

# İNTRAVENÖZ ANESTEZİKLER VE SEDATİFLER

## 5. BÖLÜM

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### 1.Giriş

Anestezi indüksiyonu ve idamesi için birinci nesil intravenöz (İV) ajanlar, uçucu ajanlara alternatif olarak, 1930'larda tiyopentalin tanıtılmasına dayanır. Anestezi indüksiyonu için kullanılmaya başlayan intravenöz anesteziikler (İVA) yıllar içinde anestezi idamesi için de kullanılır hale gelmiştir. İVA'ler  $\gamma$ -amino-butirik asit (GABA) reseptör kompleksi üzerinden etki gösterirler. İstisna olarak ketamin N-metil-D-aspartat (NMDA) reseptörünü non-kompetitif olarak antagonize ederek etkisini gerçekleştirir (1). İVA'lerin sedatif ve hipnotik etkileri farklı düzeyde olup santral sinir sistemi dışında solunum ve kardiyovasküler sistem üzerinde de önemli etkileri bulunur.

### 2.İntravenöz anesteziikler

#### 2.1.Propofol (2,6 di-izopropil fenol)

Propofol, sedasyon veya genel anestezi için kullanılan bir intravenöz indüksiyon ajanıdır. Bolus, infüzyon veya ikisinin kombinasyonu olarak uygulanabilir. Propofol, karakteristik süt beyazı görünümünü veren bir lipit emülsiyonunda hazırlanır. Formül soya yağı, gliserol, yumurta lesitini ve az miktarda koruyucu EDTA içerir. Emülsiyon mikrobik büyümeyi destekleyebileceğinden propofol hazırlanırken katı aseptik teknikler kullanılmalıdır (2-4).

Propofolün etki mekanizması tam olarak anlaşılamamıştır, ancak beyindeki GABA'nın reseptörlerinden ayrılmayı azalttığı ve nörotransmitterlerin inhibitör etkilerini güçlendirdiği düşünülmektedir. Bu da kanalın daha uzun süre aktif kal-

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farmakokinetik etkileri iyi bilinmeli ve olumsuz etkilerini gereğinde müdahale etmek gerekir.

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