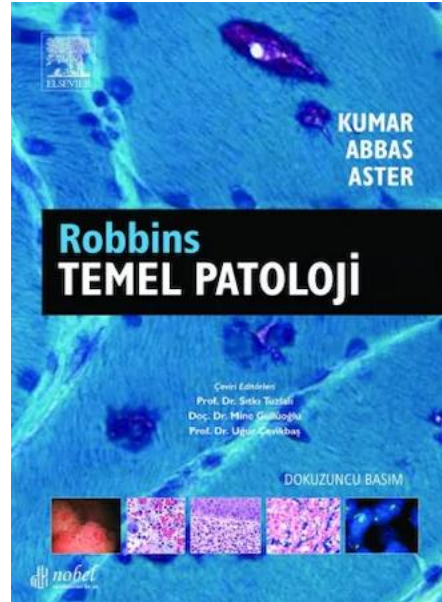
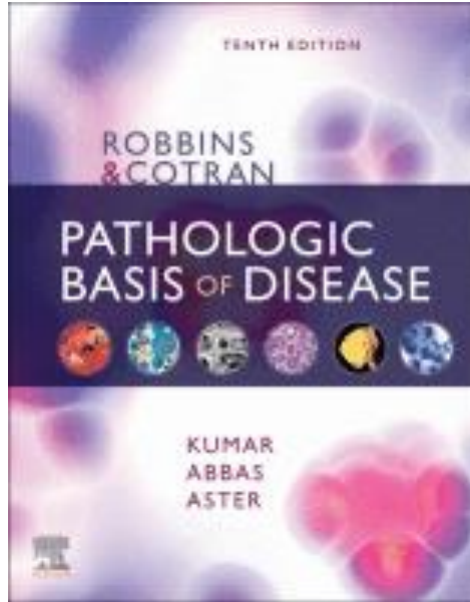
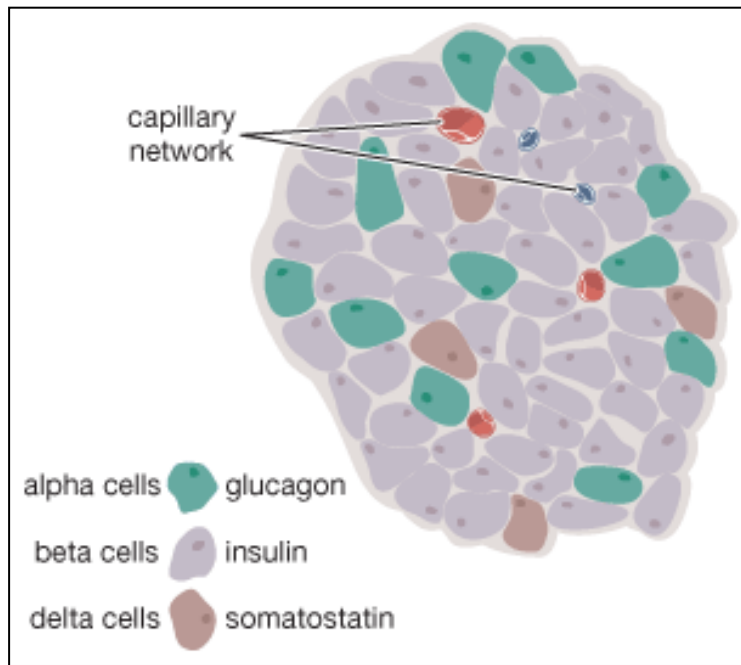
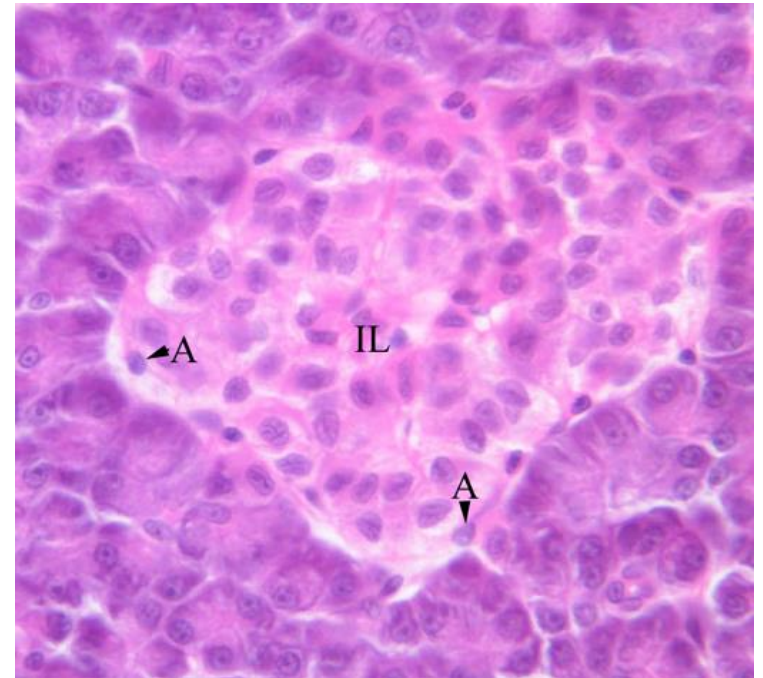
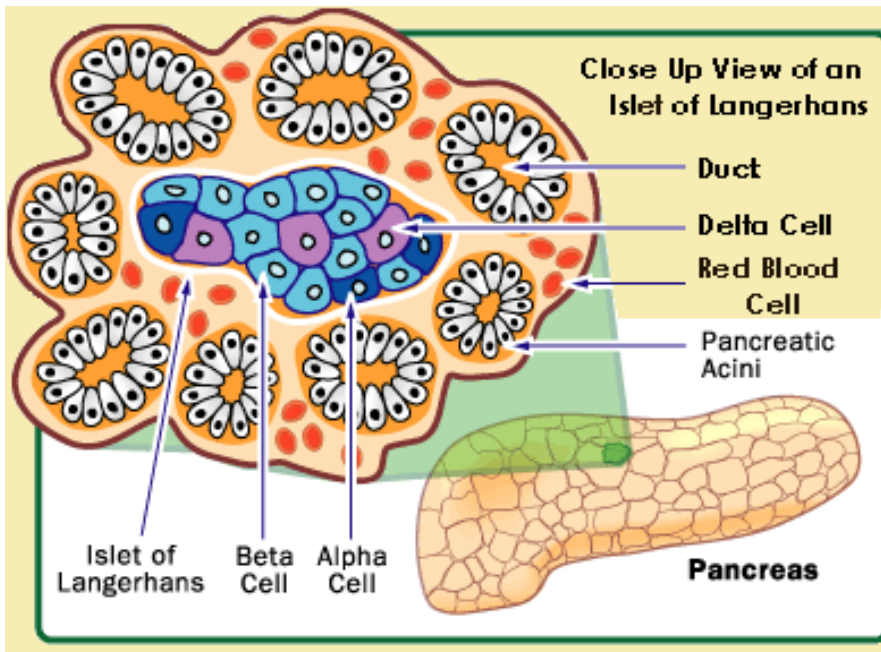


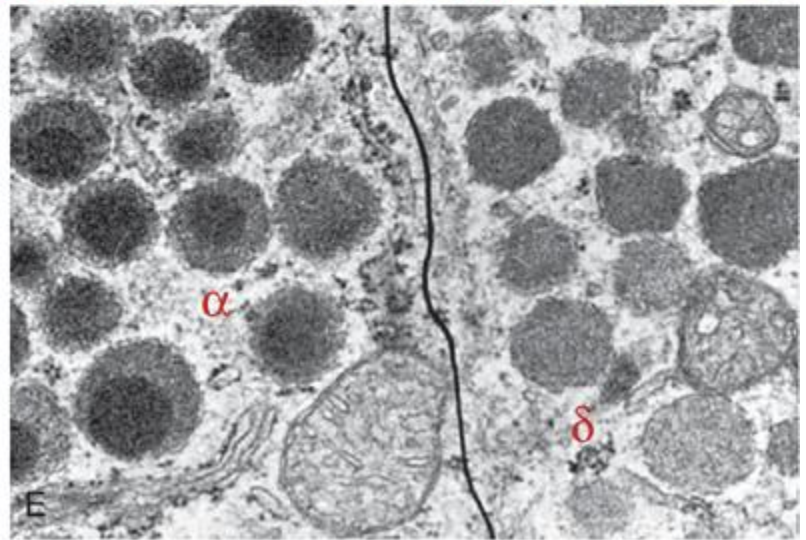
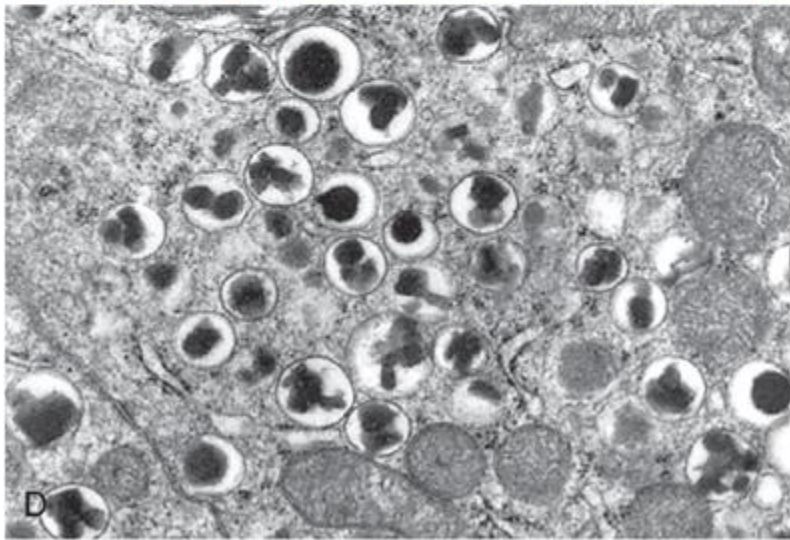
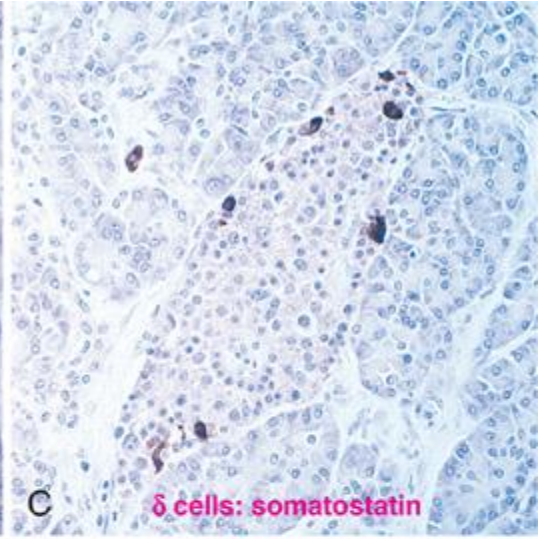
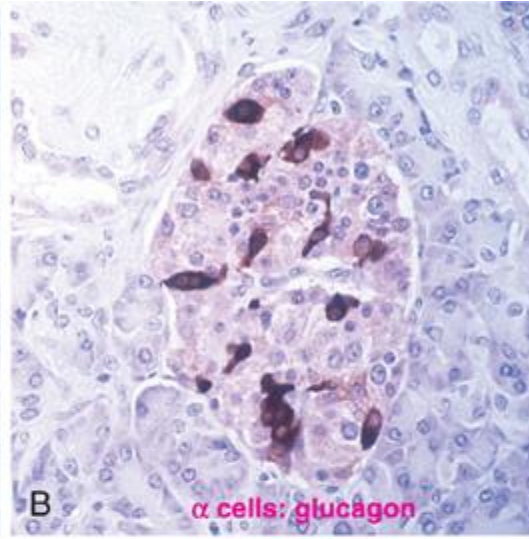
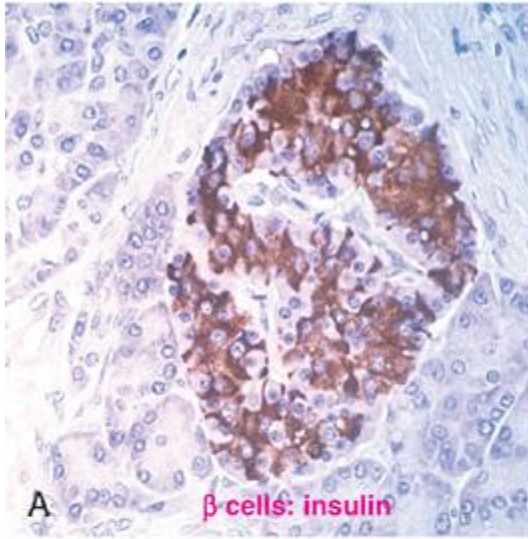
ENDOKRİN PANKREAS TÜMÖR DIŐI PATOLOJİLERİ: DİABETES MELLİTUS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ayça Kırmızı
Patoloji Anabilim Dalı

- KAYNAKLAR







β hücreleri; dokularda glikoz kullanımını düzenleyen ve kan şekeri seviyelerini düşüren insülin üretir

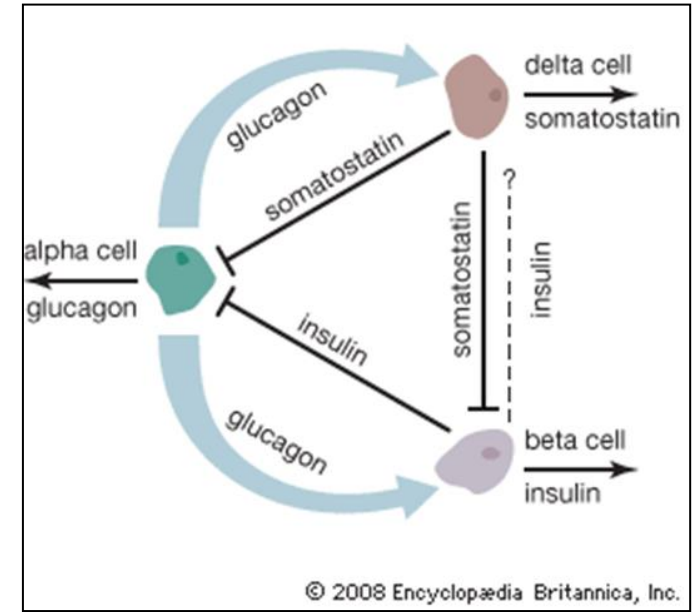
α hücreleri; karaciğerde glikojenolizi uyarın ve böylece kan şekeri artırın glukagon salgılar.

Delta hücreleri; hem insülin hem de glukagon salınımını baskılayan somatostatin salgılar.

Pankreas polipeptid hücreleri (F hücreleri); mide ve bağırsak enzimlerinin salgılanmasının uyarılması ve bağırsak hareketliliğinin engellenmesi gibi çeşitli mide-bağırsak etkileri vardır. Bu hücreler sadece adacıklarda bulunmaz, aynı zamanda ekzokrin pankreas boyunca da dağılmıştır.

D1 hücreler; glikojenoliz ve hiperglisemiyi indükleyen bir hormon olan vazoaktif bağırsak polipeptidini (VIP) ve gastrointestinal sıvı sekresyonunu uyarır ve sekretuar ishale neden olur

Enterokromaffin hücreler; serotonin sentezler ve karsinoid sendromuna neden olan pankreas tümörlerinin kaynağıdır.



DIYABETES MELLITUS

Ortak bulgusu hiperglisemi ile karakterli bir grup metabolik hastalık

Hiperglisemi sebebi insülin salınımı veya/ve işlevi bozukluğudur.

Kronik hiperglisemi ile çoklu organ hasarları ve işlev bozuklukları ortaya çıkmaktadır.

TANI

- Rastgele ölçülen kan şekeri 200mg/dl den yüksek
- Açlık kan şekeri 126 mg/dl den fazla
- Anormal şeker yükleme testi sonuçları: standart karbonhidrat yüklemesini (75gr) takiben iki saat sonra 200 mg/dl den fazla kan şekeri olması.
- Glikolize Hemoglobin düzeyinin %6,5 dan yüksek olması

Sınıflama

- **Tip 1 Diyabet:** Pankreatik Beta hücre yıkımı ve mutlak insülin eksikliği. Tüm olguların %5-10 nu. 20 yaş altı kişilerin en sık sebebi
- **Tip 2 Diyabet:** Periferde insülin etkisine karşı direnç ve beta hücrelerinin kompensatuar insülin salgılama yetersizliğiyle oluşan "bağıl insülin yetmezliği". Olguların %90-95. Erişkinlerde sık ancak obezite ile birlikte gençlerde artış

TABLE

Table 24.6

Classification of Diabetes

Modified from American Diabetes Association: Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus, *Diabetes Care* 37(Suppl 1):S81–S90, 2014.

Type 1 Diabetes (β -Cell Destruction, Usually Leading to Absolute Insulin Deficiency)

Immune-mediated

Idiopathic (autoantibody-negative)

Type 2 Diabetes (Combination of Insulin Resistance and β -Cell Dysfunction)

TABLE

Table 24.6

Classification of Diabetes

Modified from American Diabetes Association: Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus, *Diabetes Care* 37(Suppl 1):S81–S90, 2014.

Genetic Defects of β -Cell Function

Maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY) caused by mutations in:

Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 α (*HNF4A*) (MODY1)

Glucokinase (*GCK*) (MODY2)

Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 α (*HNF1A*), (MODY3)

Pancreatic and duodenal homeobox 1 (*PDX1*) (MODY4)

Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 β (*HNF1B*) (MODY5)

Neurogenic differentiation factor 1 (*NEUROD1*) (MODY6)

Neonatal diabetes (activating mutations in *KCNJ11* and *ABCC8*, encoding Kir6.2 and SUR1, respectively)

Maternally inherited diabetes and deafness (MIDD) due to mitochondrial DNA mutations (m.3243A \rightarrow G)

Defects in proinsulin conversion

Insulin gene mutations

Genetic Defects in Insulin Action

Type A insulin resistance

Lipoatrophic diabetes

Table 24.6

Classification of Diabetes

Modified from American Diabetes Association: Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus, *Diabetes Care* 37(Suppl 1):S81–S90, 2014.

Exocrine Pancreatic Defects (“Pancreatogenic” or Type 3C Diabetes)

Chronic pancreatitis

Pancreatectomy/trauma

Pancreatic cancer

Cystic fibrosis

Hemochromatosis

Fibrocalculous pancreatopathy

Endocrinopathies

Acromegaly

Cushing syndrome

Hyperthyroidism

Pheochromocytoma

Glucagonoma

Table 24.6

Classification of Diabetes

Modified from American Diabetes Association: Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus, *Diabetes Care* 37(Suppl 1):S81–S90, 2014.

Infections

Cytomegalovirus

Coxsackie B virus

Congenital rubella

Drugs

Glucocorticoids

Thyroid hormone

Interferon- α

Protease inhibitors

β -adrenergic agonists

Thiazides

Nicotinic acid

Phenytoin (Dilantin)

Vacor

Genetic Syndromes Associated With Diabetes

Down syndrome

Klinefelter syndrome

Turner syndrome

Prader-Willi syndrome

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

Table 24.7

Comparative Features of Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes

Type 1 Diabetes	Type 2 Diabetes
Clinical	
Onset: usually childhood and adolescence	Onset: usually adult; increasing incidence in childhood and adolescence
Normal weight or weight loss preceding diagnosis	Vast majority are obese (80%)
Progressive decrease in insulin levels	Increased blood insulin (early); normal or moderate decrease in insulin (late)
Circulating islet autoantibodies (anti-insulin, anti-GAD, anti-ICA ₅₁₂)	No islet autoantibodies
Diabetic ketoacidosis in absence of insulin therapy	Nonketotic hyperosmolar coma more common
Genetics	
Major linkage to MHC class II genes; also linked to polymorphisms in <i>CTLA4</i> and <i>PTPN22</i> , and insulin gene VNTRs	No HLA linkage; linkage to candidate diabetogenic and obesity-related genes (e.g., <i>TCF7L2</i> , <i>PPARG</i> , <i>FTO</i>)
Pathogenesis	
Dysfunction in T-cell selection and regulation leading to breakdown in self-tolerance to islet autoantigens	Insulin resistance in peripheral tissues, failure of compensation by β cells
Pathology	
Insulinitis (inflammatory infiltrate of T cells and macrophages) β -cell depletion, islet atrophy	No insulinitis; amyloid deposition in islets Mild β -cell depletion

HLA, Human leukocyte antigen; *MHC*, major histocompatibility complex; *VNTRs*, variable number of tandem repeats.

Beta hücrelerinden insülin salınımı

Oral antidiyabetik hedefi

Sulfonylurea receptor

Glucose
GLUT-2

Glucose

K⁺
K⁺ channel protein inactivated

Mitochondria

Insulin

Insulin

Influx of Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺ channel

Ca²⁺

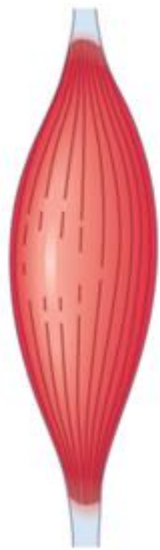
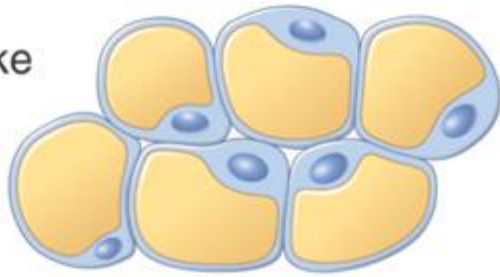
K⁺ channel protein inactivated

Membrane depolarization

Membrane depolarization

Adipose tissue

- ↑ Glucose uptake
- ↑ Lipogenesis
- ↓ Lipolysis

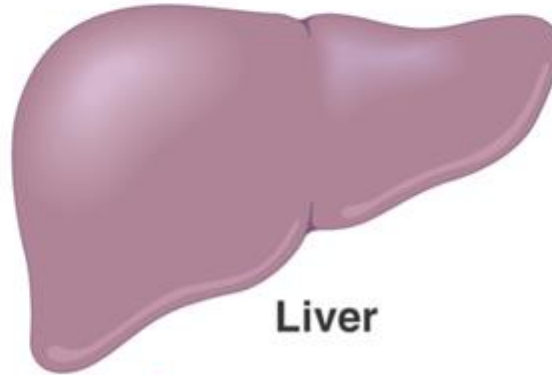


Striated muscle

- ↑ Glucose uptake
- ↑ Glycogen synthesis
- ↑ Protein synthesis

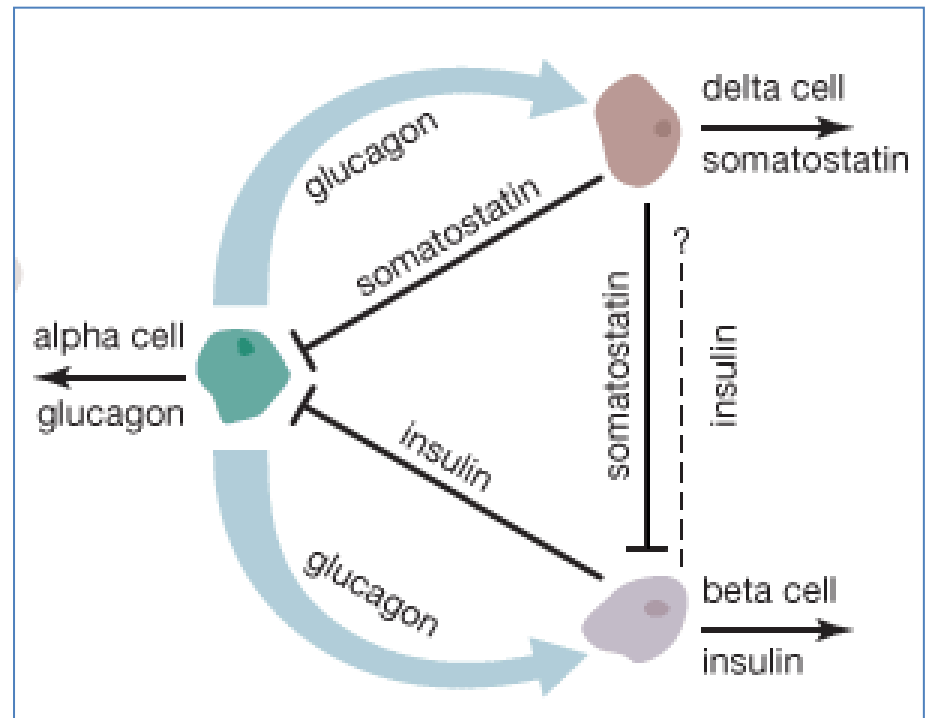


Insulin



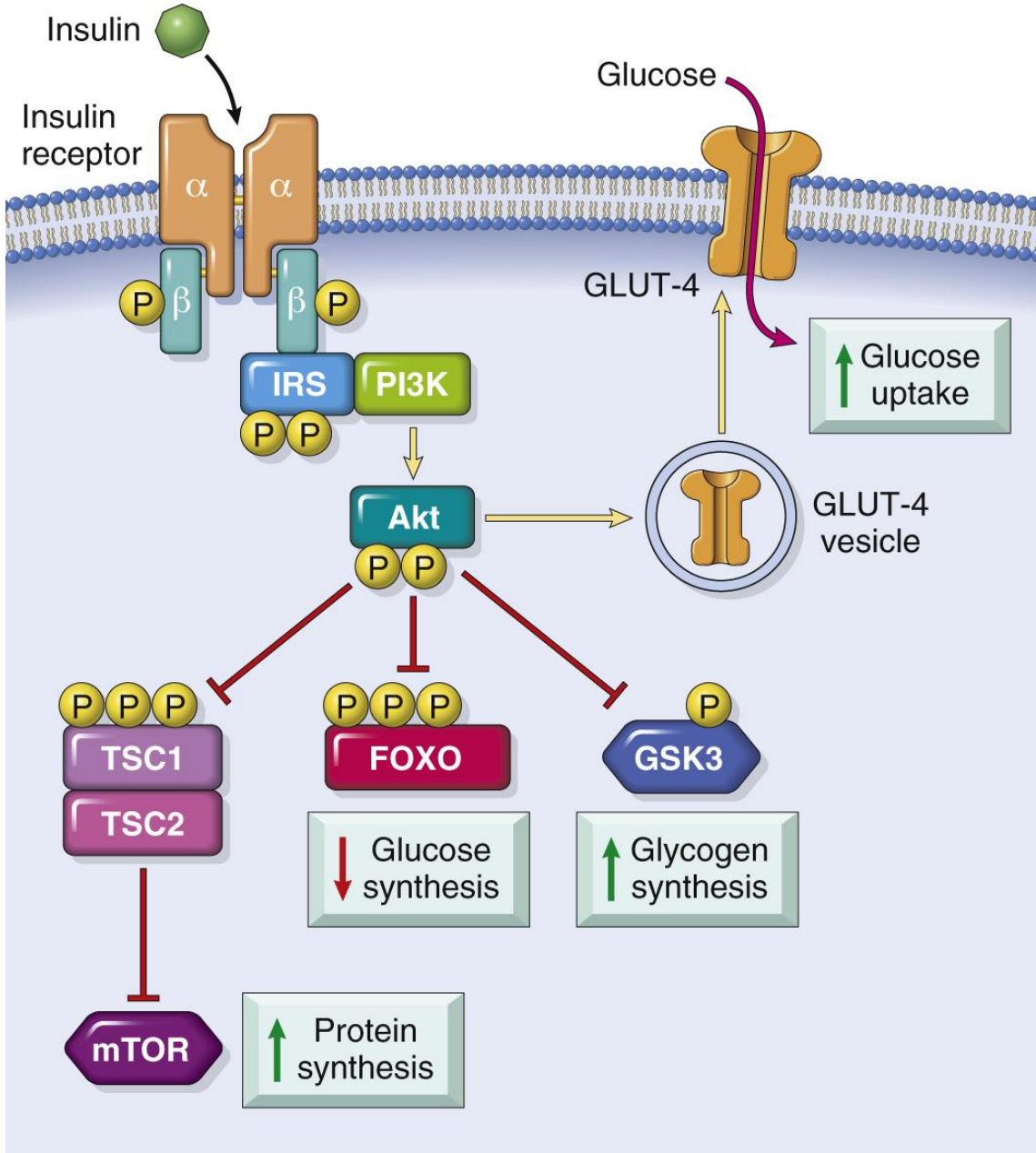
Liver

- ↓ Gluconeogenesis
- ↑ Glycogen synthesis
- ↑ Lipogenesis



İnsülin bilinen en potent büyüme uyarıcı etkili - anabolik hormon

İnsülinin dokulara alınması



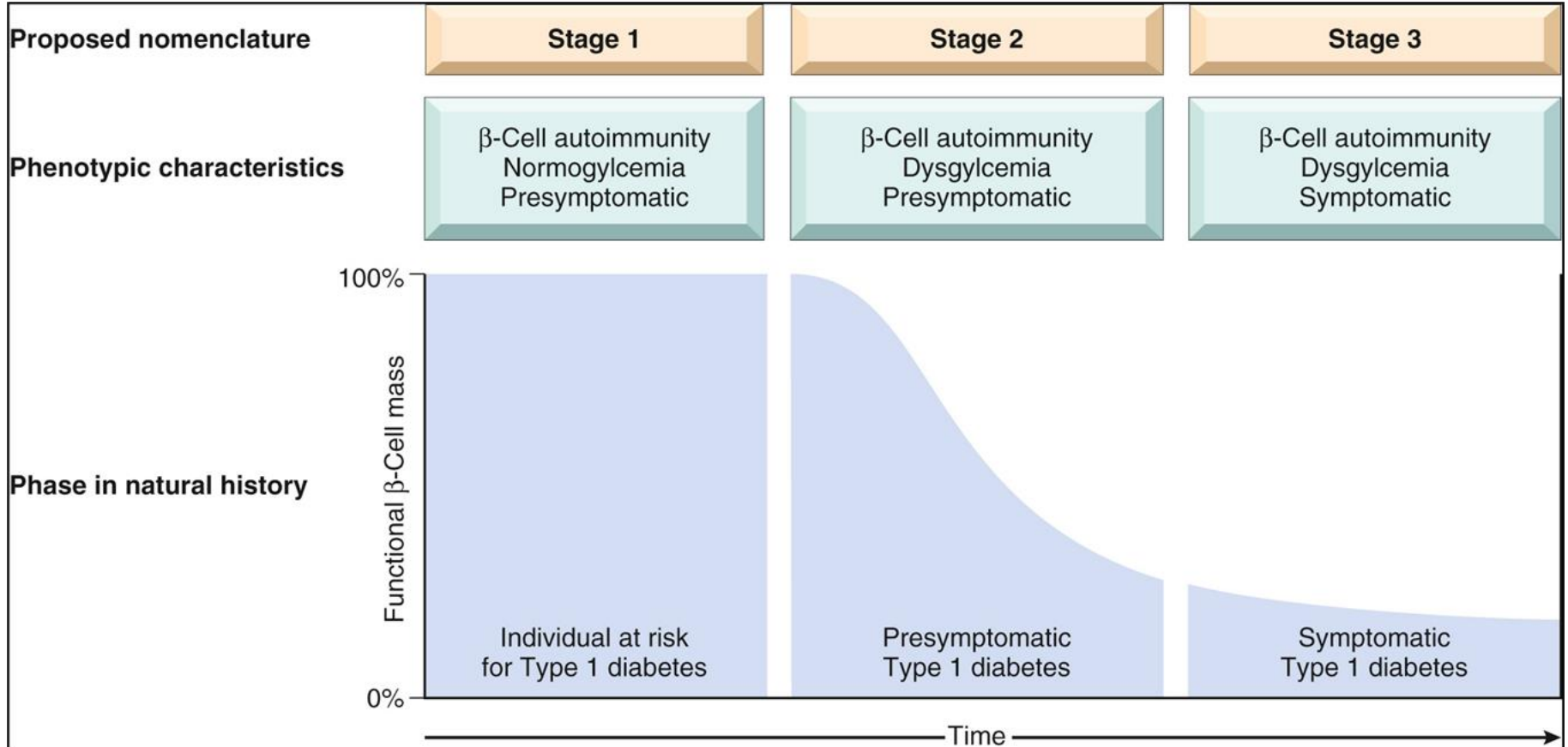
TIP I DİYABET (Jüvenil Diyabet)

GENETİK YATKINLIK
(6q21)
(HLA DR3, DR4, DQ8)

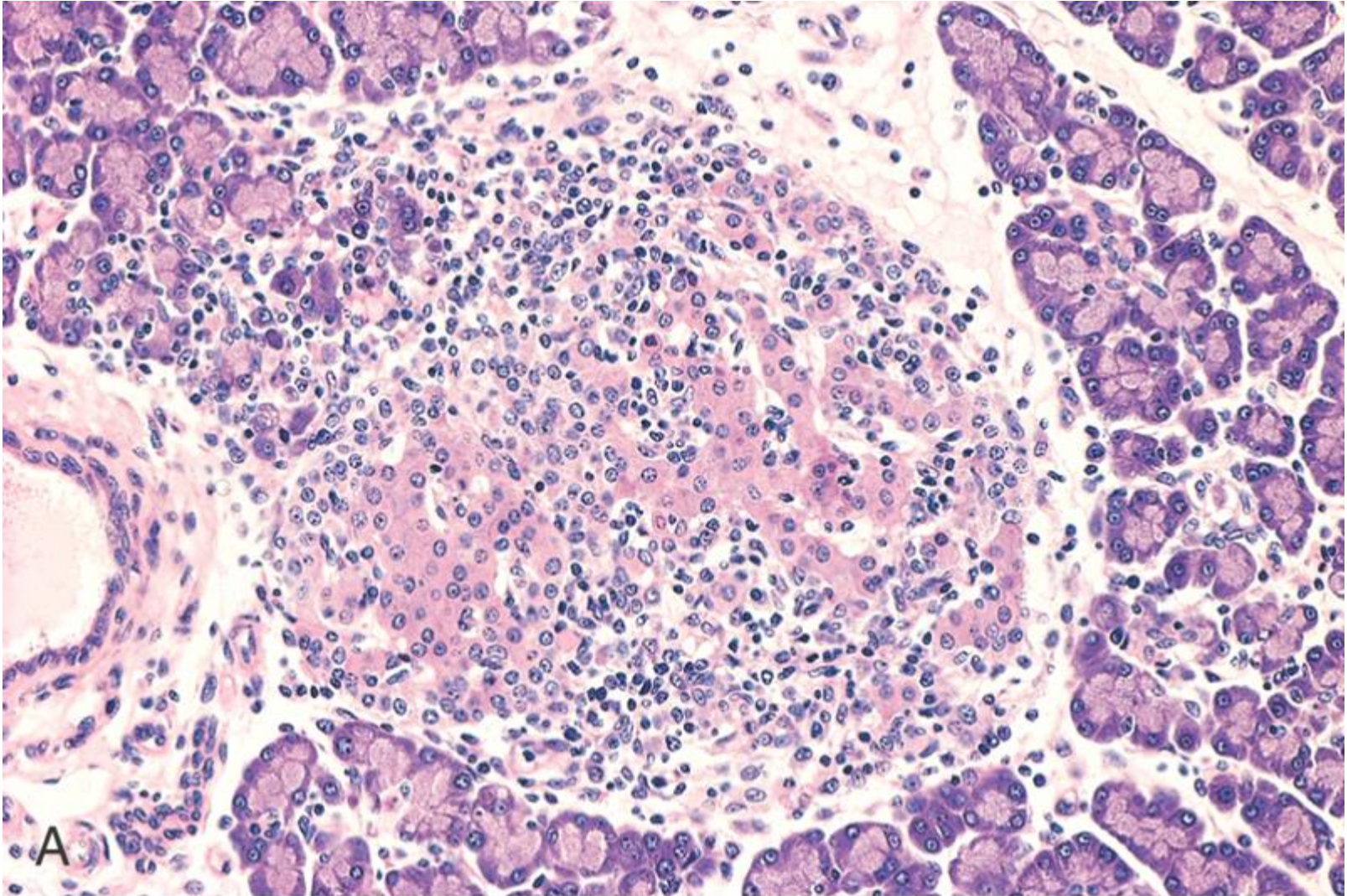
ÇEVRESEL FAKTÖRLER

Viral enfeksiyonlar kabakulak, kızamık, coxackie B,
CMV

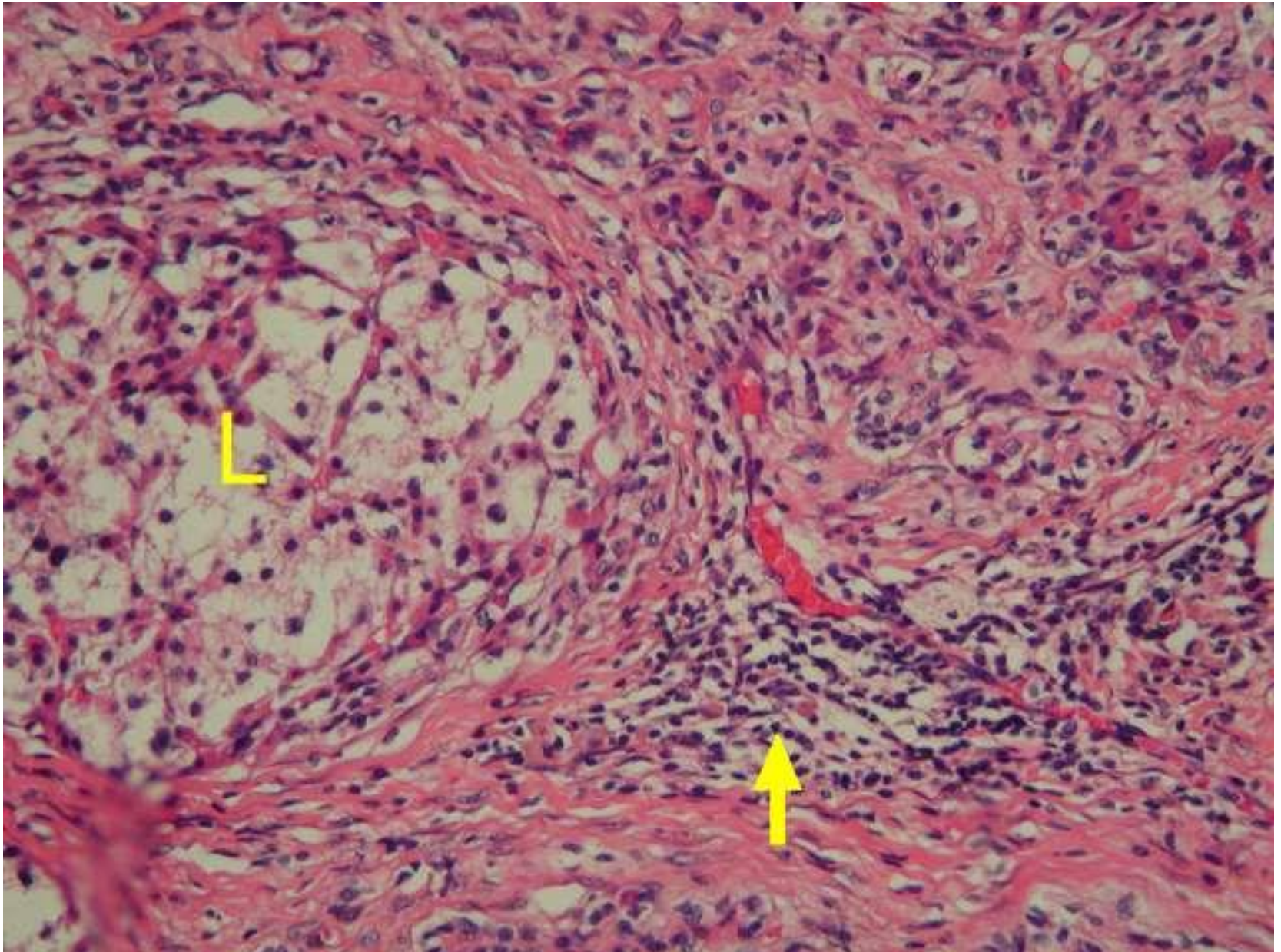
T hücrelerinde
Self tolerans
bozukluğu



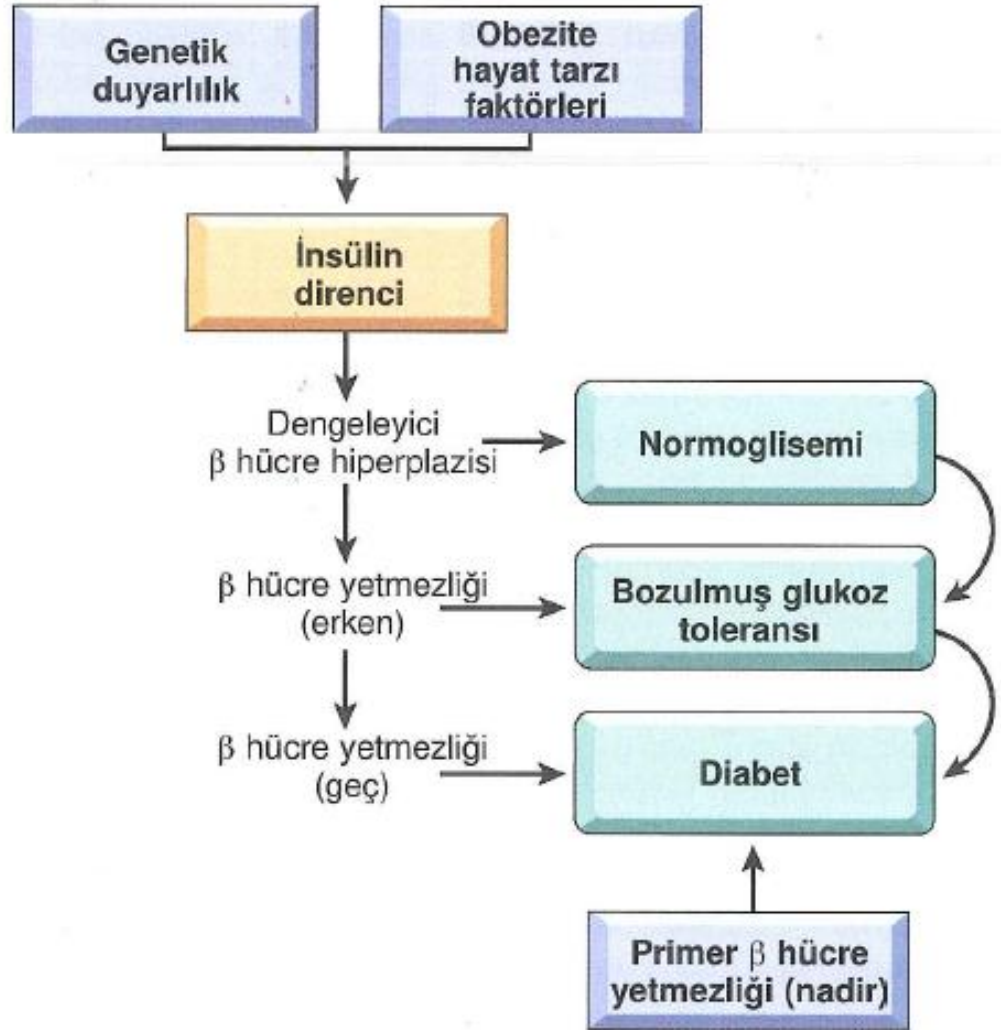
TIP I DIYABET



TIP I DIYABET



TIP II DİYABET



TIP II DİYABET

Genetik yatkınlık

- 1- İnsülin direnci
- 2- Beta hücre disfonksiyonu

Çevresel faktörler

Şişmanlık (%80 Obez)

1- İnsülin direnci:

* Beslenme sonrası glukozun kas hücresine girmesi azalır, glikojen sentezi azalır. - Yüksek postprandial glikoz düzeyi

•Yağ dokusunda lipoprotein lipaz enzimi inhibisyon defekti:
Adipositlerde aşırı trigliserit parçalanması ve yüksek seviyelerde dolaşan serbest yağ asitlerine (FFA'lar) yol açar ----insülin direncinde artış

• Karaciğerde endojen glikoz üretimini (glukoneogenez) inhibe edememe, bu da yüksek açlık kan şekeri seviyelerine katkıda bulunur

Obezite ve insülin direnci

- **Fazla serbest yağ asitleri**: Obez kişilerde hücre içinde fazla miktarda yağ asidi bulunması insülin direncine neden olmakta (lipotoksisite)

- **Adipokinler (sitokinler)**: Yağ asidi oksidasyonu hızlanması, obezitede azalır

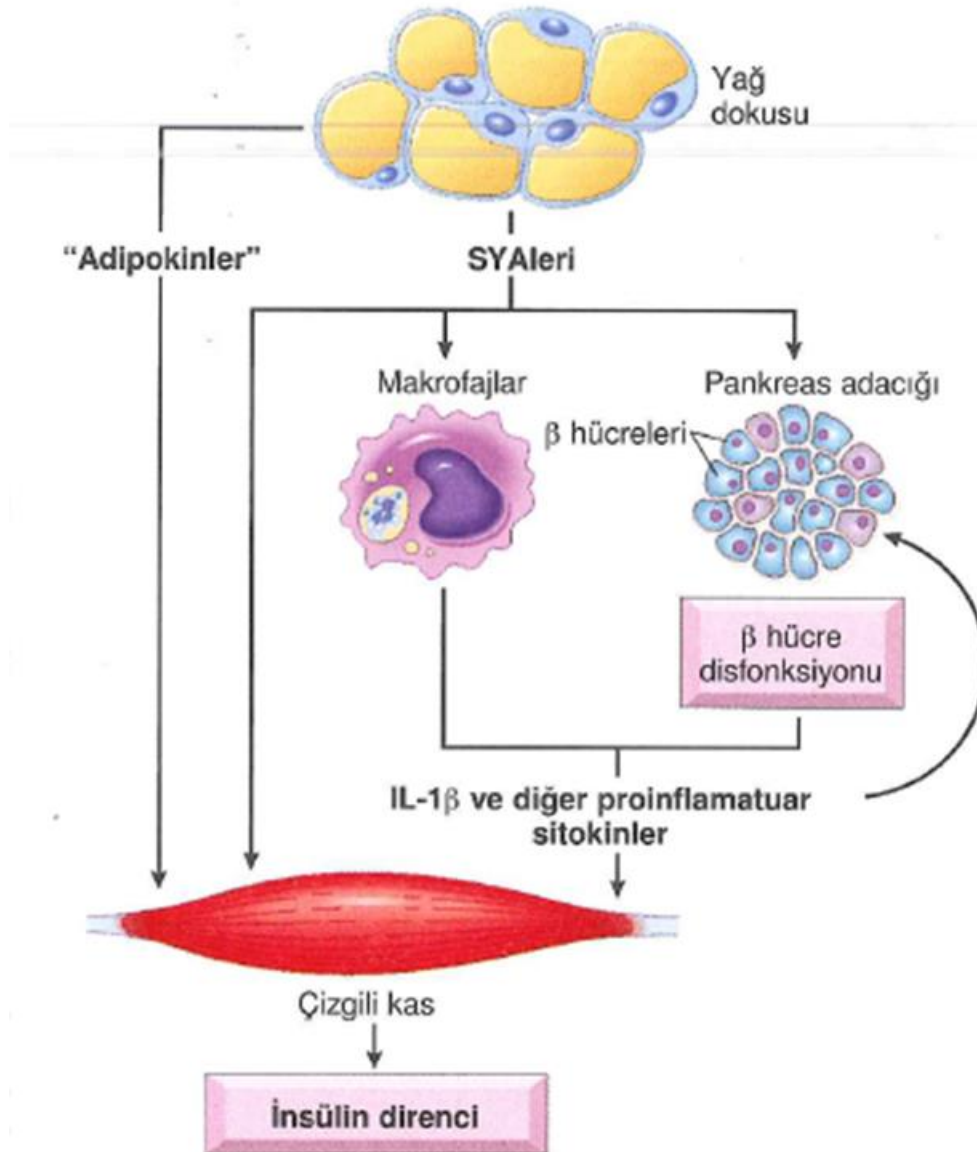
prohiperglisemik (resistin , retinol bağlayan protein)
Antihiperglisemik (leptin, adiponektin) Adiponektin düzeyleri obezitede azalmıştır

- **İnflamasyon**: Makrofaj ve B hücrelerde fazla miktardaki FFA'lar IL-1 β salınımına neden olur ve IL-1 β 'nin aktive ettiği proinflamatuvar sitokin salınımı artışı ile hücre stresi artar ve insülin direnci olur.

- **Peroksizomal proliferator aktive reseptor gamma (PPAR g)** aktivasyonu ile antihiperglisemik adipokinler artar.

- **Karaciğer yağlanması**: (FFA)

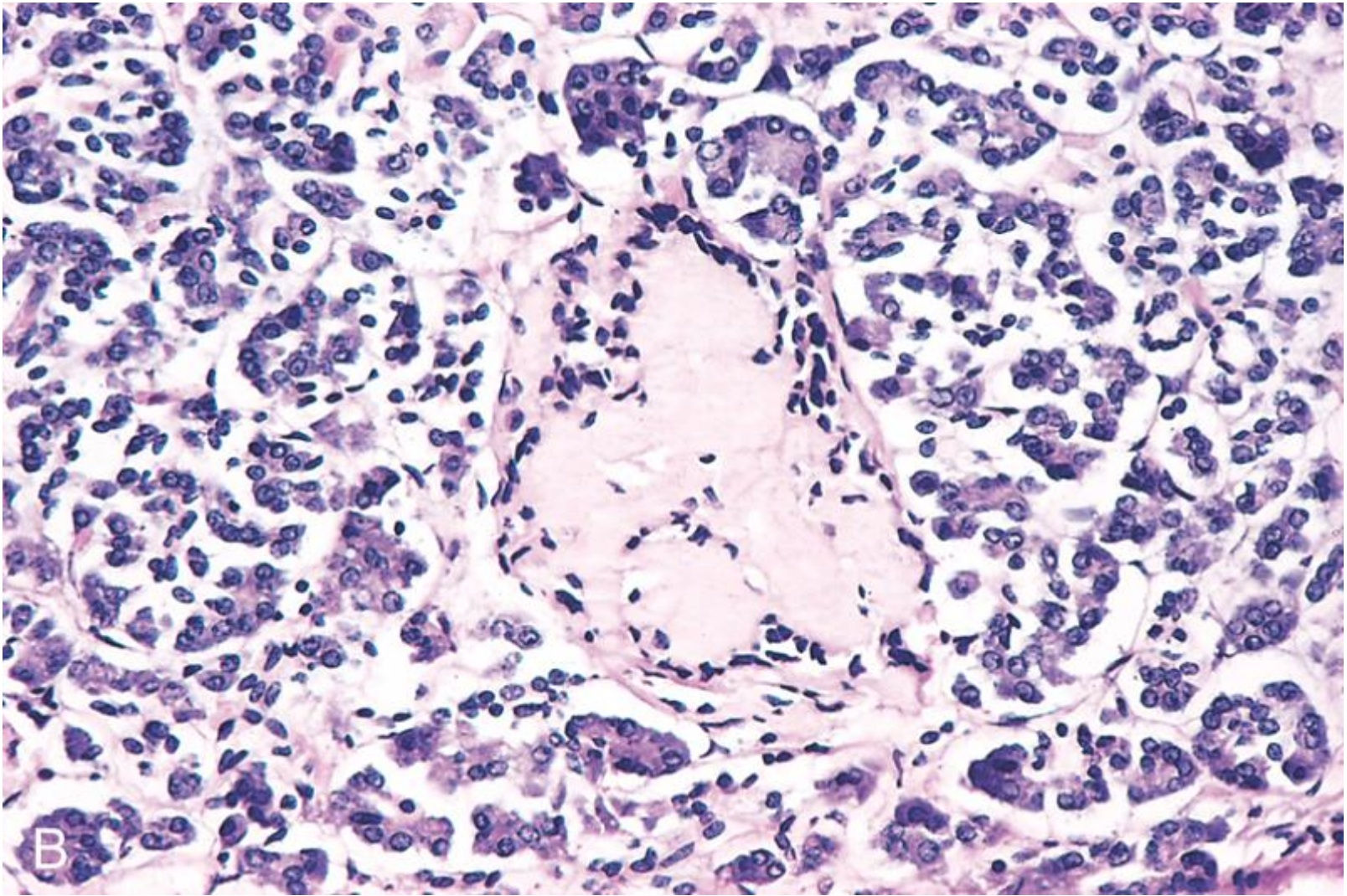
Obezite ve insülin direnci



2- Beta Hücre fonksiyon kaybı :

- **Glukotoksisite**
- **Lipotoksisite**
- **Amiloid birikimi**

TIP II DIYABET



Amiloid

Klinik Tablo

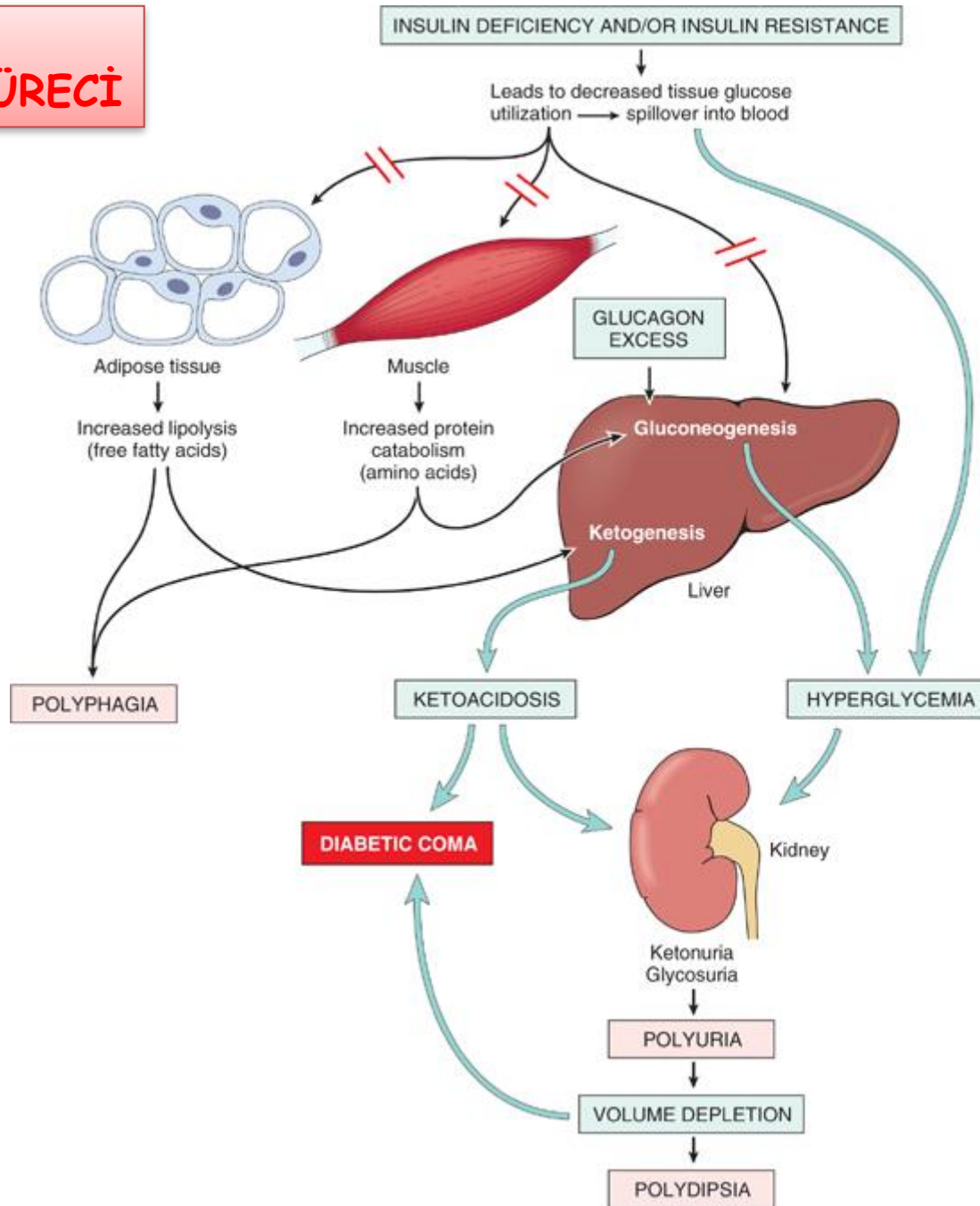
- Poliüri
- Polidipsi
- Polifaji



- Diabetik ketoasidoz

En sık görülen akut metabolik komplikasyonlar hipoglisemi ile olur

METABOLİK BOZUKLUK SÜRECİ

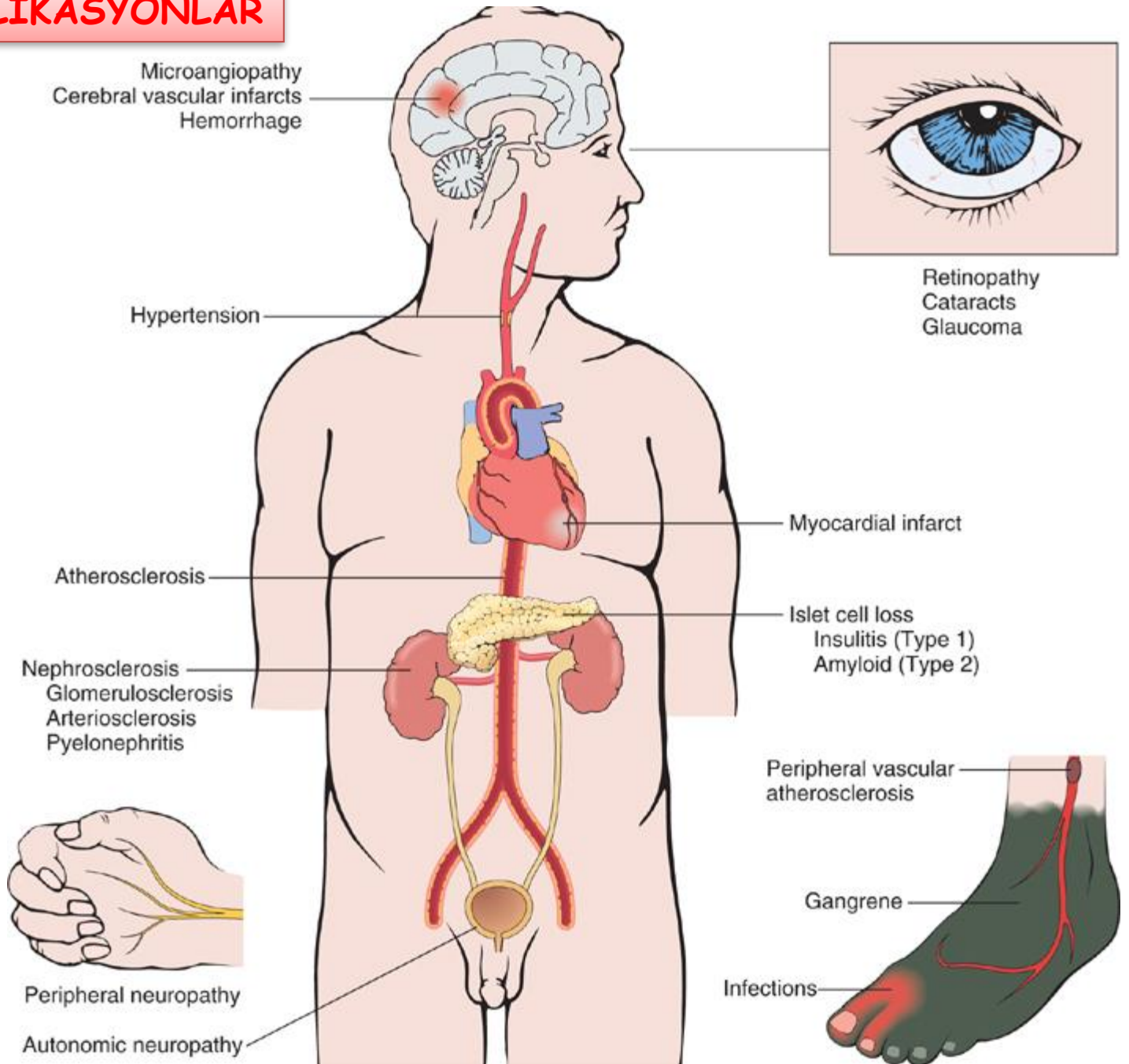


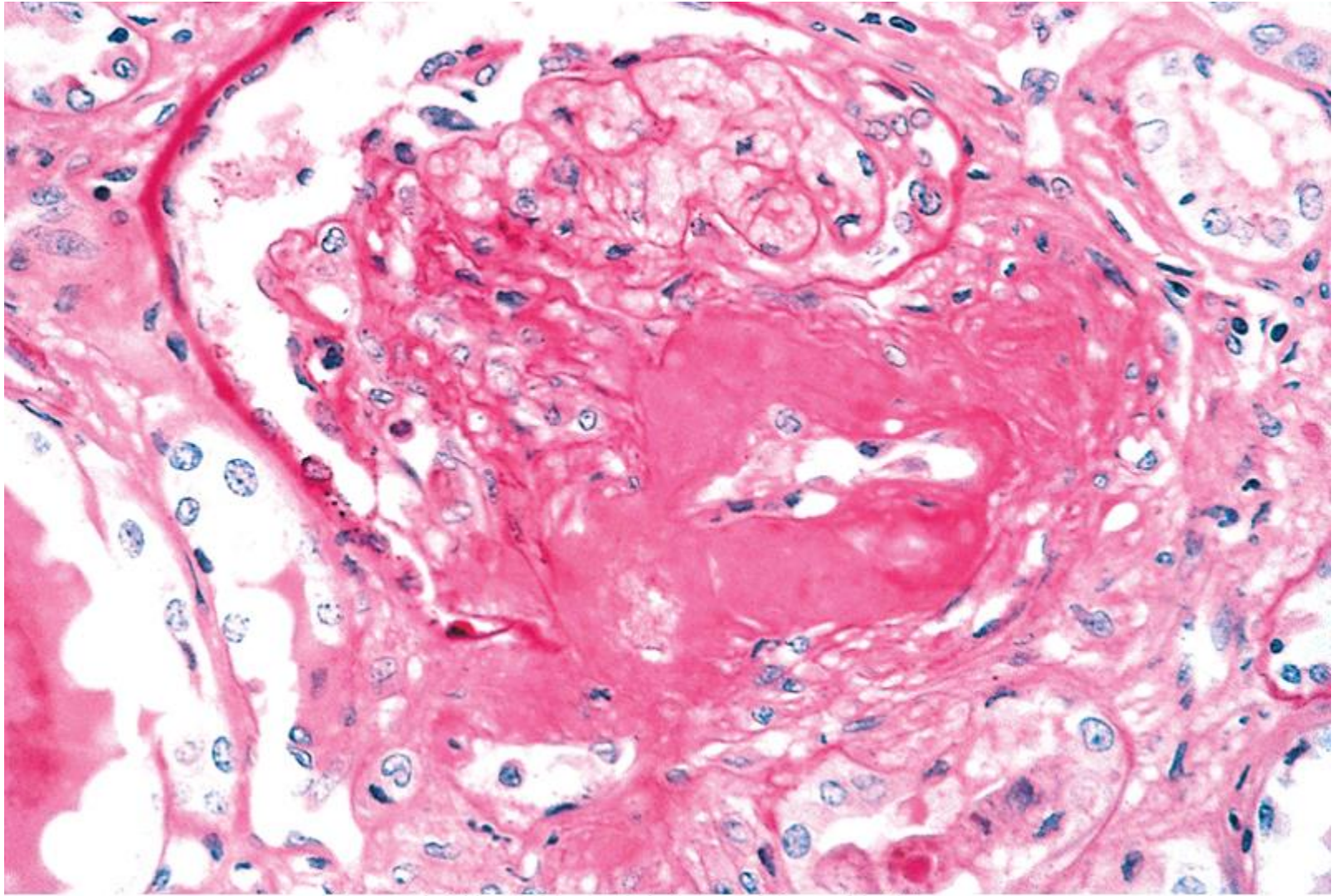
KRONİK KOMPLİKASYONLAR

Glukotoksisite
1- İlerlemiş
glikozilasyon
son ürünleri
(AGEs)

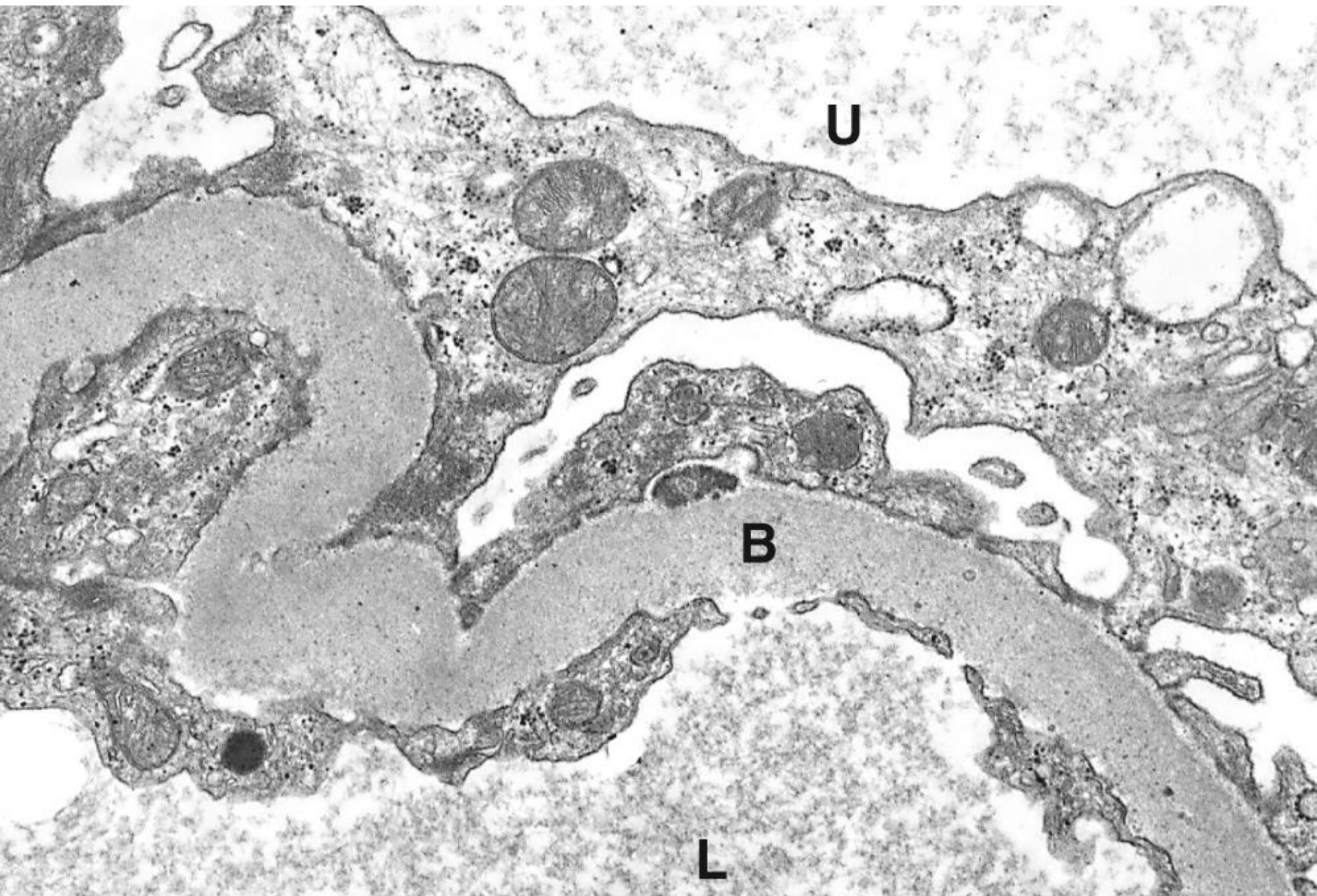
2- Protein kinaz
C'nin aktivasyonu

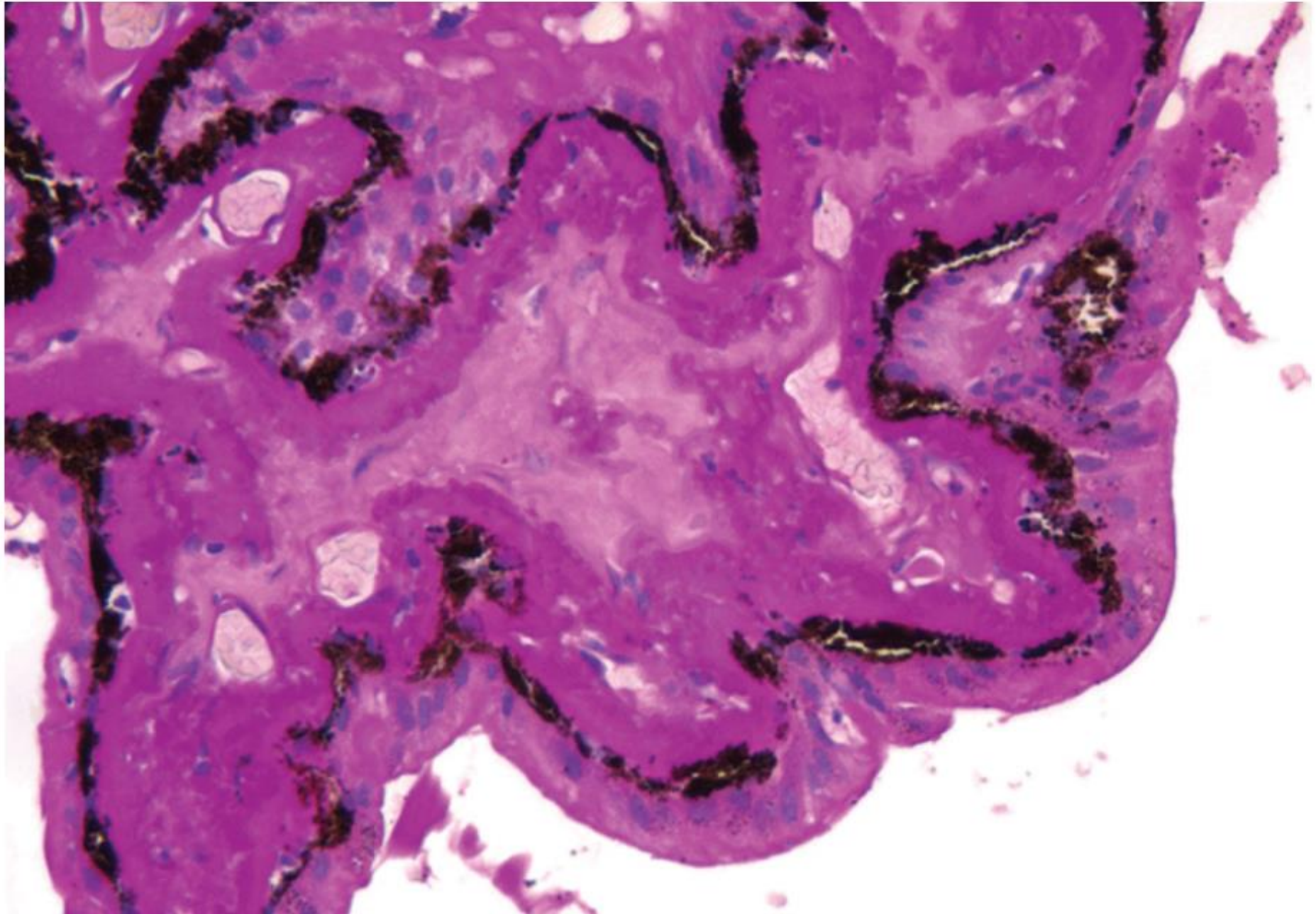
3- Poliöl
yolaklarında
oksidatif strese
neden olan
bozukluklar



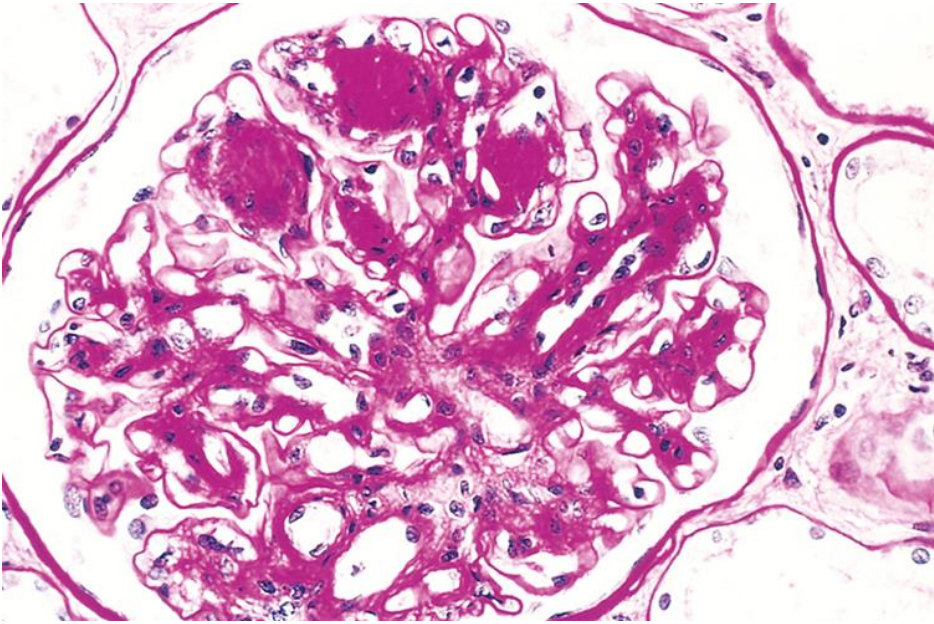


Hyalin arterioloskleroz



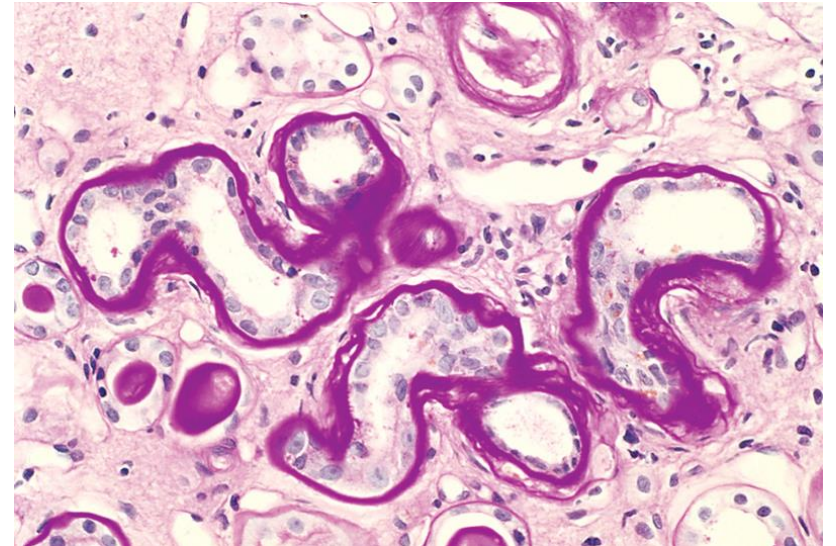


Renal glomeruloskleroz



Nodular glomeruloskleroz

(Kimmelstiel Wilson
hastalığı)



BAŞARILAR DİLERİM