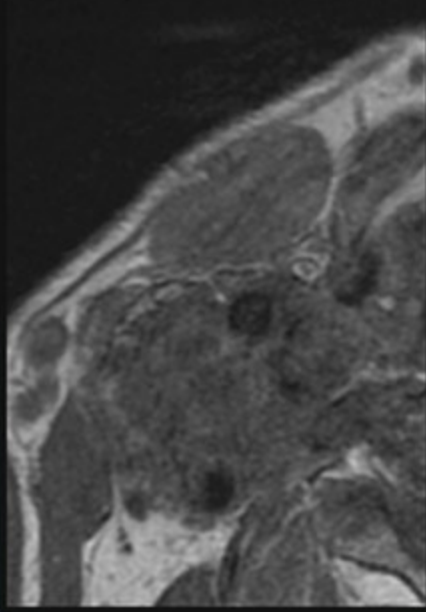
- ❖ Karotid arteritis, karotidini
- ❖ Karotid arter anevrizması, diseksiyon
- ❖ IJV trombozu, flebiti
- ❖ Vagal schwannom
- ❖ Paraganglioma
- ❖ Level III, IV lenfadenopatiler
- ❖ Sellülit, flegmon, apse

Paraganglioma



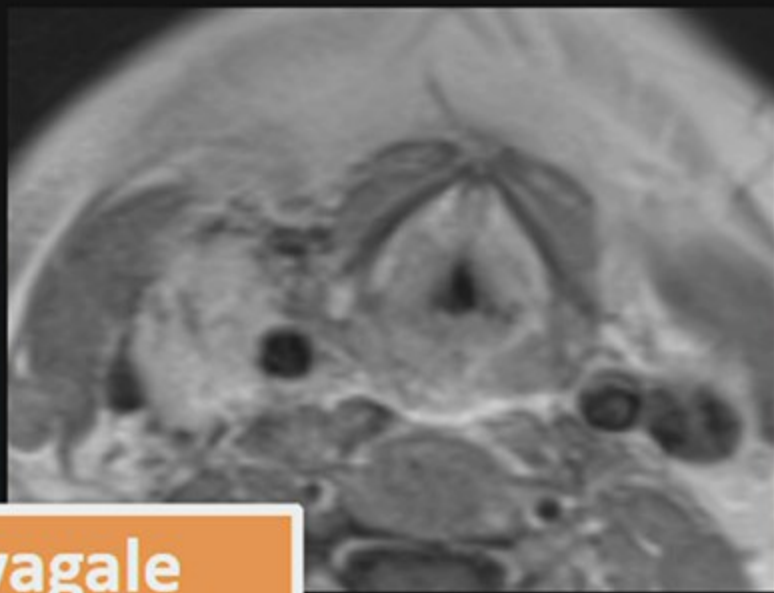
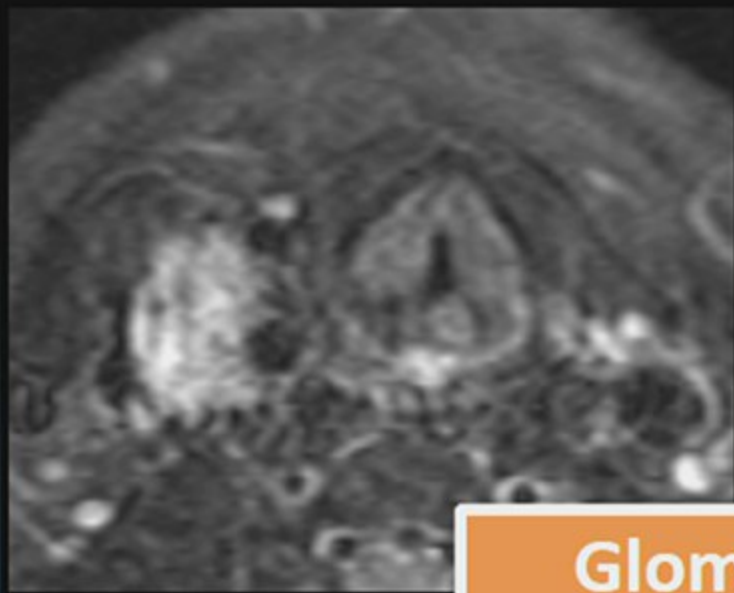
Glomus karotikum

Paraganglioma

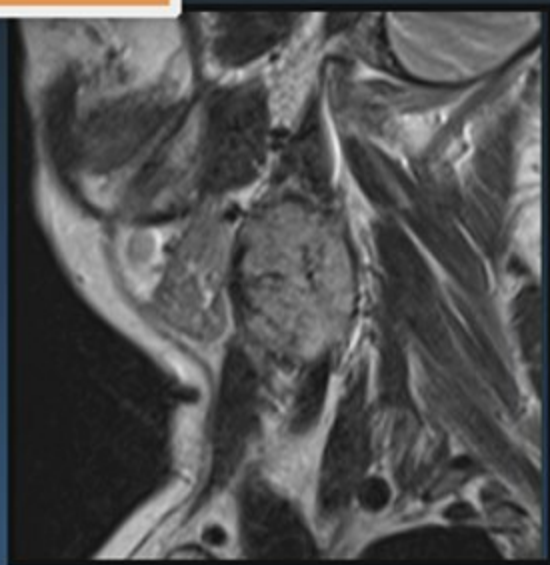
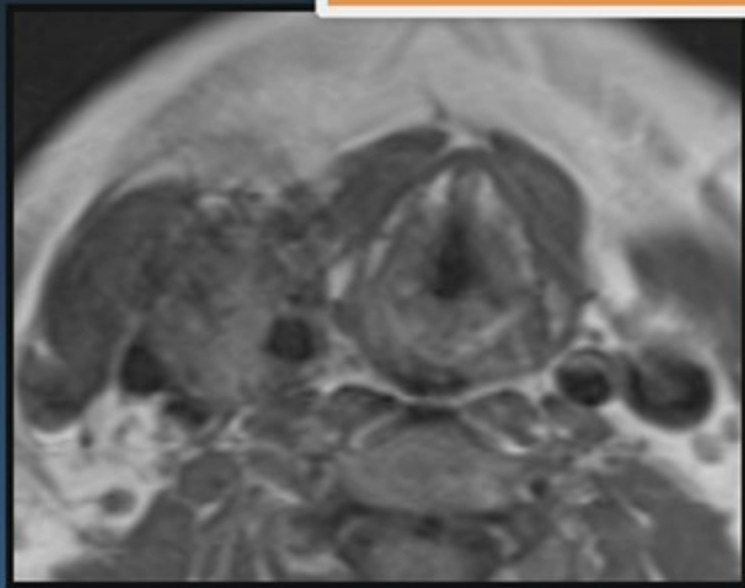


Glomus karotikum

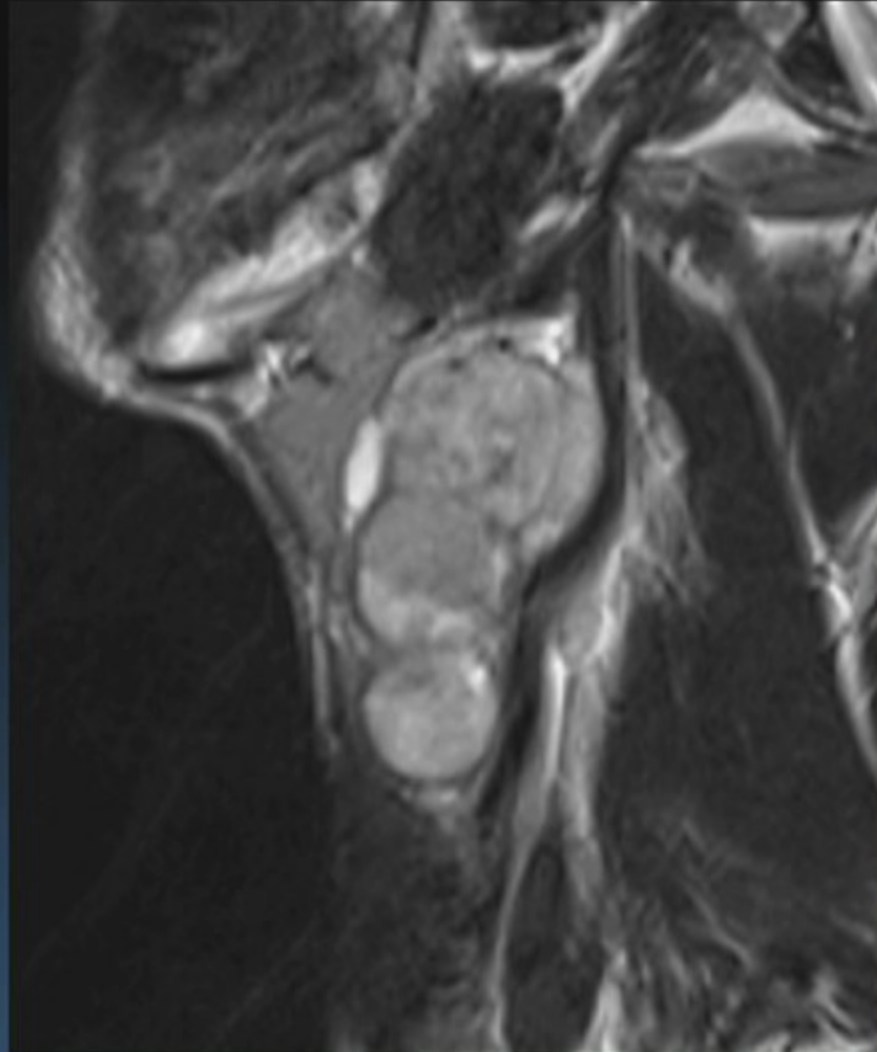
Paraganglioma



Glomus vagale

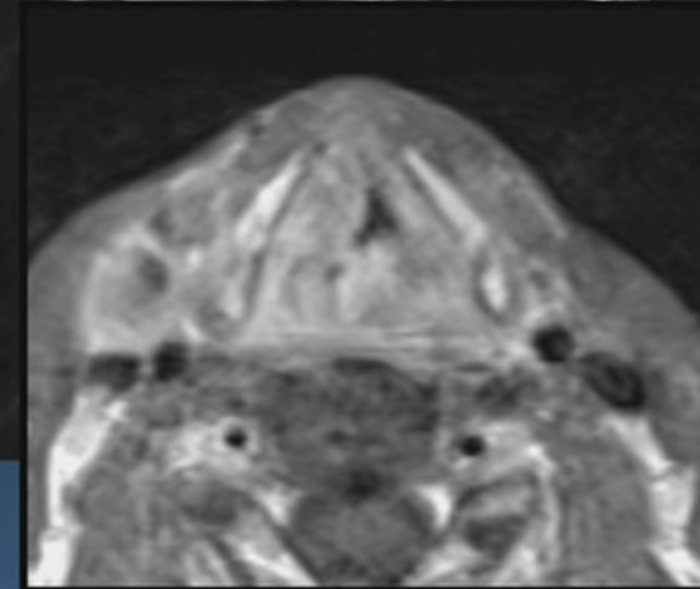
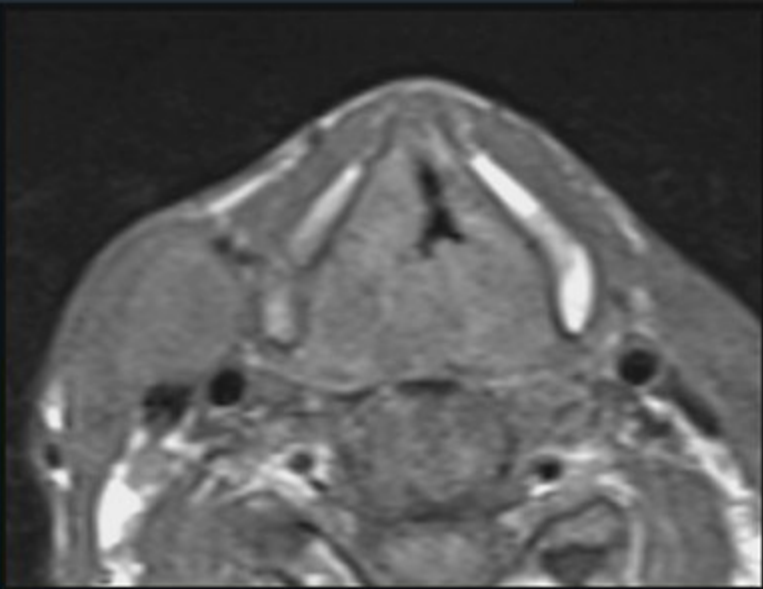
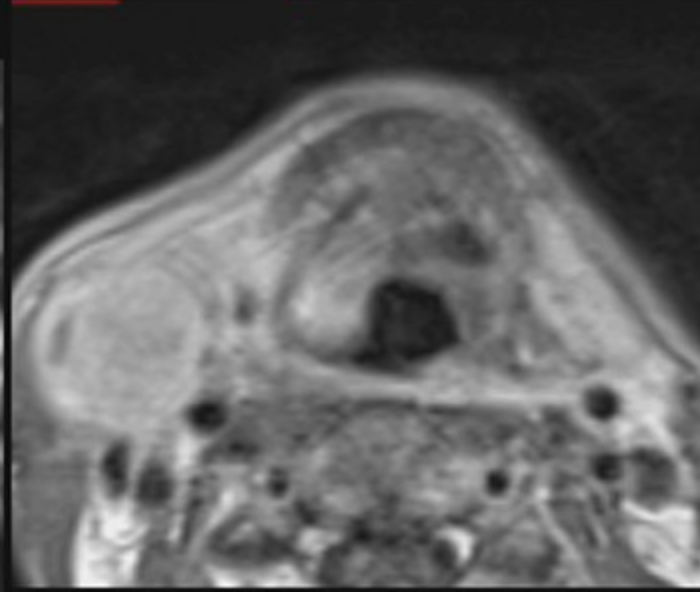
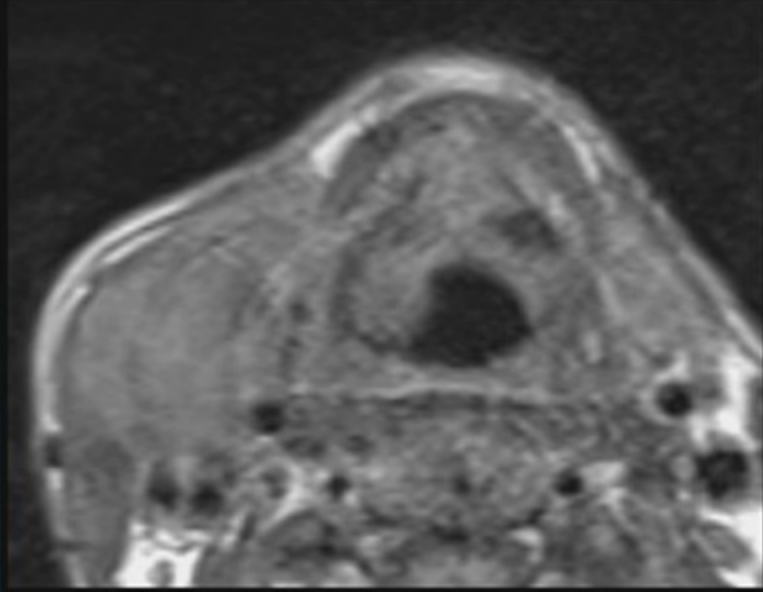


Anterior Servikal Zincir Lenfadenopatisi

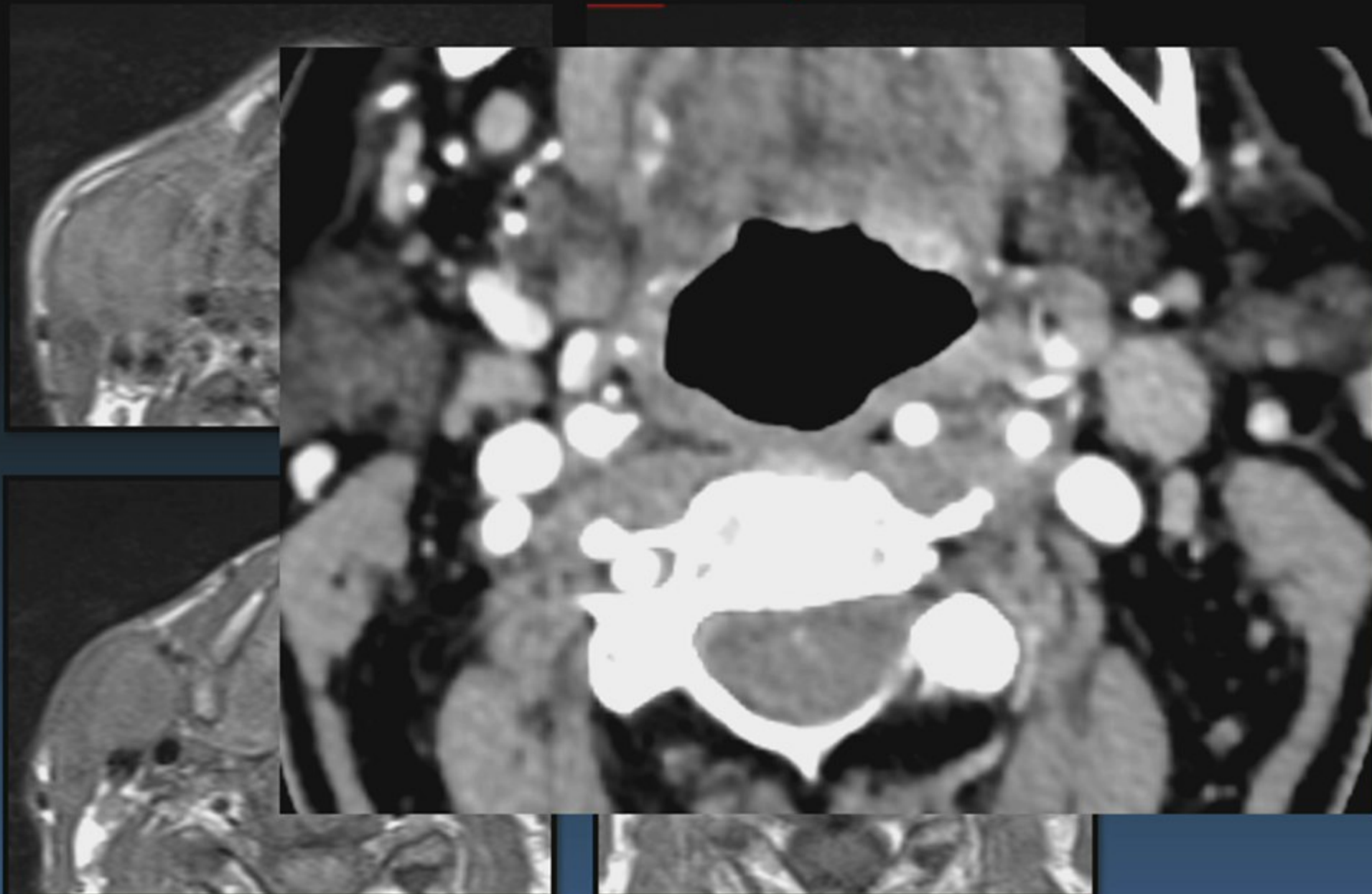


Anterior Servikal Zincir

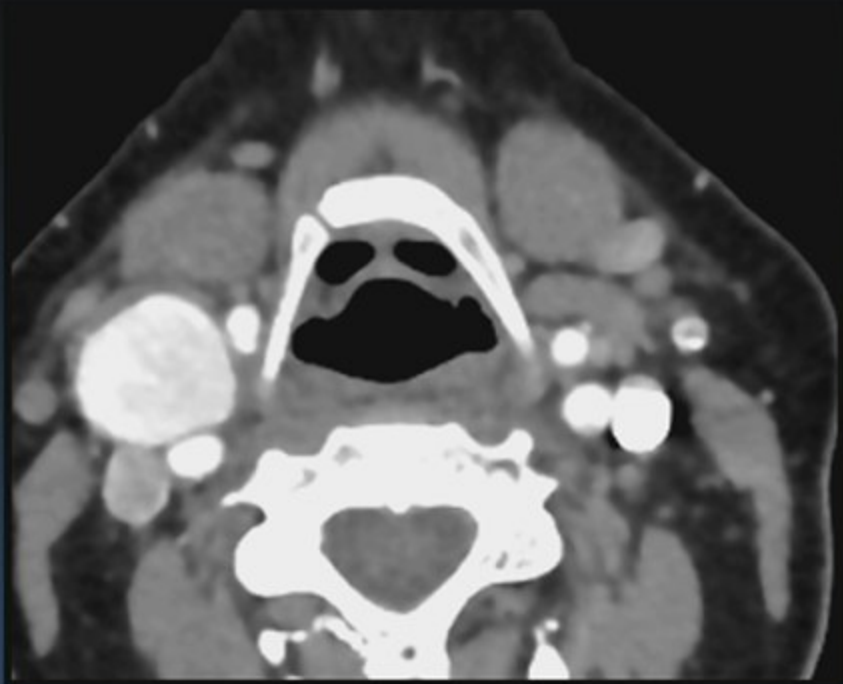
Lenfadenopatisi



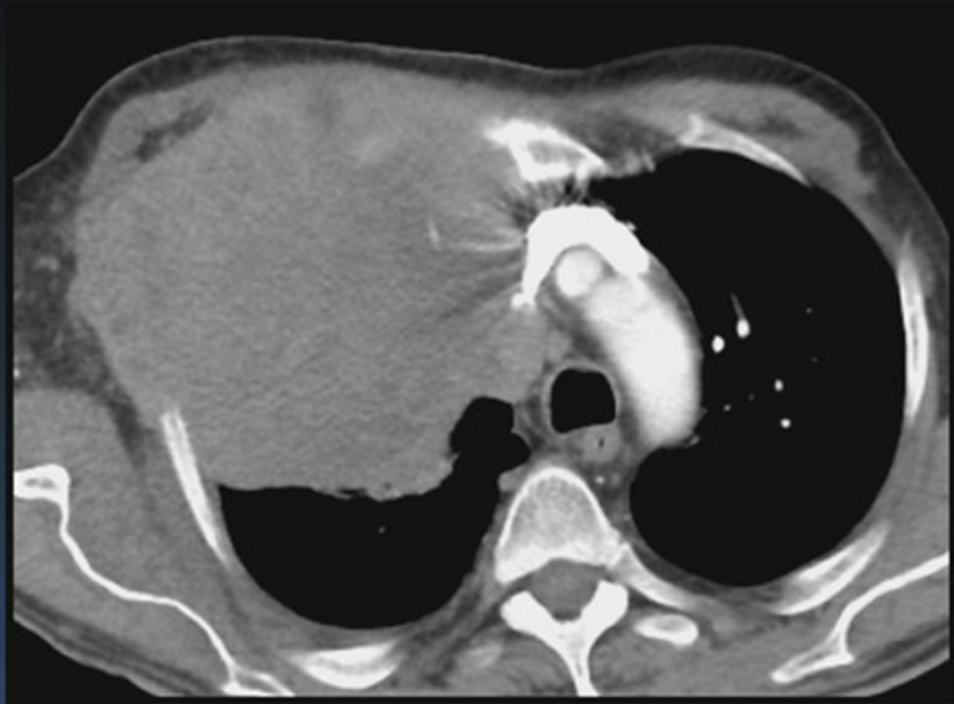
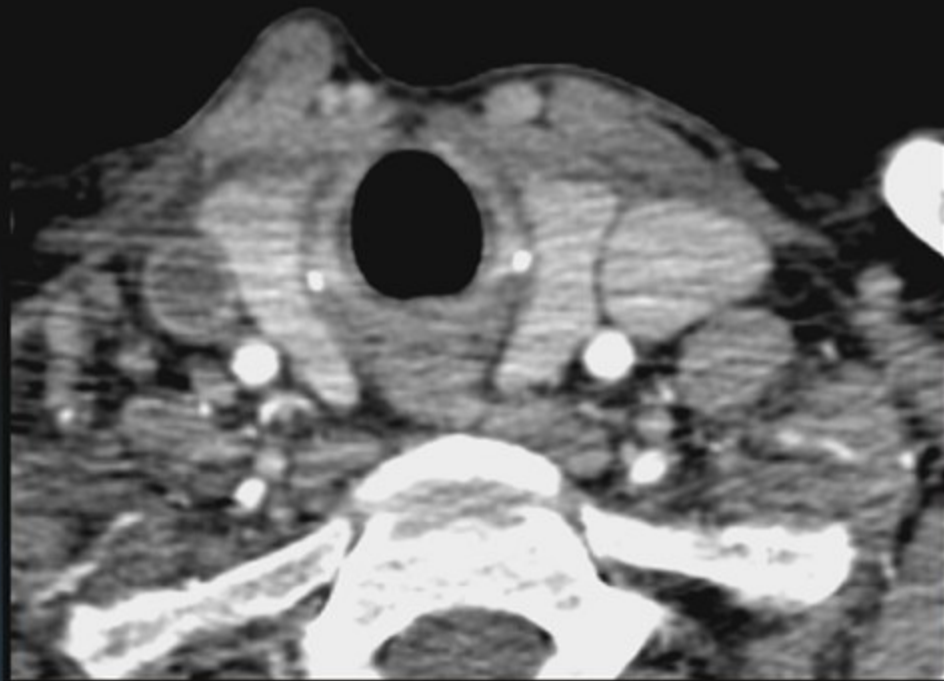
Anterior Servikal Zincir Lenfadenopatisi



Karotid Arter Anevrizması

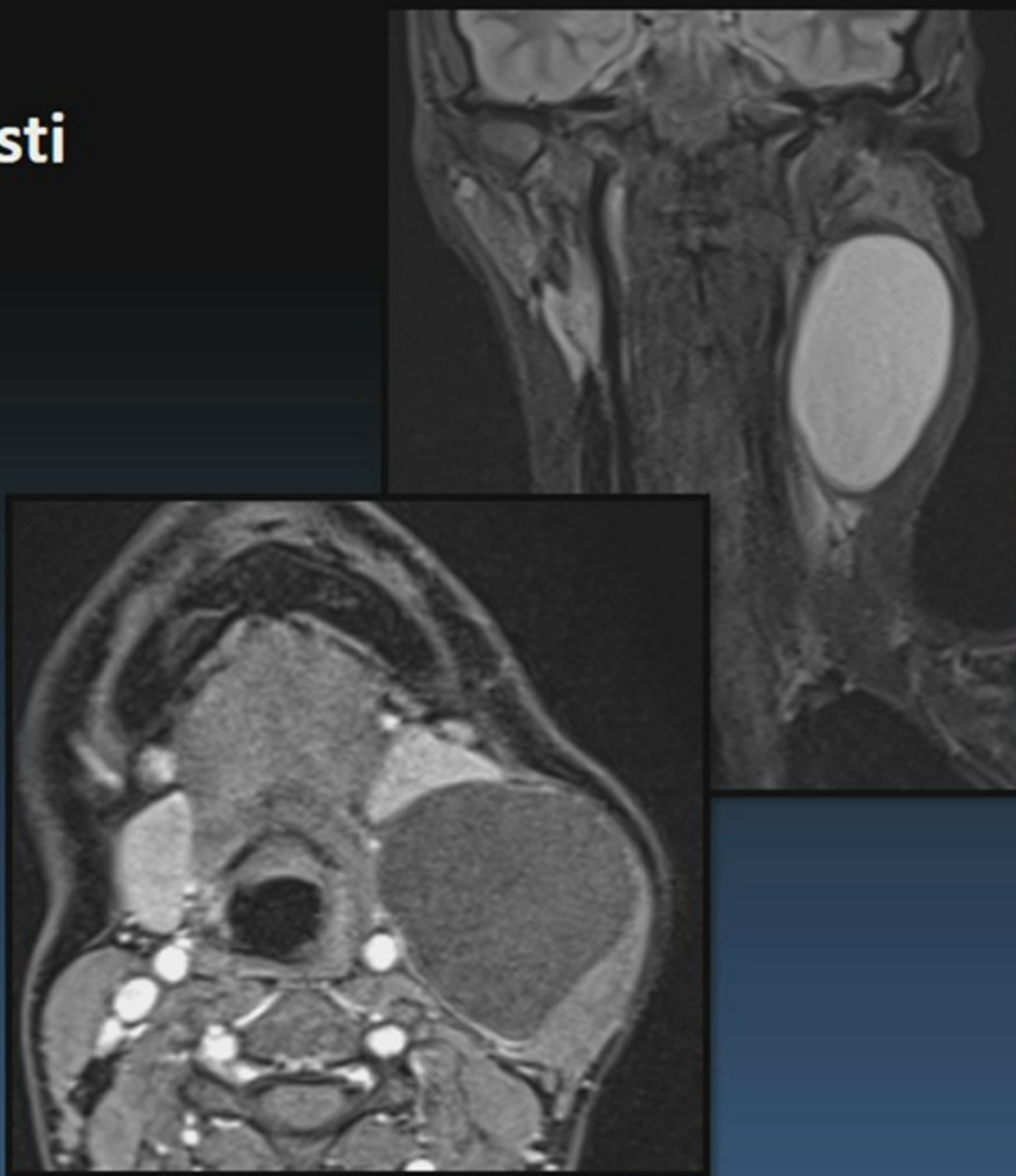


IJV trombozu



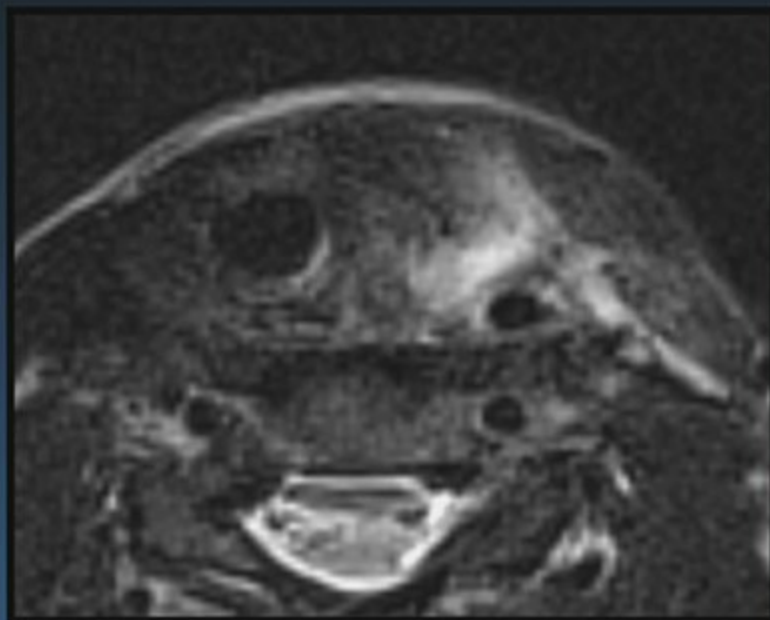
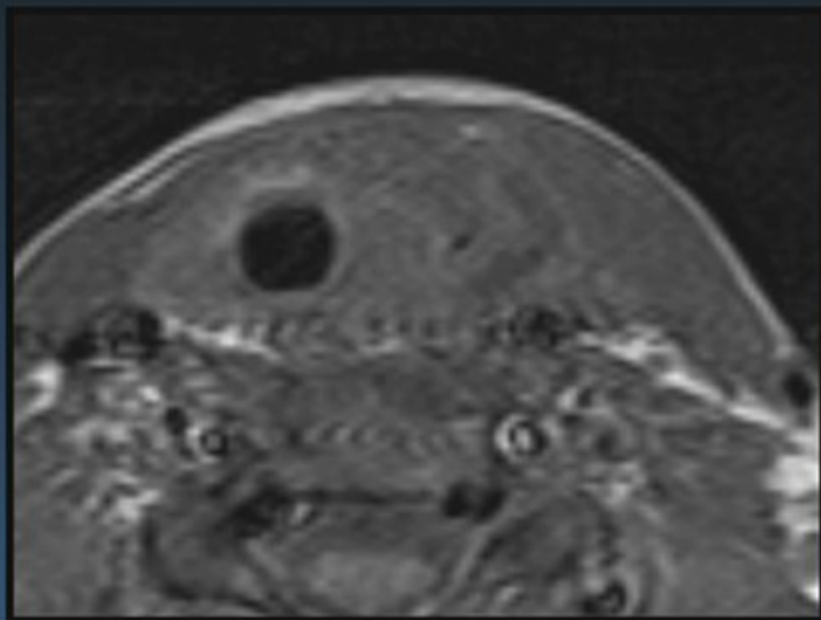
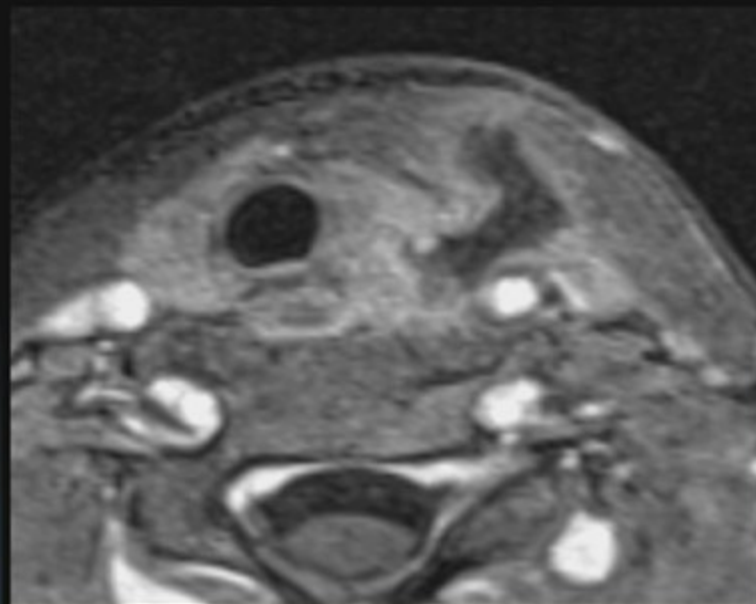
Brankial Yarık Kisti

- ❖ % 95 2. brankial yarık kisti
- ❖ Submandibuler gland posterolaterali, SKM anteromediali, karotis arterin laterali
- ❖ Enfeksiyon, septasyon, kanama +/-
- ❖ Fistülize +/-



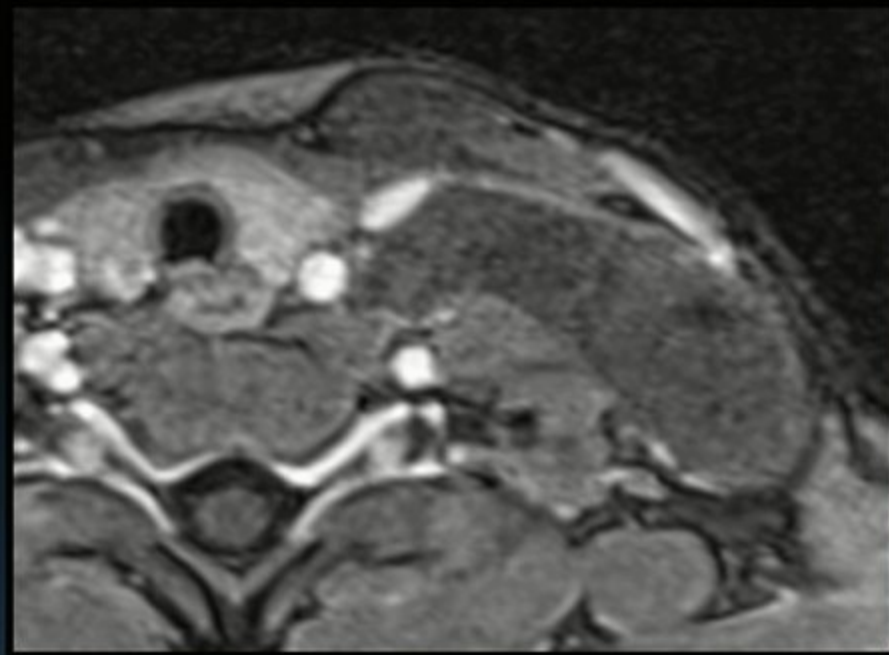
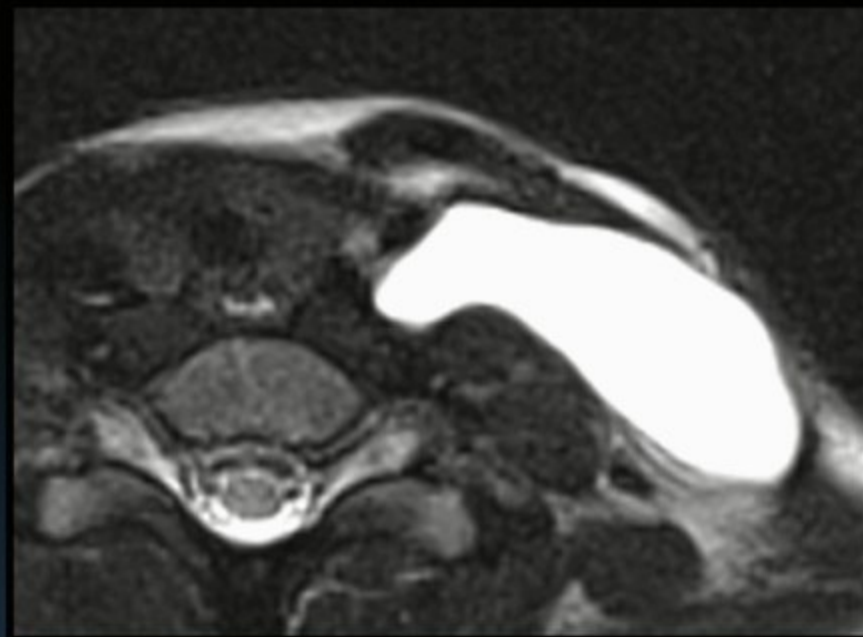
Brankial Yarık Kisti

- ❖ 3. ve 4. nadir
- ❖ Daha kaudalde



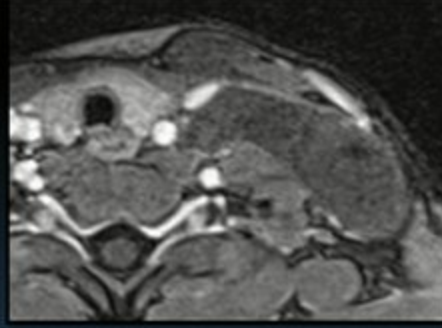
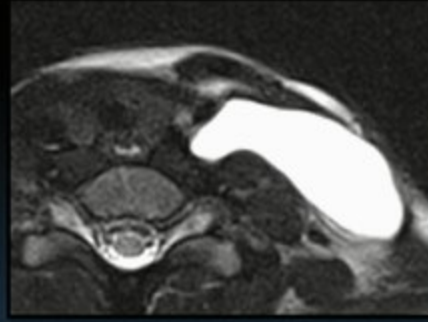


Aşağıda izlenen kistik lezyon hangi boşlukta yer almaktadır ?

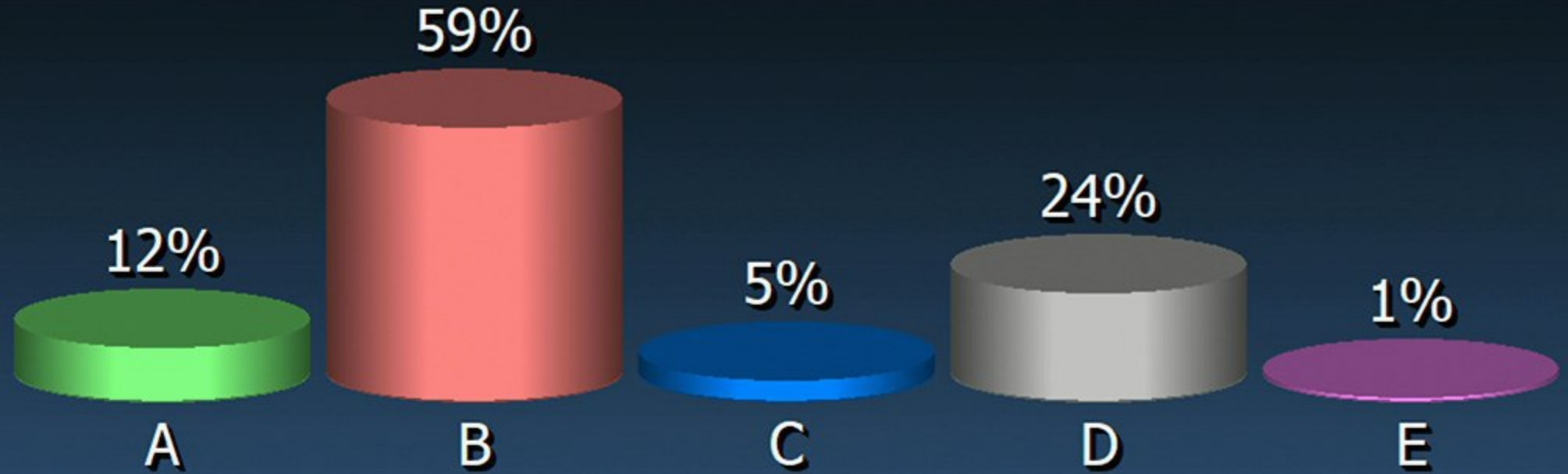


- a) Karotid boşluk
- b) Posterior servikal boşluk
- c) Viseral boşluk
- d) Parafaringeal boşluk
- e) Prevertebral boşluk

Aşağıda izlenen kistik lezyon hangi
boşlukta yer almaktadır ?

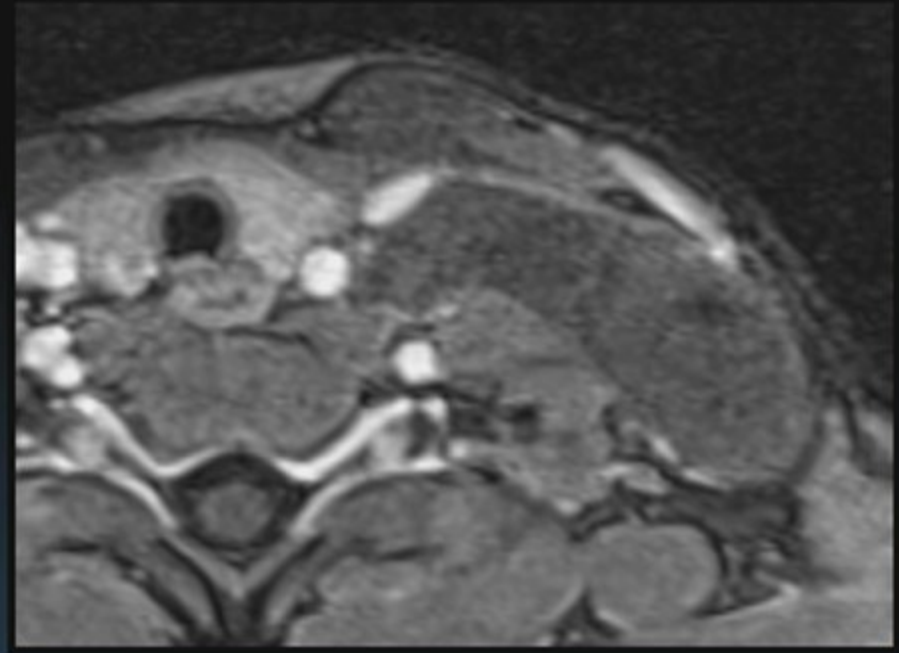
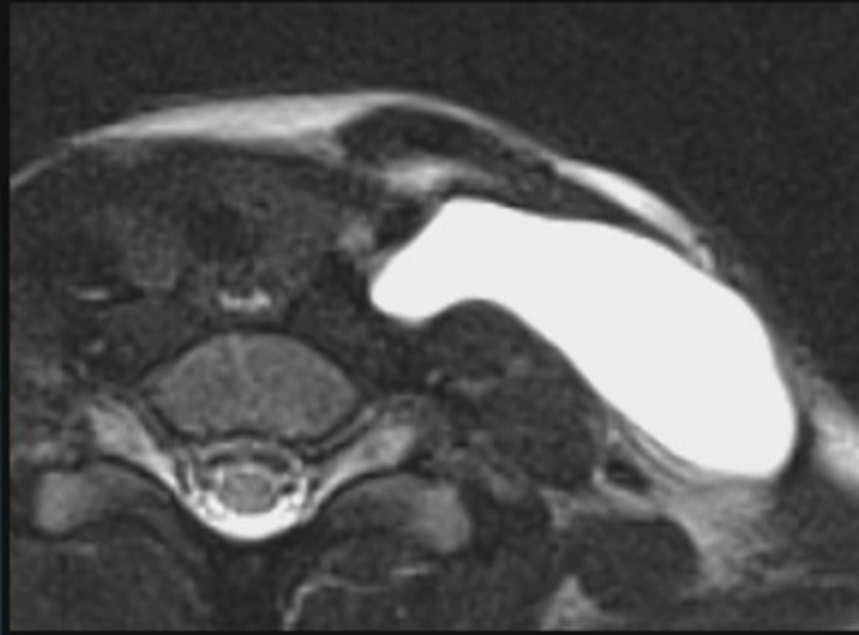


- a) Karotid boşluk
- b) Posterior servikal boşluk
- c) Viseral boşluk
- d) Parafaringeal boşluk
- e) Prevertebral boşluk



Soru: 4

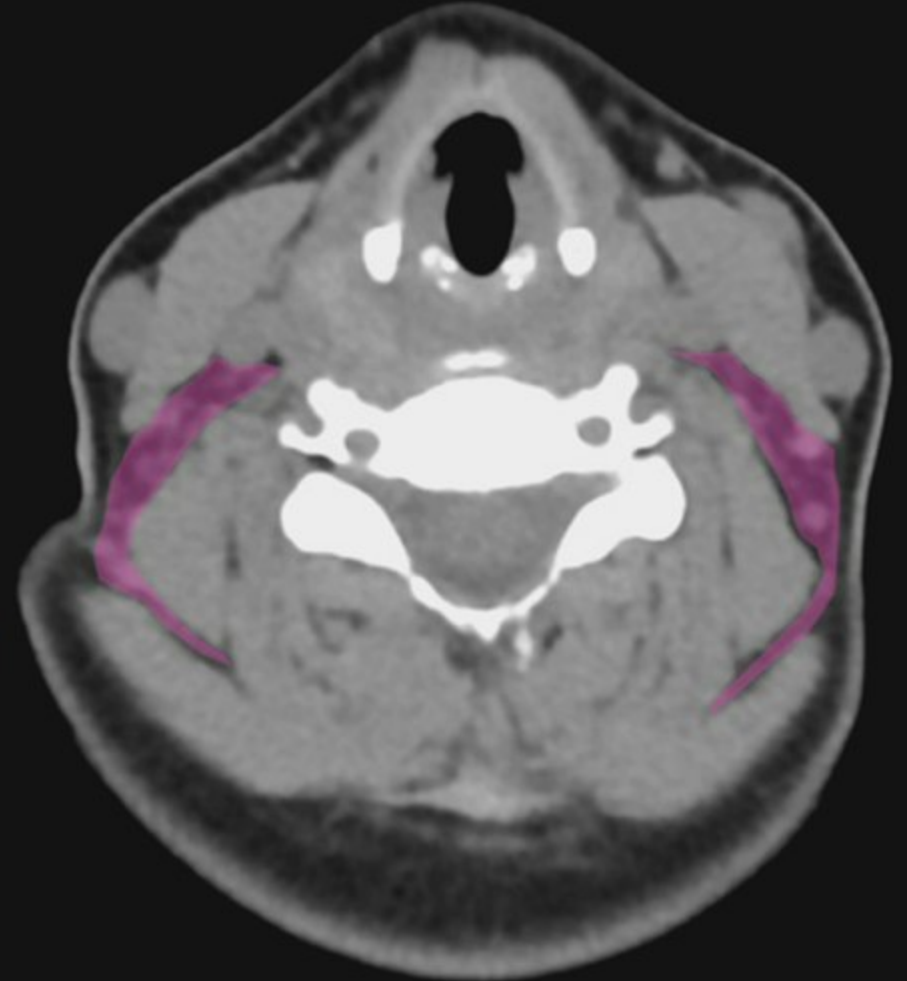
Aşağıda izlenen kistik lezyon hangi boşlukta yer almaktadır ?



- a) Karotid boşluk
- b) **Posterior servikal boşluk**
- c) Viseral boşluk
- d) Parafaringeal boşluk
- e) Prevertebral boşluk

Posterior Servikal Boşluk (Posterior Üçgen)

- ❖ Mastoid tipten klavikulalara
- ❖ Karotid kılıf posteriorundan spinöz proçeslere
 - ✓ Yağ dokusu
 - ✓ CN XI (spinal aksesuar sinir)
 - ✓ Lenf nodları
 - ✓ Brakial pleksus (kök dışı)

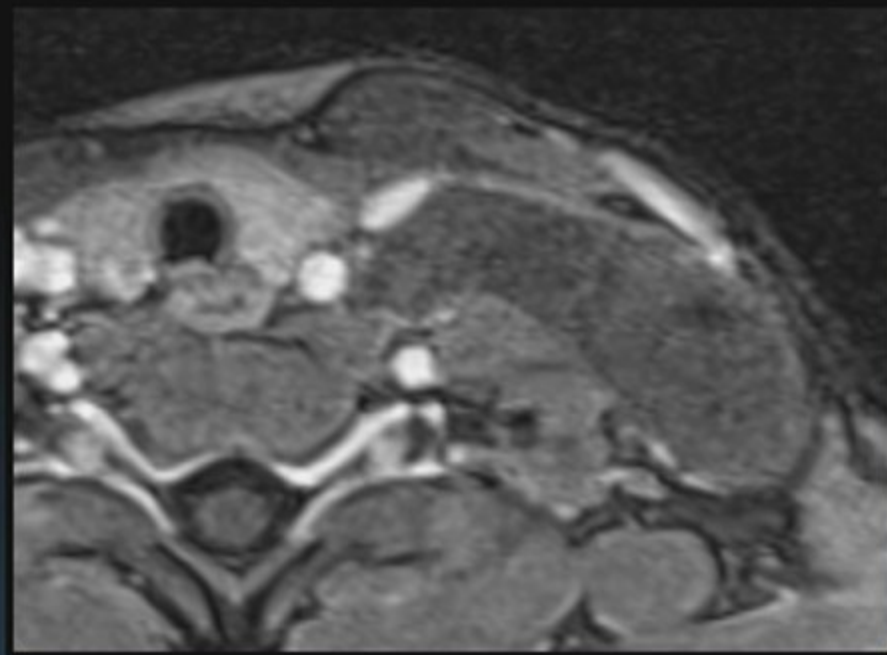
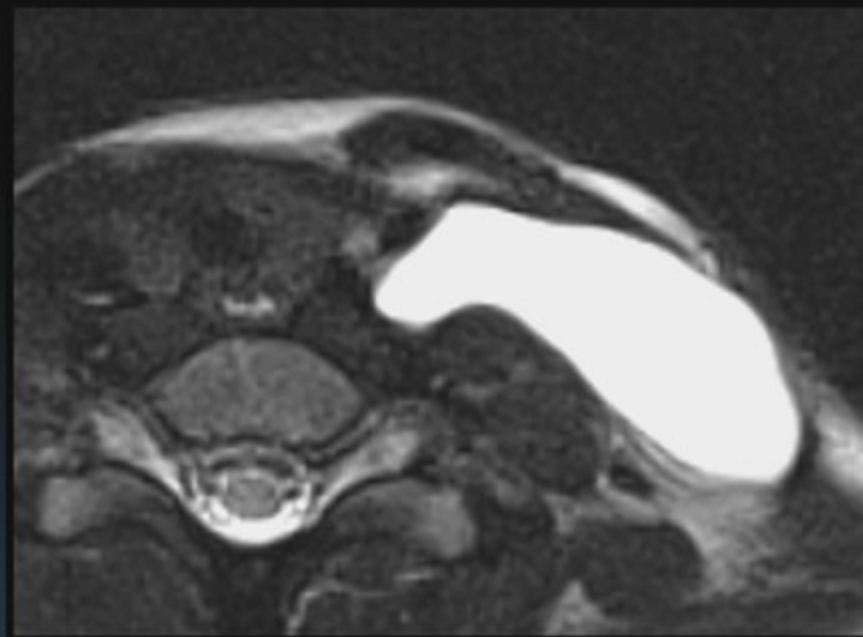


Posterior Servikal Boşluk Patolojileri

- ❖ Lenfanjiyom
- ❖ Lenfadenopati
- ❖ CN XI ya da brakial pleksus schwannomları
- ❖ Lipom



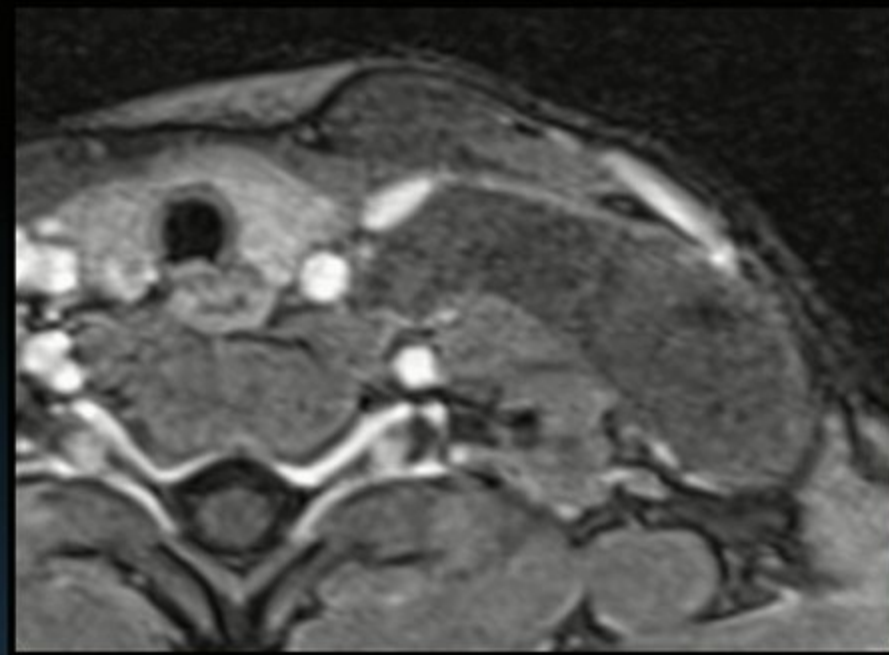
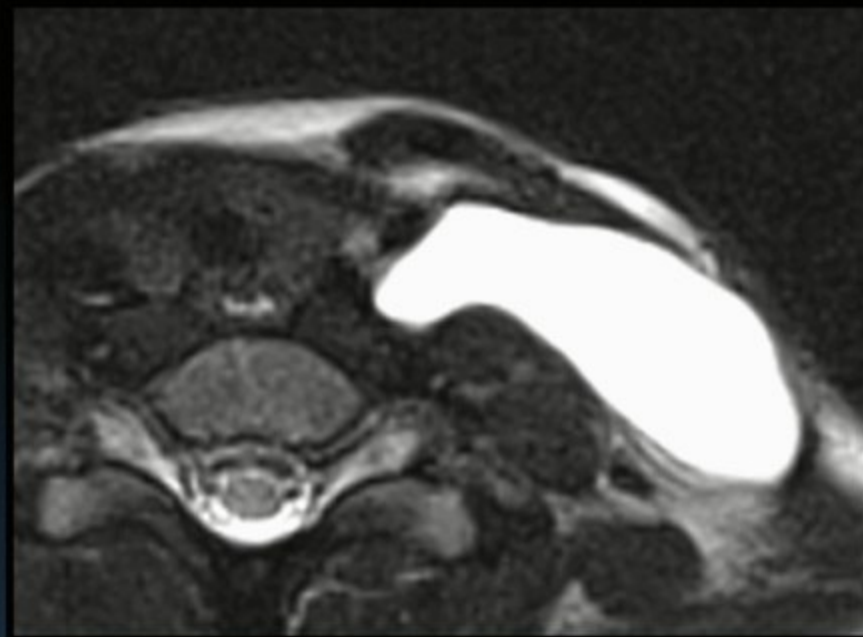
7 yaşında kız hastada en olası tanı nedir?



- a) Lenfanjiyom
- b) Hemanjiyom
- c) Brakial kleft kisti

- d) Apse
- e) Lenfadenit

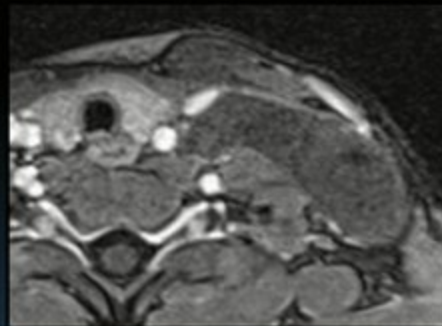
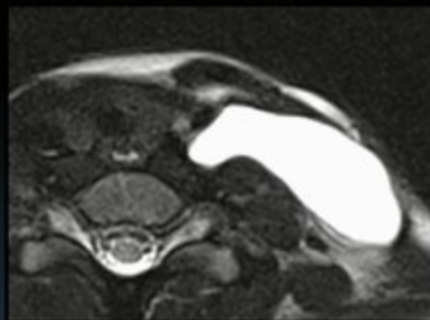
7 yaşında kız hastada en olası tanı nedir?



- a) **Lenfanjiyom**
- b) **Hemanjiyom**
- c) **Brakial kleft kisti**

- d) **Apse**
- e) **Lenfadenit**

7 yaşında kız hastada en olası tanı nedir?



- a) Lenfanjiyom
- b) Hemanjiyom
- c) Brakial kleft kisti

- d) Apse
- e) Lenfadenit

77%

23%

0%

0%

0%

A

B

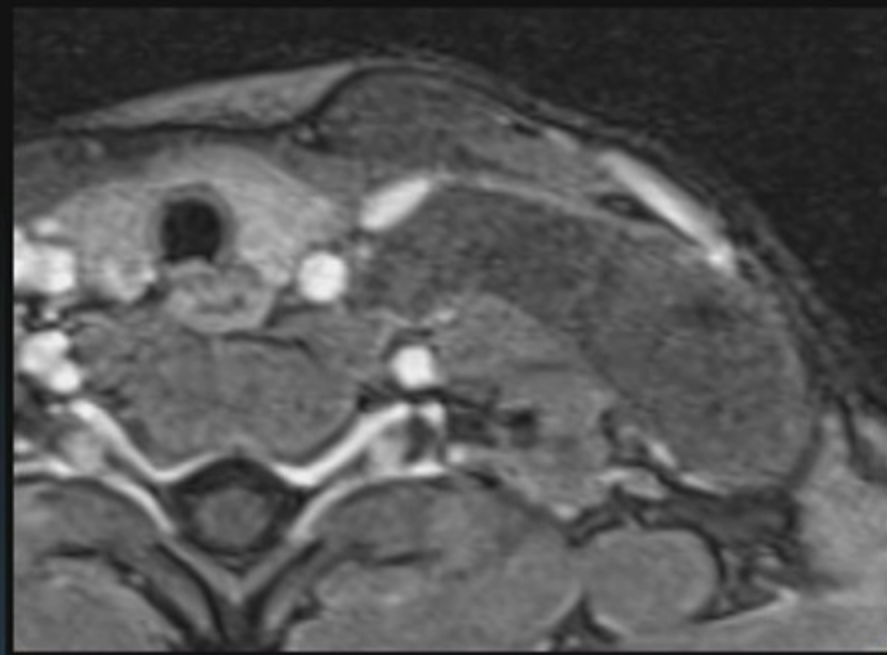
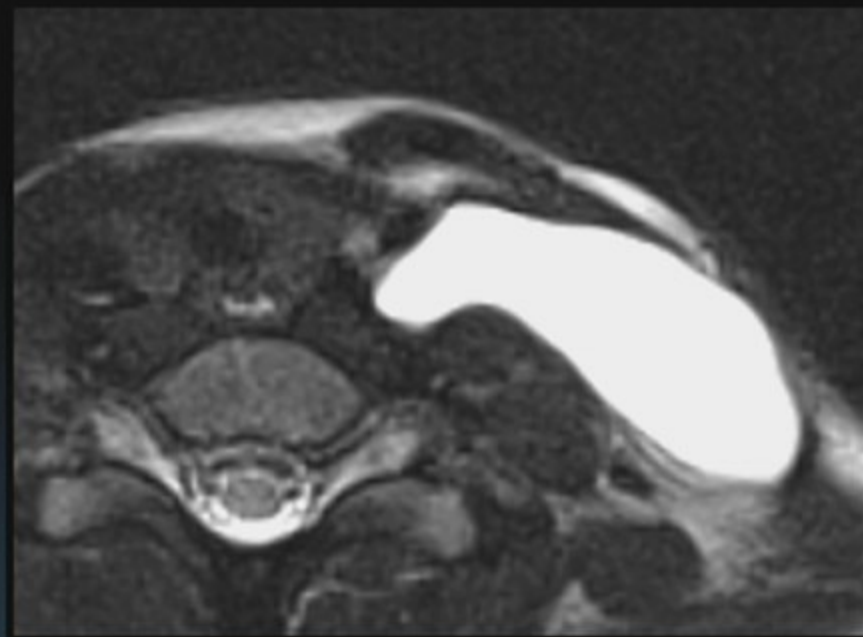
C

D

E

Soru: 5

7 yaşında kız hastada en olası tanı nedir?



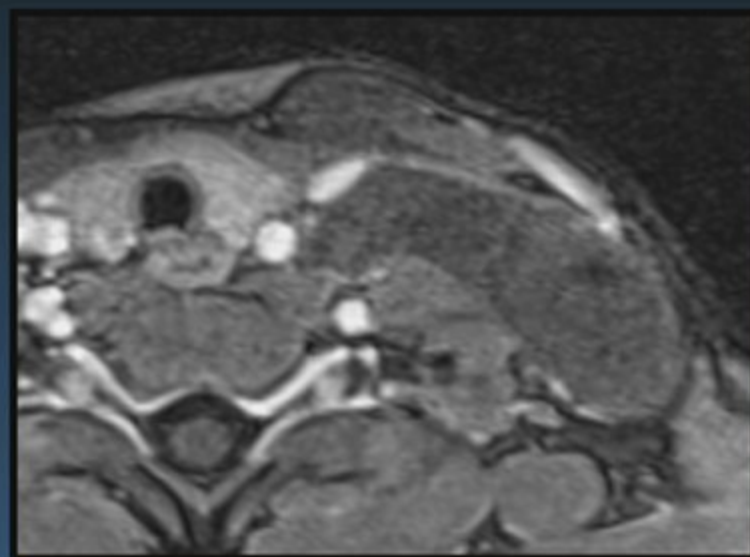
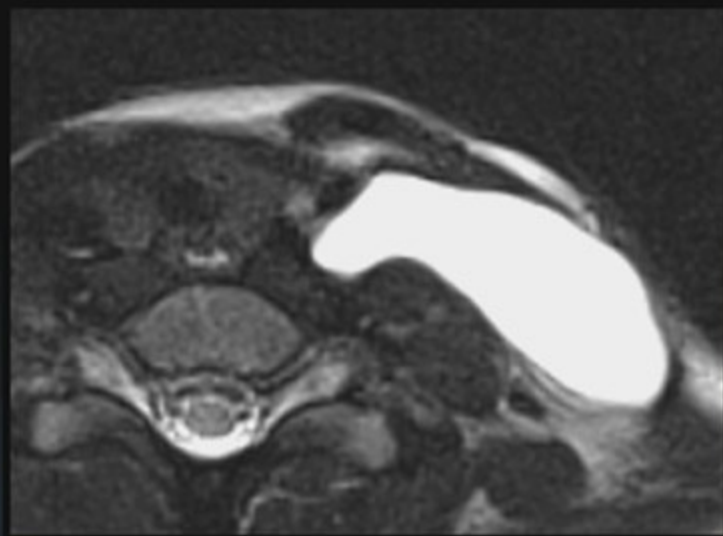
- a) **Lenfanjiyom**
- b) **Hemanjiyom**
- c) **Brakial kleft kisti**

- d) **Apse**
- e) **Lenfadenit**

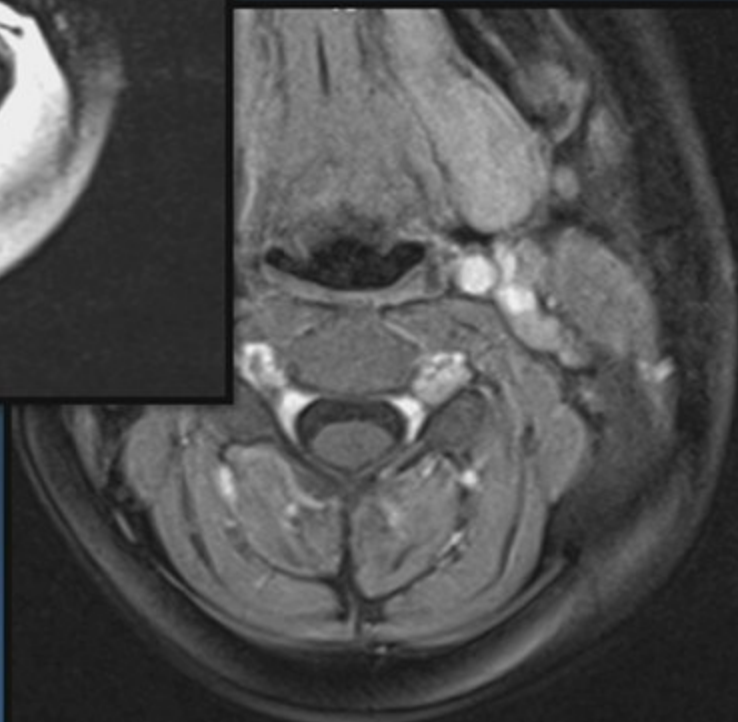
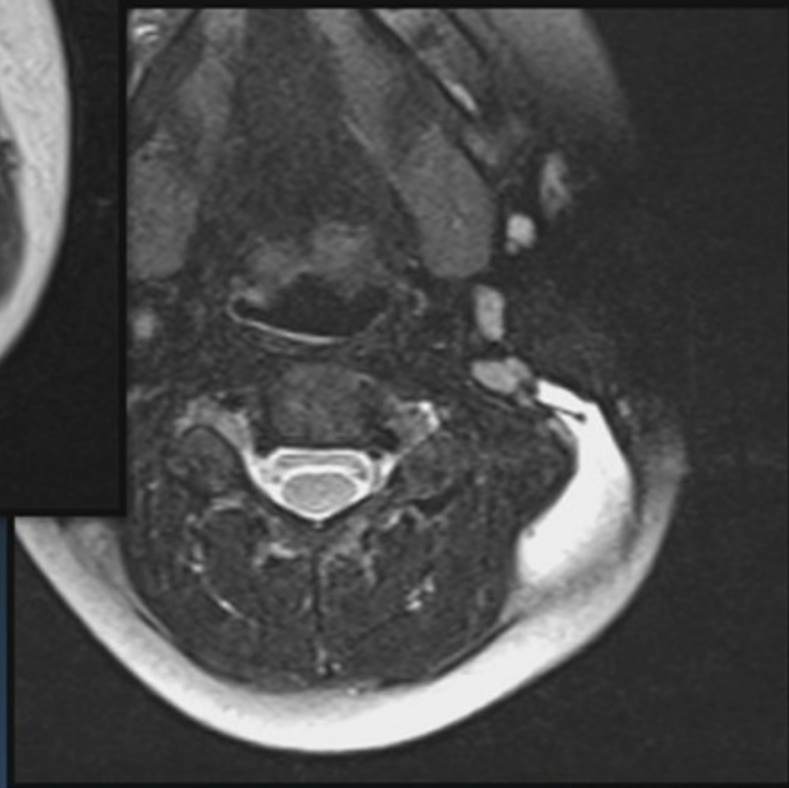
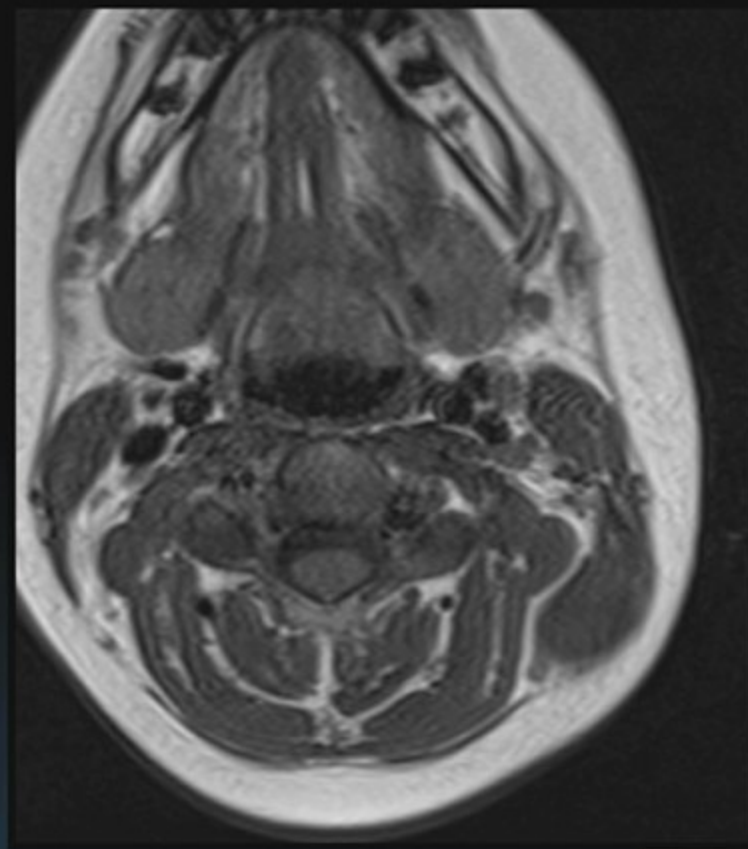
Lenfatik Malformasyonlar

- ❖ Kistik higroma (kistik lenfanjiyoma)
- ❖ Kavernöz lenfanjiyoma
- ❖ Kapiller lenfanjiyoma

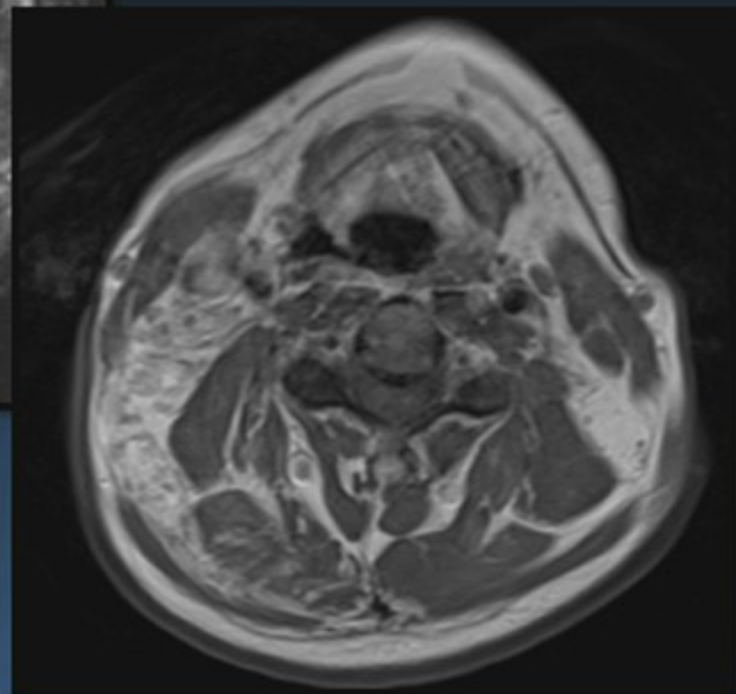
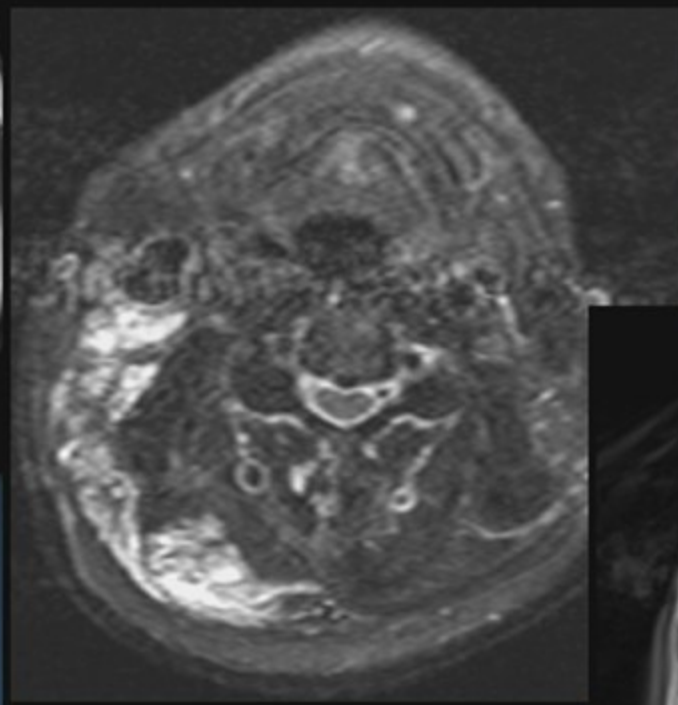
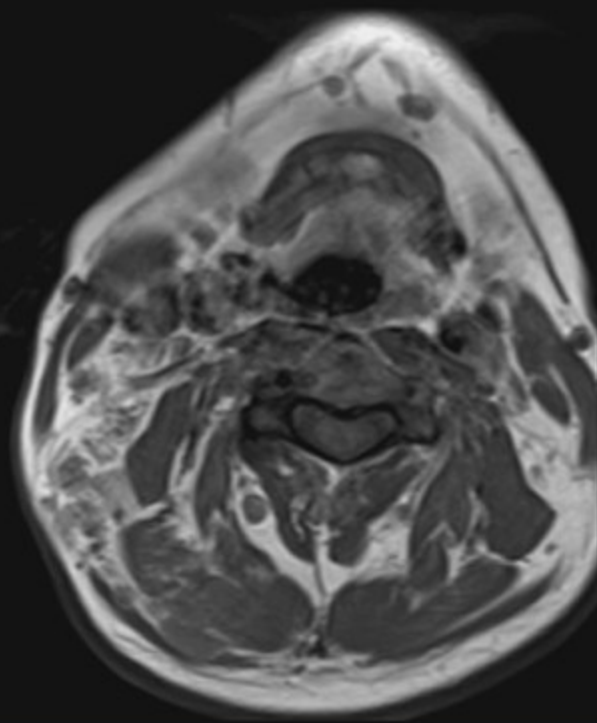
- ❖ Uni/multiloküle
- ❖ Hemoraji +/- → sıvı-sıvı seviyeleri !



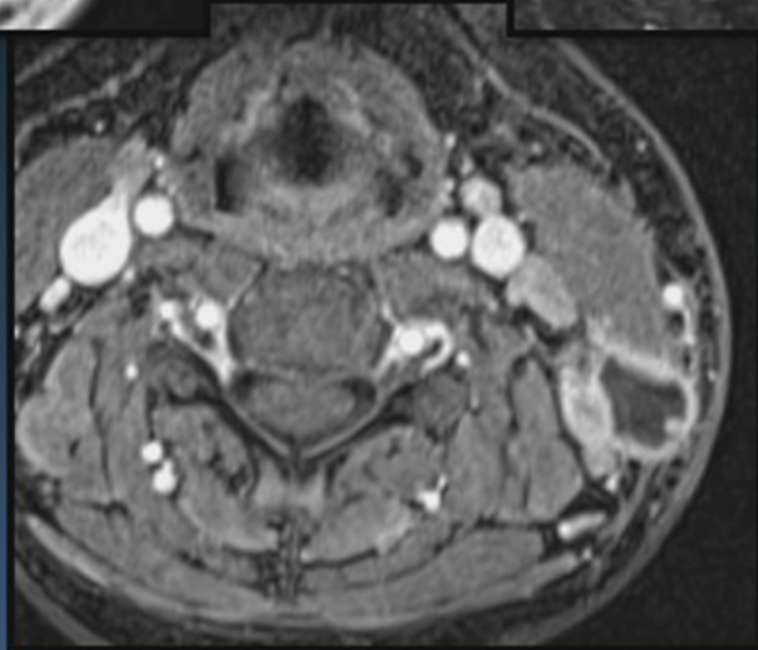
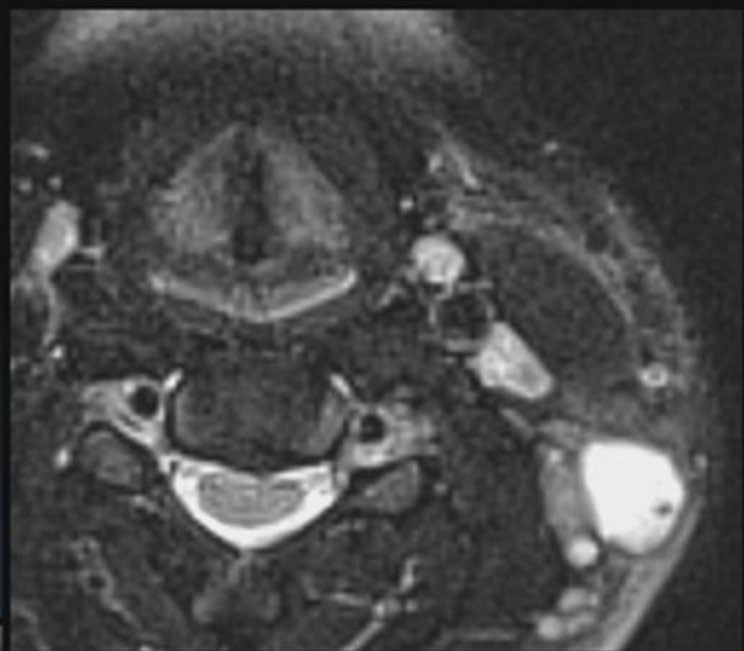
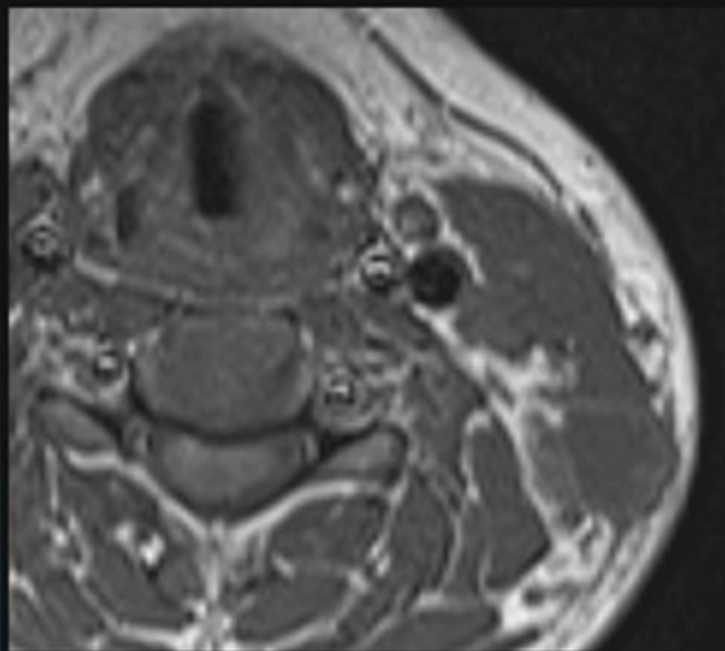
Lenfanjiyoma



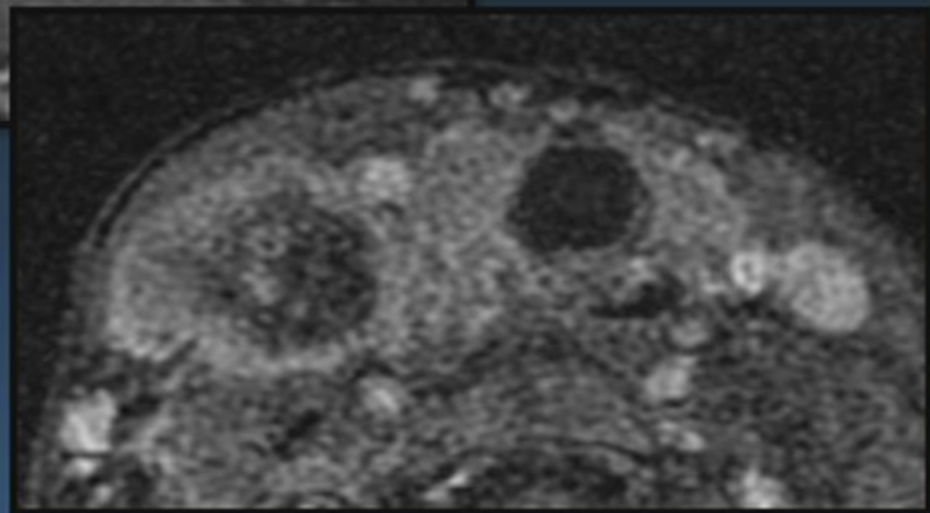
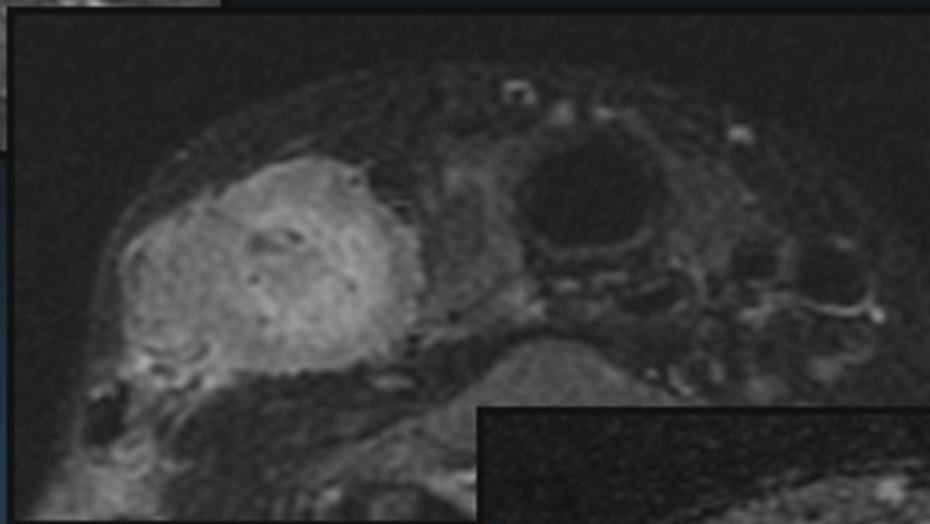
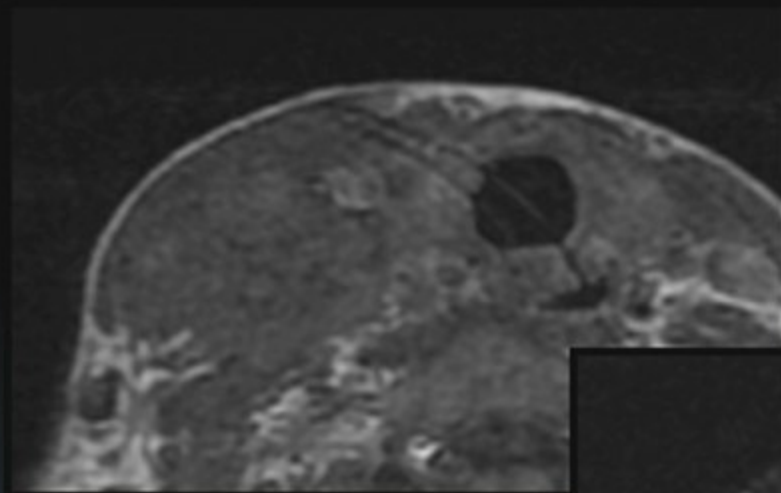
Hemanjiyom



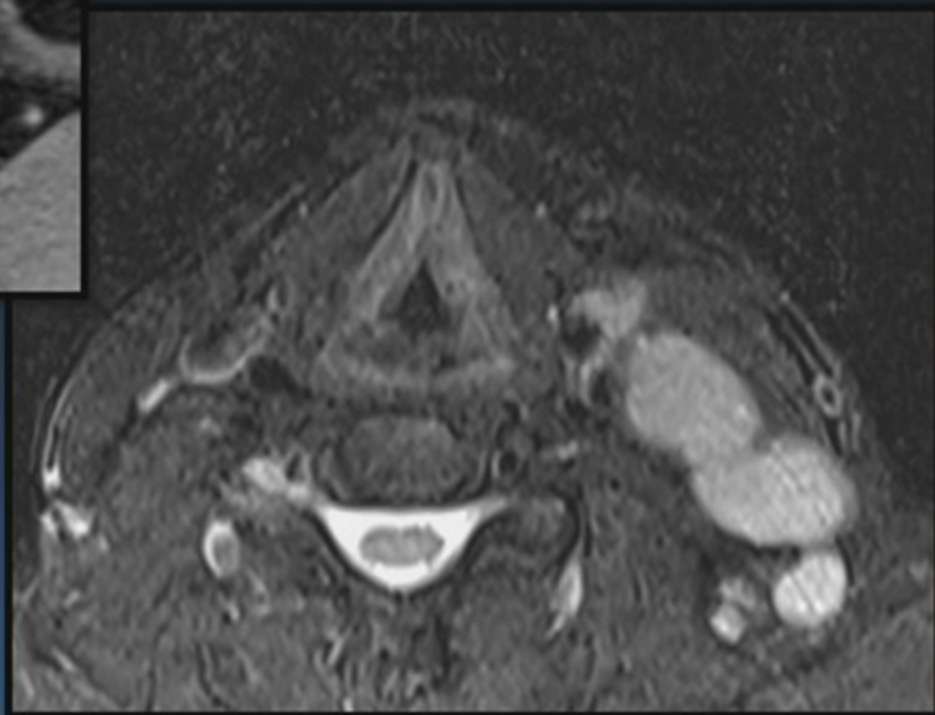
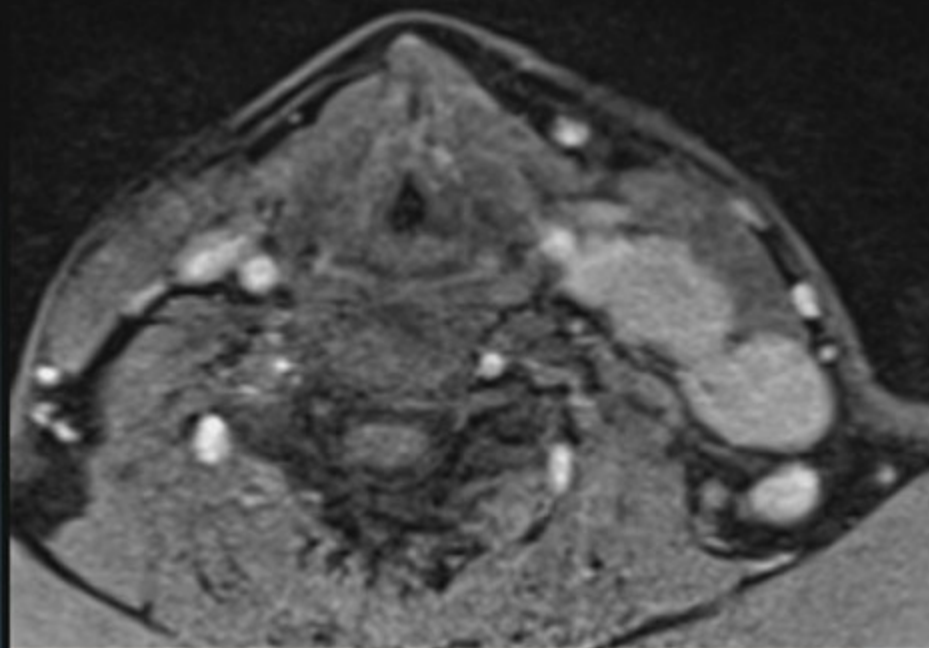
Tüberküloz Lenfadenit



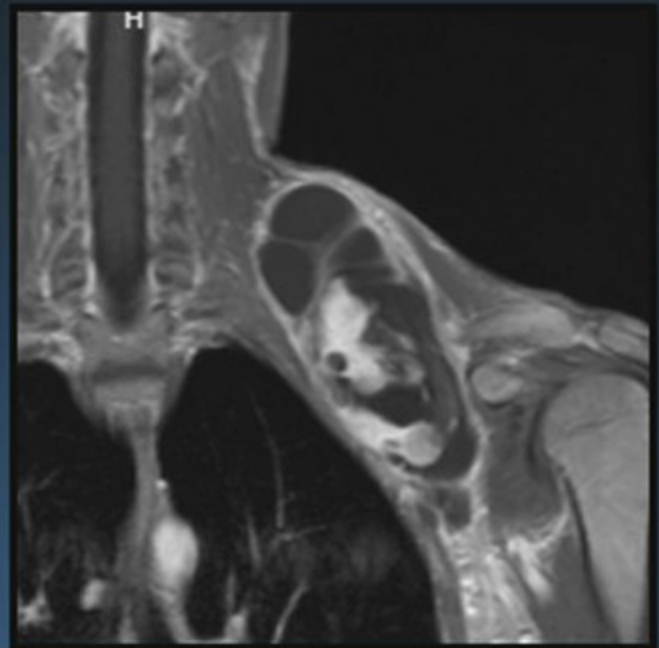
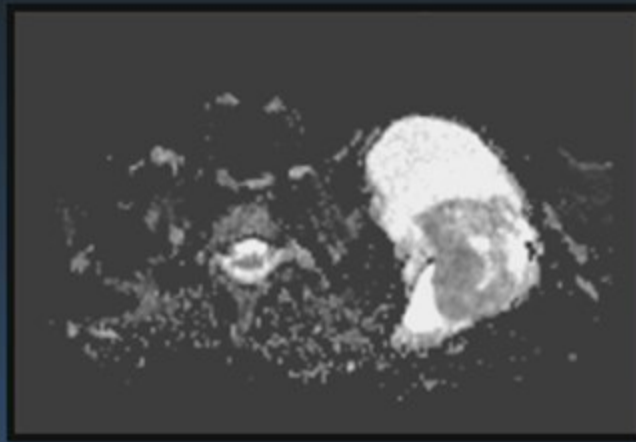
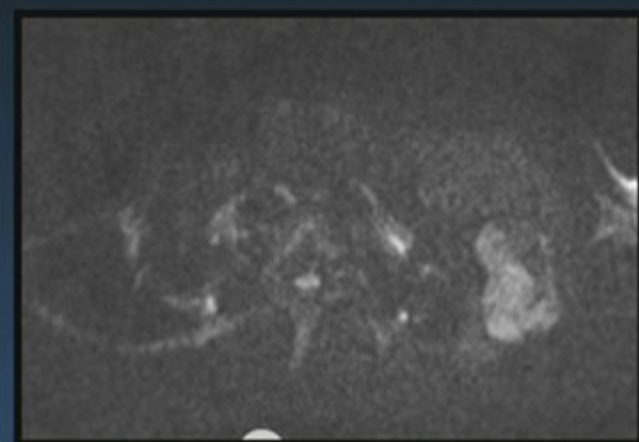
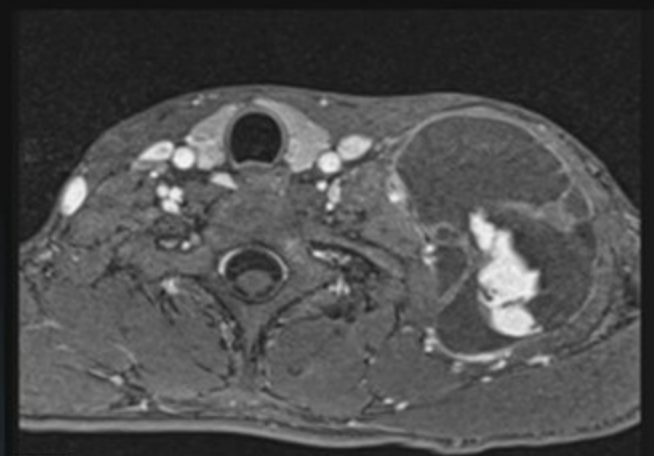
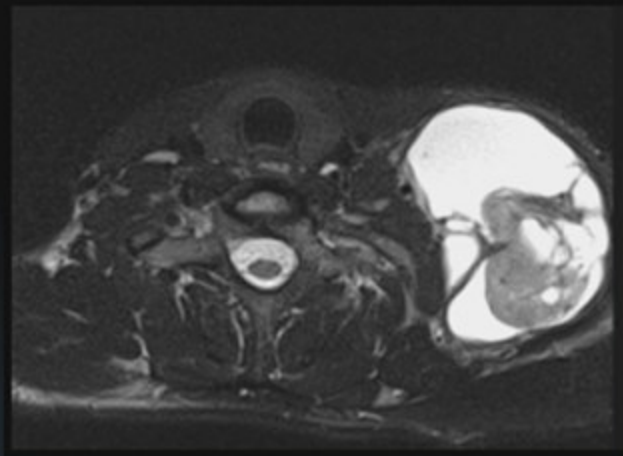
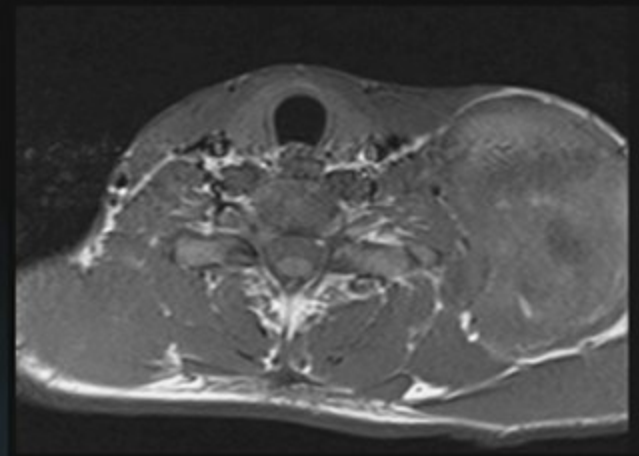
Metastatik Lenfadenopati



Lenfoma

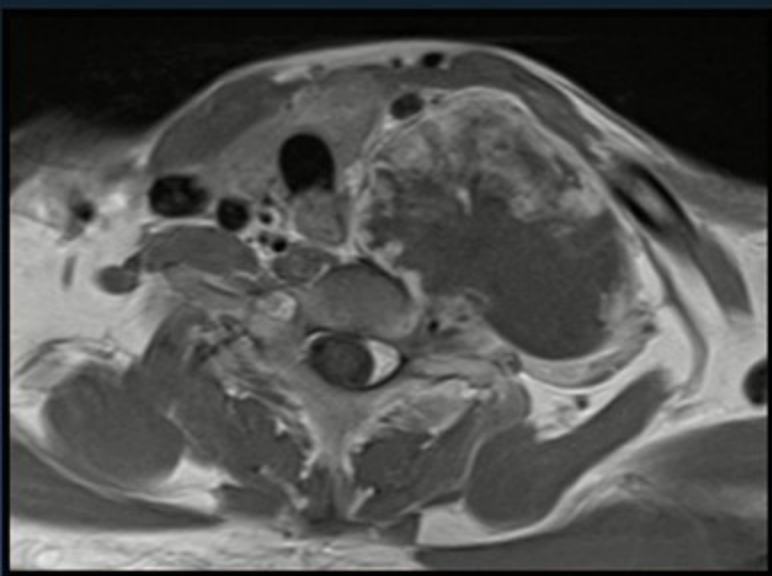
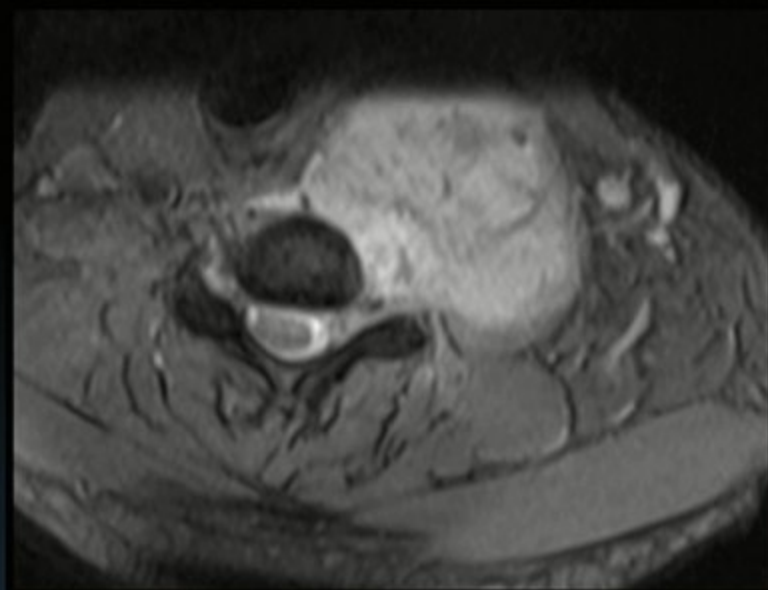
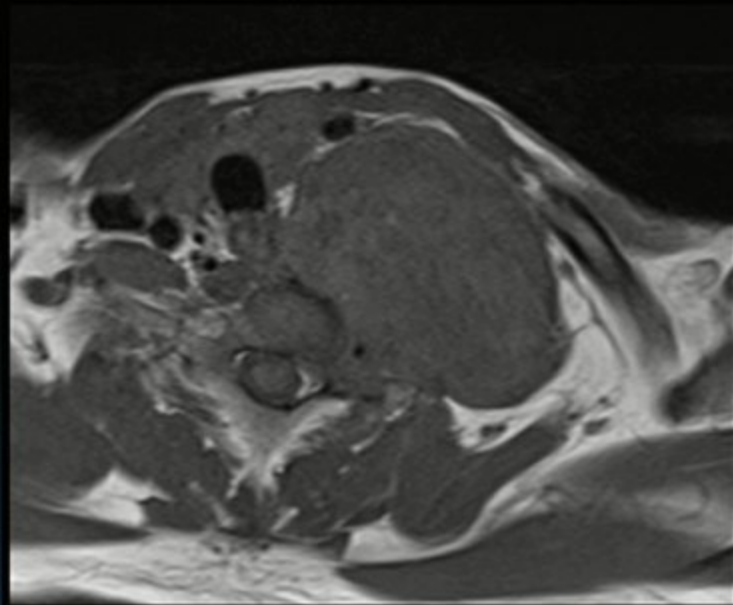


Sinoviyal Sarkom





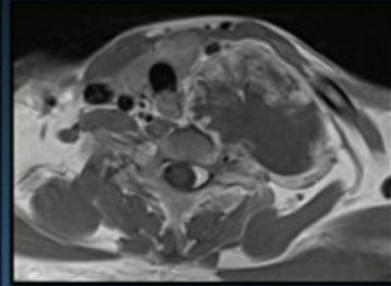
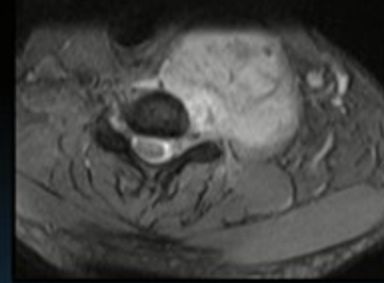
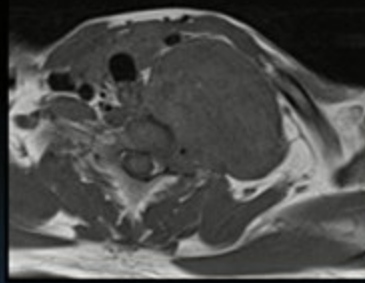
Aşağıda izlenen lezyon hangi boşlukta yer almaktadır?



- a) Karotid boşluk
- b) Posterior servikal boşluk

- c) Viseral boşluk
- d) Parafaringeal boşluk
- e) Prevertebral boşluk

Aşağıda izlenen lezyon hangi boşlukta yer almaktadır?



- a) Karotid boşluk
- b) Posterior servikal boşluk

- c) Viseral boşluk
- d) Parafaringeal boşluk
- e) Prevertebral boşluk

1%

7%

5%

19%

68%

A

B

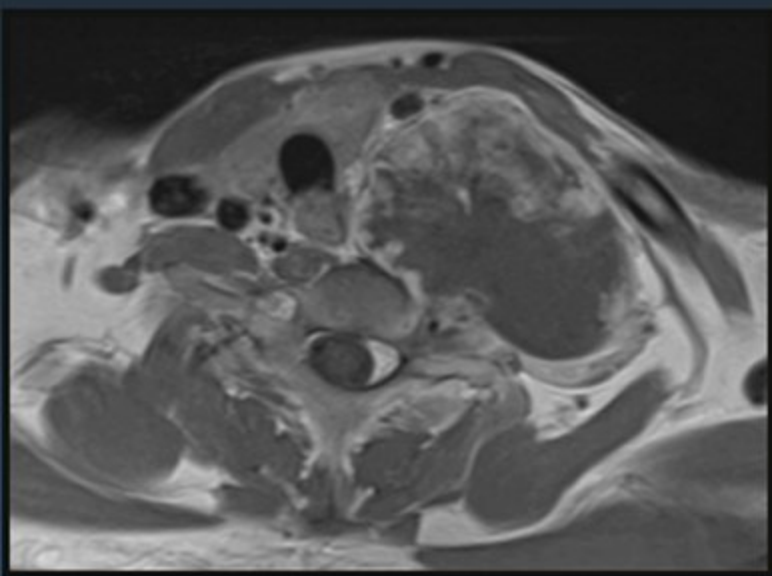
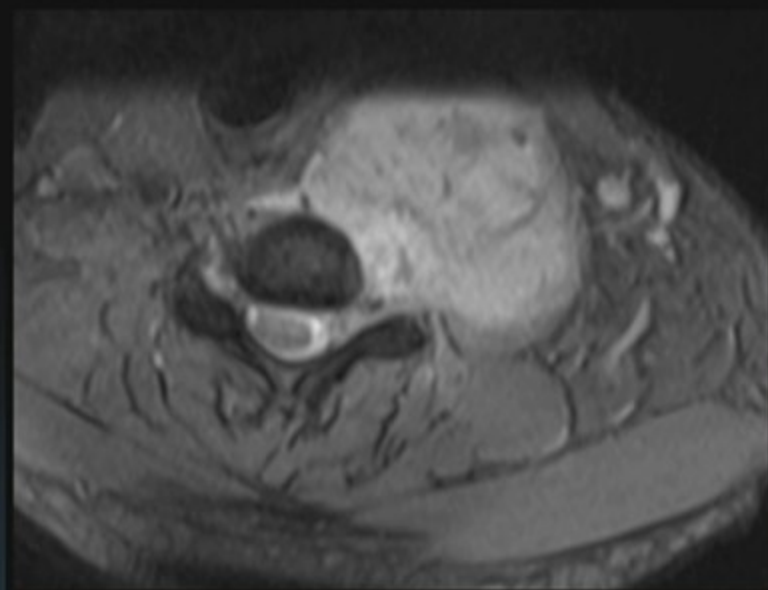
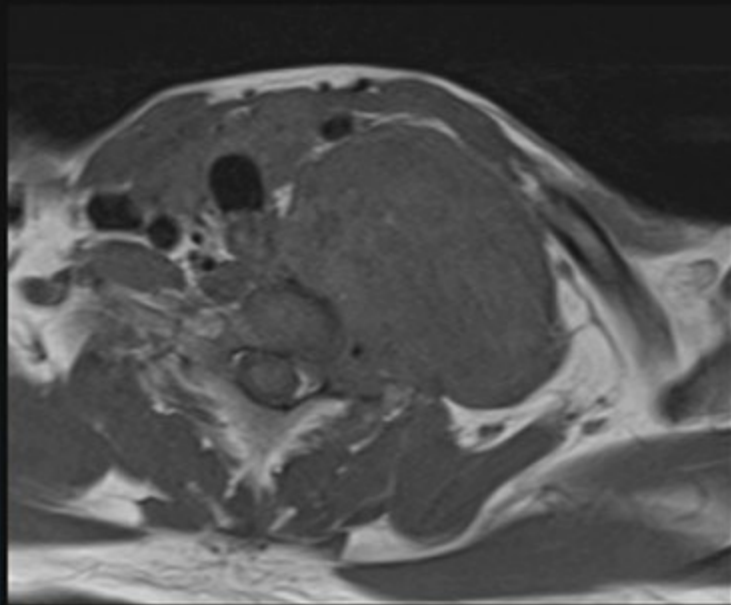
C

D

E

Soru: 6

Aşağıda izlenen lezyon hangi boşlukta yer almaktadır?

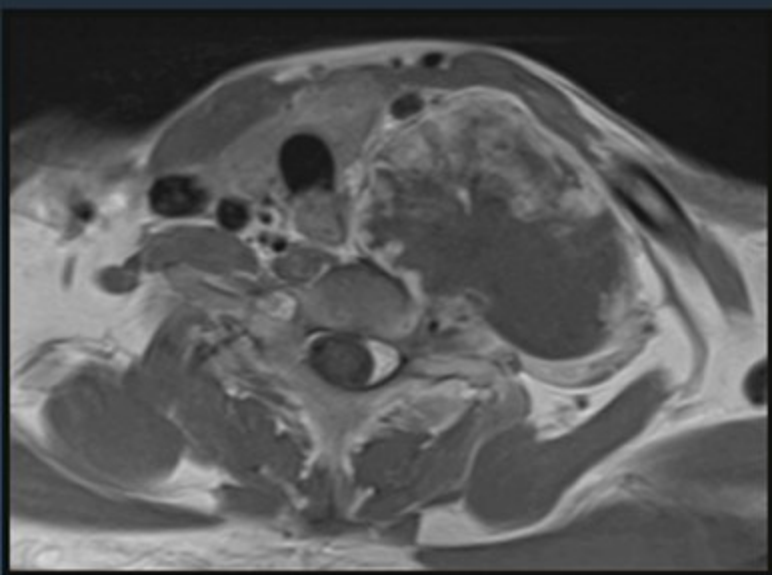
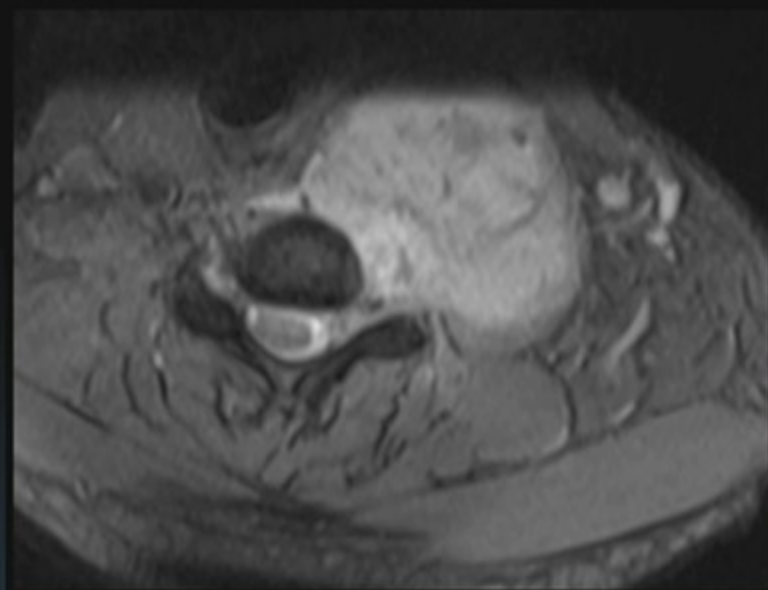
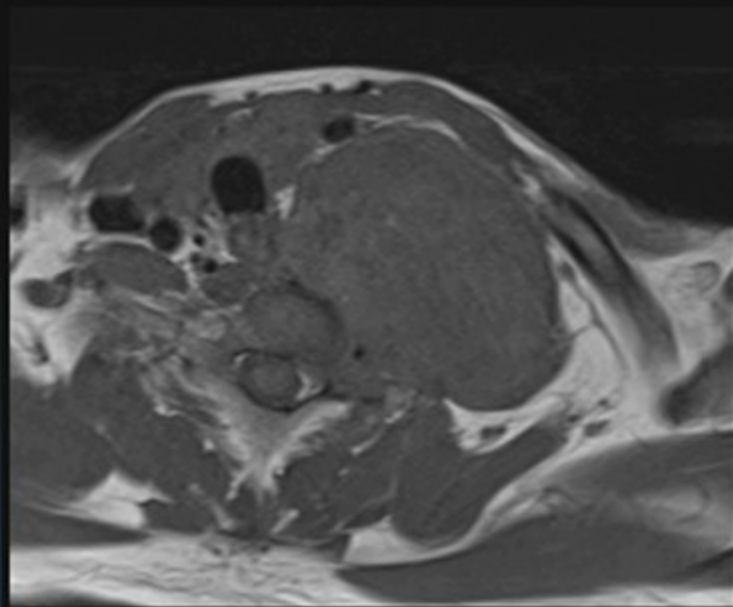


- a) Karotid boşluk
- b) Posterior servikal boşluk

- c) Visceral boşluk
- d) Parafaringeal boşluk
- e) Prevertebral boşluk



Aşağıda izlenen lezyon hangi boşlukta yer almaktadır?



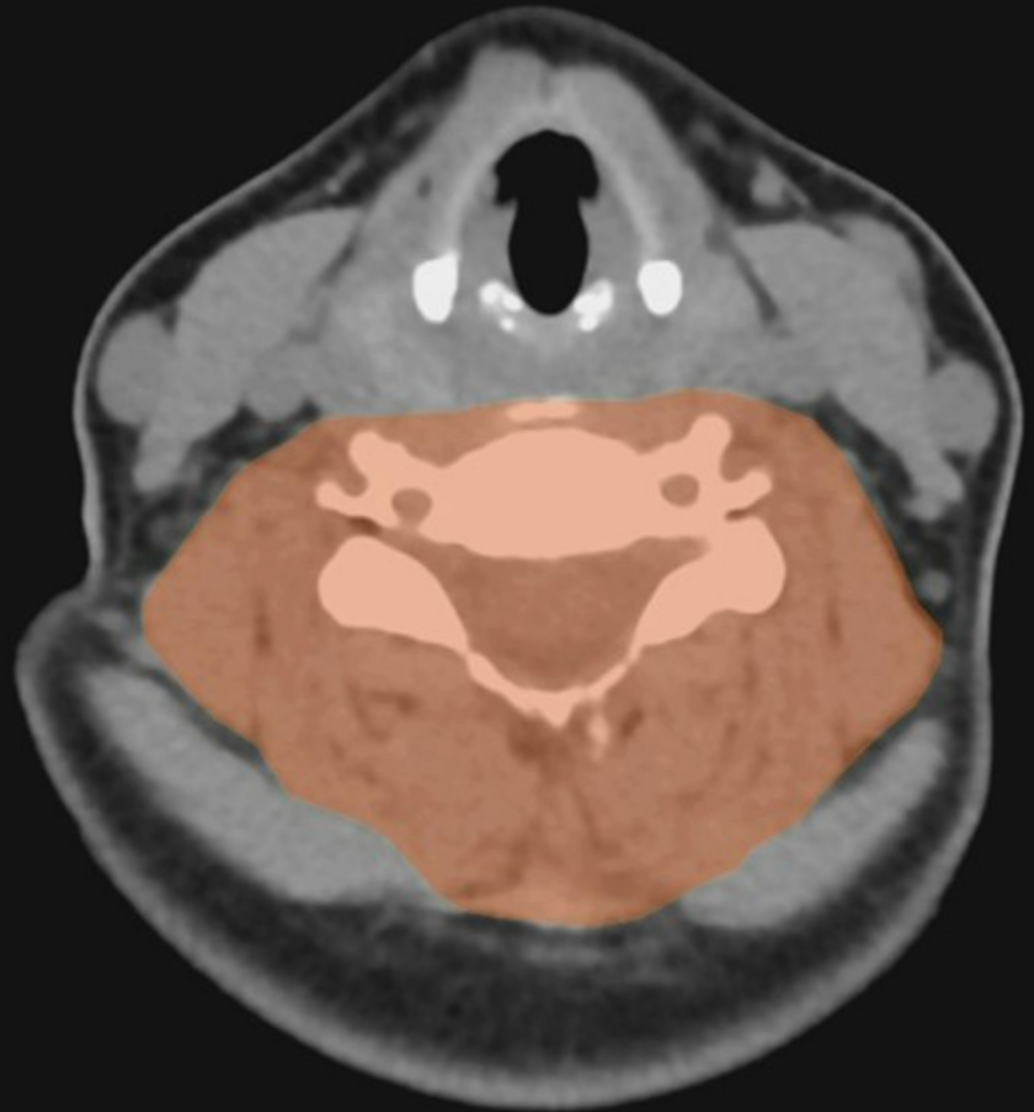
- a) Karotid boşluk
- b) Posterior servikal boşluk

- c) Viseral boşluk
- d) Parafaringeal boşluk
- e) **Prevertebral boşluk**

Perivertebral Boşluk

❖ Kafa tabanından
koksiks düzeyine

- ✓ Prevertebral
- ✓ Paravertebral



Paravertebral Boşluk

İçerik

- ❖ Paraspinal kaslar
- ❖ Vertebra posterior elemanlar
- ❖ Yağ dokusu

Prevertebral Boşluk

İçerik

- ✓ Prevertebral kaslar (longus colli)
- ✓ Anterior longitudinal ligaman
- ✓ Vertebra korpusları ve intervertebral diskler
- ✓ Skalen kaslar
- ✓ Brakial pleksus kökleri
- ✓ Vertebral arter ve venler
- ✓ Frenik sinir
- ✓ Yağ dokusu

Paravertebral Boşluk

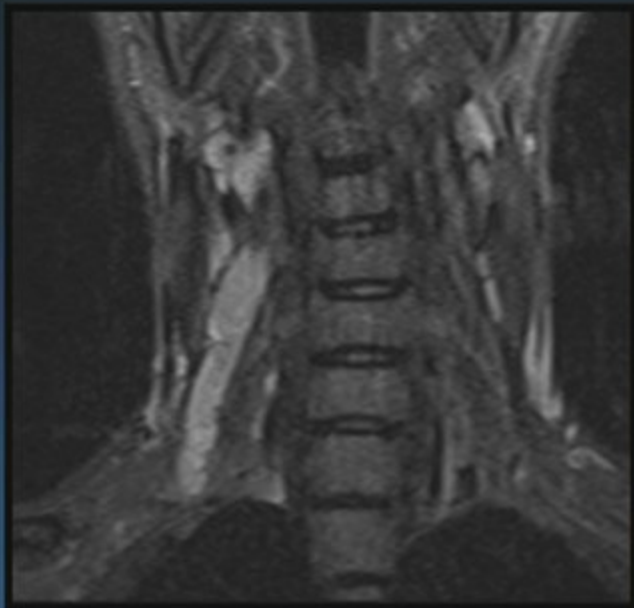
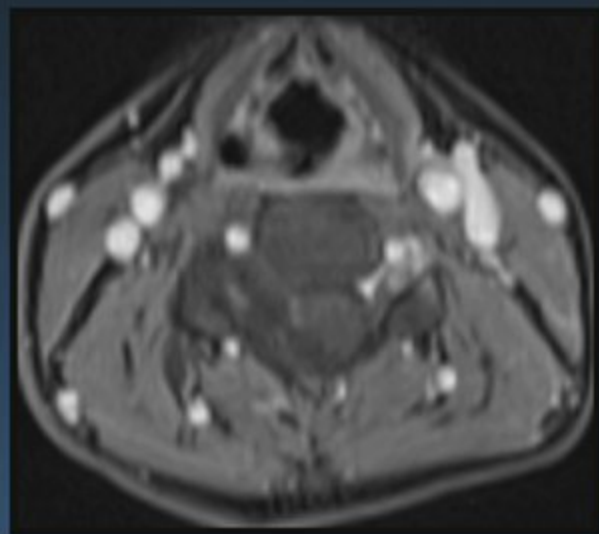
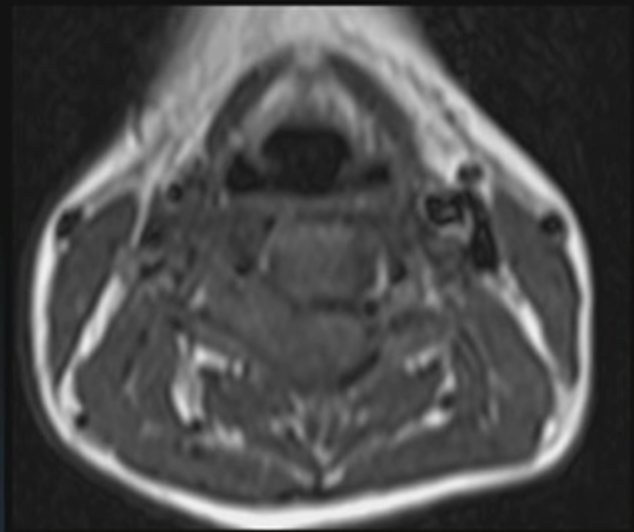
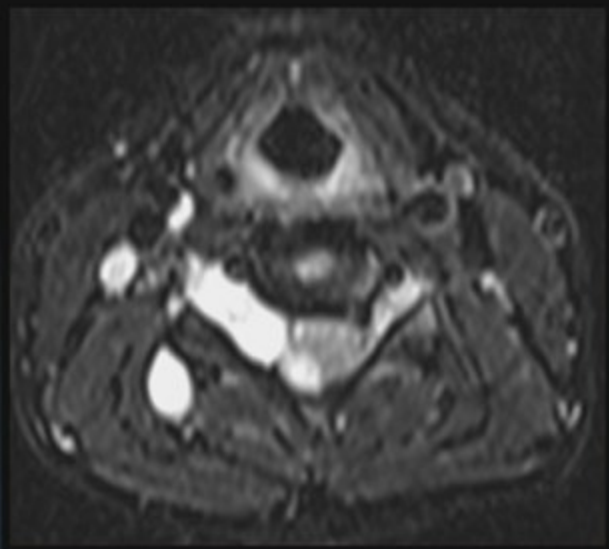
İçerik

- ❖ Paraspinal kaslar
- ❖ Vertebra posterior elemanlar
- ❖ Yağ dokusu

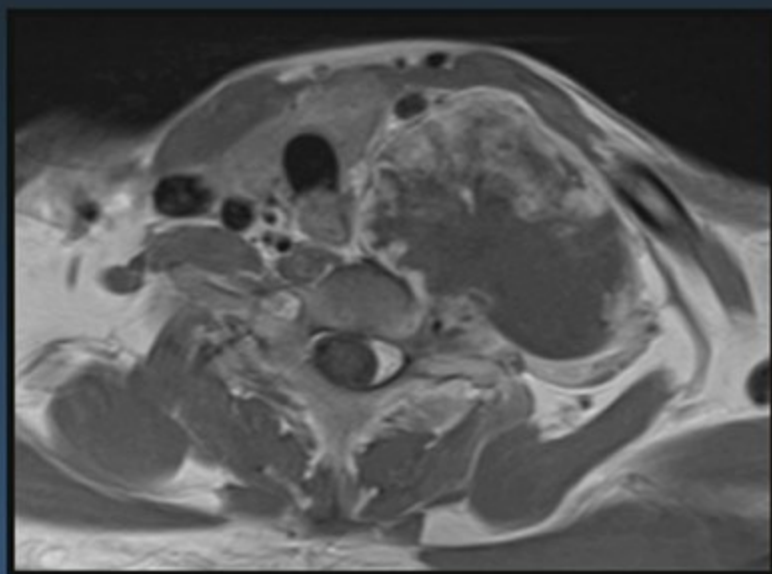
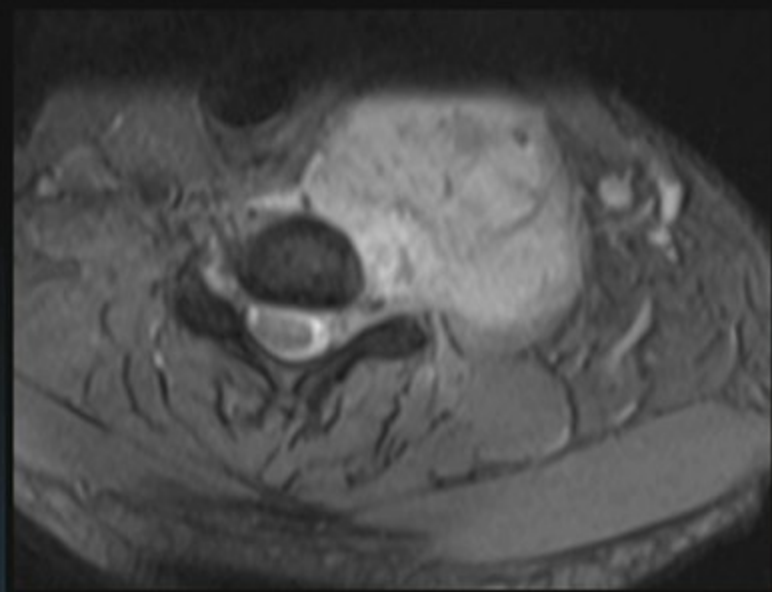
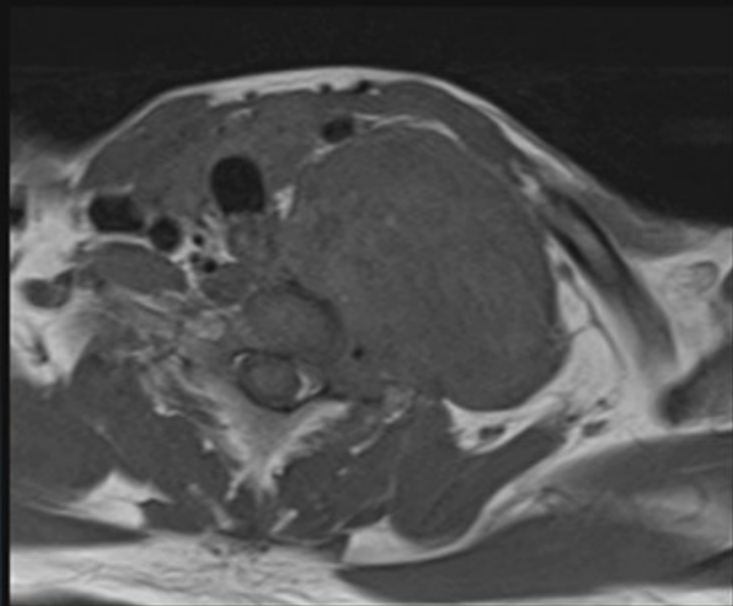
Perivertebral Boşluk Patolojileri

- ❖ **Sevikal vertebra ve disk lezyonları**
- ❖ **Kas lezyonları**
- ❖ **Nöral tümörler**
- ❖ **Minör tükrük bezi tümörleri**
- ❖ **Sellülit, flegmon apse**
- ❖ **Vertebral arter anevrizması, vertebral ven trombozu**

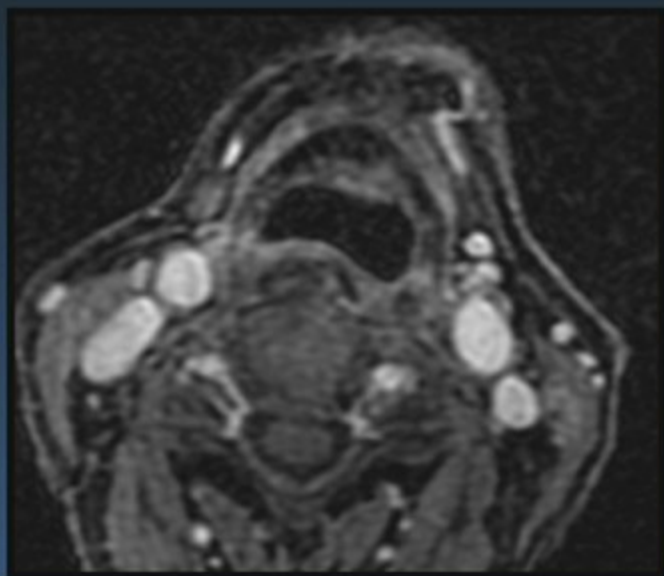
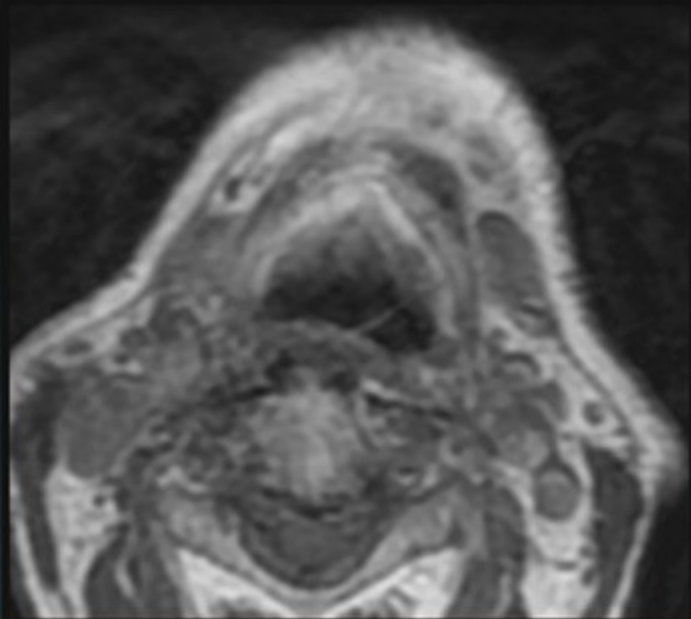
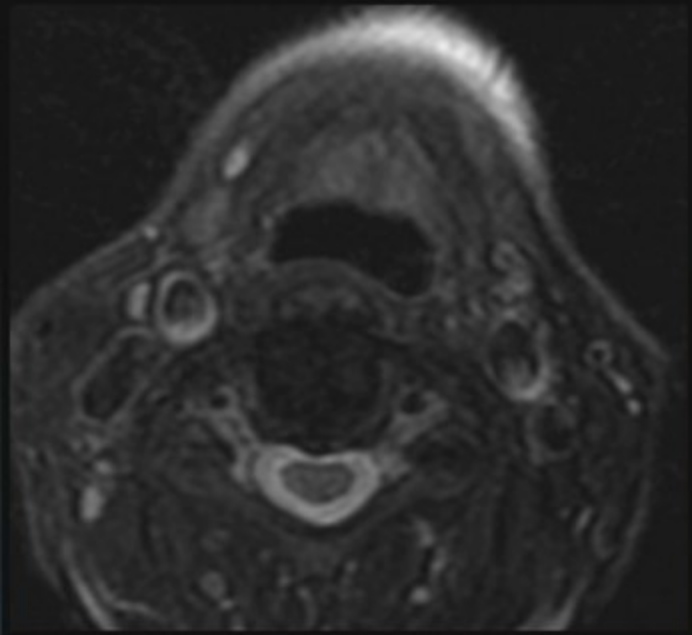
Nörofibrom



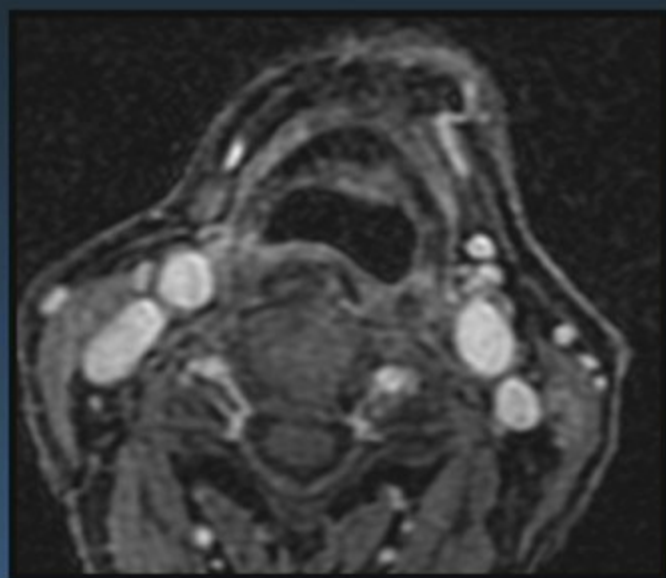
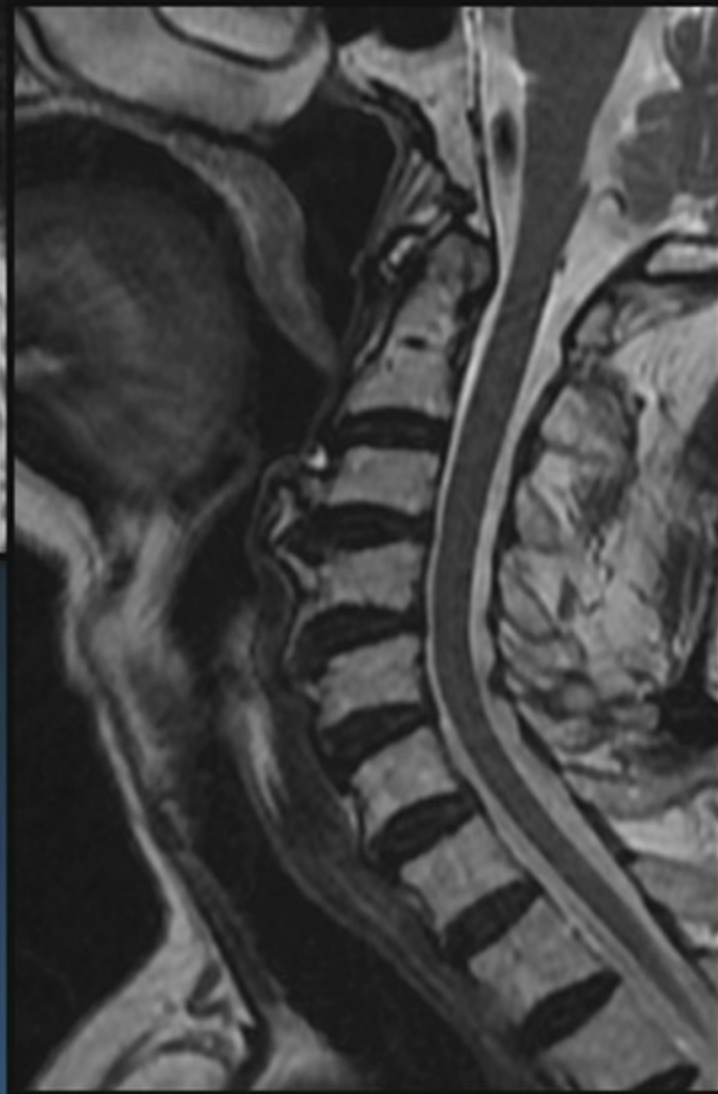
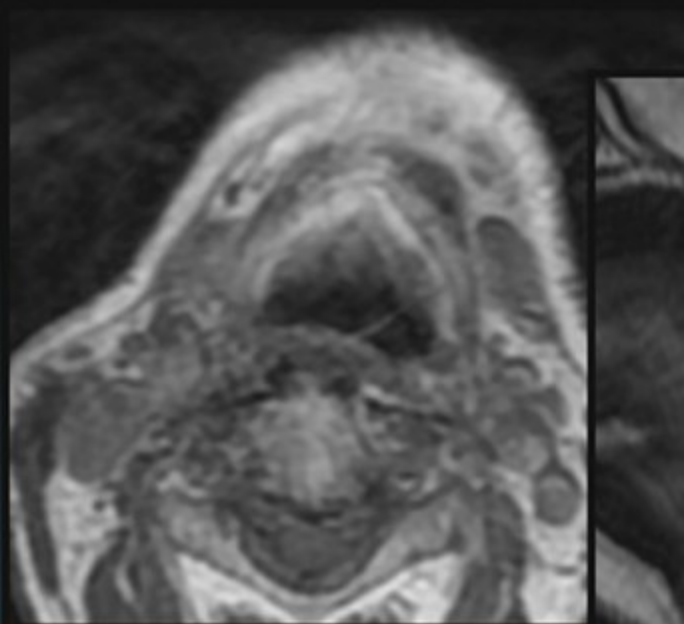
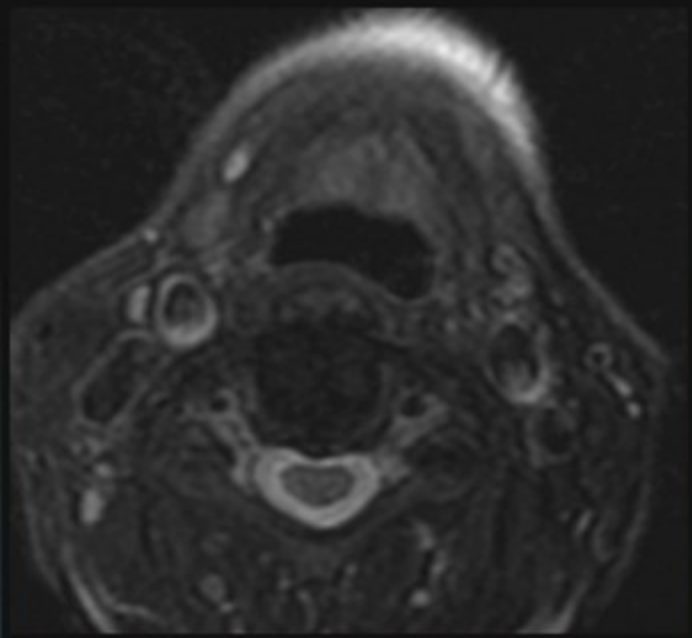
Malign Periferik Sinir Kılıfı Tümörü



Forestier Sendromu



Forestier Sendromu



Sonuç

- ❖ **Boyunun kompartman anatomisi !**
 - ✓ **Yerleşime göre ayırıcı tanı**
 - ✓ **Lezyonların uzanımları cerrahi tedavinin planlanması!**