

ORTOPEDİK CERRAHİDE ANESTEZİ

19. BÖLÜM

Ferda ÇETİNBAŞ¹

1.Giriş

Ortopedik cerrahi prosedürler, hasta popülasyonun geniş dağılımda olduğu sıklıkla yaşlı popülasyonun etkilendiği majör cerrahilerdir. Komorbiditenin varlığı hastalarda anestezi yönetimini güçleştirmekte ve anestezi için hasta yönetimi bir meydan okuma olmaktadır. Preoperatif, peroperatif ve postoperatif dönem hastaların mortalitesini ve morbiditesini azaltmak için anestezi yönetimi anlatılması amaçlanmıştır. Metin metin metin metin metin metin metin metin metin metin metin metin metin.

2.Preoperatif değerlendirme

Ortopedik cerrahi gerektiren hasta popülasyonu genç sağlıklı bireylerden yaşlı komorbiditesi olan hastalara kadar uzanan geniş bir yelpazededir. Kapsamlı bir preoperatif değerlendirme ile ameliyat öncesi riski ölçmeye ve hastaların optimizasyonunu amaçlamaktadır.

2.1.Kardiyovasküler değerlendirme

Yaşlı popülasyonda kardiyak hastalıklar sıklıkla görülmektedir ve postoperatif mortalitenin en sık nedenleri arasında kardiyak hastalıklar önde gelmektedir. Non kardiyak cerrahide mortalite ile ilişkili en sık kalp hastalıkları aort darlığı, kalp yetmezliği ve pulmoner hipertansiyondur. Cerrahiye verilen stres yanıtı, kardiyak outputta artışa sebep olur. Fonksiyonel kapasite, bir hastanın kardiyak outputtaki bu artışı sürdürme yeteneğini değerlendirmenin kaba bir yoludur. Metabolik eşdeğerler (MET), bir hastanın fonksiyonel kapasitesini değerlendir-

¹ Uz.Dr.,Özel Medicabil Hastanesi, Bursa, Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon fcetinbas@hotmail.com

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