

Bölüm 19

DELİCİ GÖZ YARALANMALARI

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GİRİŞ

Delici göz yaralanmaları tüm dünyada tek taraflı kalıcı görme kaybının önde gelen nedenlerindedir. Özellikle endüstriyel bölgelerde, çocuk ve genç yetişkin yaş grubunda karşılaşılan bu tablo sadece kişiyi ve ailesini etkilemekle kalmaz, üretken gücün kaybı nedeniyle ekonomik olarak da toplumsal bir yara oluşturur. Ev kazaları, trafik kazaları, iş kazaları ve spor yaralanmaları sık rastlanılan nedenlerden sadece birkaçıdır.

Delici göz travması ile gelen bir hastada tedavi başarısını belirleyen en önemli faktör hekimin kişiye özel olarak planlayacağı ve uygulayacağı tedavi stratejisidir. Bu noktada her açıdan eksiksiz ve doğru bir tedavi stratejisinin uygulanması hekimini yasal olarak koruma altına alırken, hasta prognozunun başarılı şekilde sonuçlanmasını sağlayacaktır.

Terminoloji

Oküler travma farklı şekillerde ve şiddette ortaya çıkabilir. Fakat travma ile gelen her hastanın durumu kişiye özel olsa da ortak terminoloji ile sınıflandırılması tedavi yaklaşımının belirlenmesi açısından önemlidir. Oküler travmanın kategorize edilmesinde genel kabul görmüş olan sistem Birmingham Göz Travması Terminolojisi'dir (BGTT) (1). (**Şekil 1'de**) Bu sisteme göre göre delici göz yaralanması (açık glob travması), globun tam kat defektini ifade etmektedir.

Açık glob yaralanmaları travmaya neden olan aracın şekli ve enerjisine bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan etkiye göre ikiye ayrılır. Kesici / delici bir cisme bağlı olarak cismin taşıdığı enerjinin oluşturduğu tam kat doku hasarı tablosuna laserasyon; künt travmanın etkisi ile ani göz içi basıncı artışı sonucu skleral bütünlüğün bozularak göz içi dokuların bu açıklıktan dışarı çıkmasına ise rüptür denir.

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Bilinmelidir ki eksik veya hatalı müdahaleden daha önemli olan tek nokta, 'hastanın kendisine zarar vermemesi' gerektiğinin bilincinde olarak koruyucu ekipman kullanma alışkanlığını edinmesidir. Hiçbir tedavi metodu koruyucu ekipman kullanımını kadar etkili, basit ve ucuz değildir.

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