

LAPAROSKOPIK CERRAHİDE ANESTEZİ

22. BÖLÜM

Çağdaş BAYTAR¹

Canan YILMAZ²

1.Giriş

Laparoskopik yöntemler giderek cerrahi tedavinin temeli haline gelmektedir. Laparoskopik teknik, bir kamera portu oluşturmak için minimal bir cerrahi insizyondan, abdominal boşluğun karbondioksit (CO2) ile insüflasyonundan ve laparoskopik aletlerin girişini kolaylaştırmak için doğrudan kamera görüşü altında daha fazla port alanının yerleştirilmesinden oluşmaktadır (1).

Laparoskopik cerrahinin yararları; (2)

- Daha küçük insizyonlar
- Daha iyi kozmetik sonuçlar
- Kısaltılmış iyileşme süresi
- Postoperatif ağrının azalması
- Perioperatif morbiditede azalma
- Daha az postoperatif yara enfeksiyonu
- Hastanede kalış süresinde kısalma
- Sağlık bakım maliyetlerinde azalma şeklinde sıralanabilir.

Laparoskopinin birçok yararı olmasına rağmen, riskleri yok değildir. Anestezistler, laparoskopik cerrahi tekniklerinin ve hasta pozisyonunun etkilerinin, pnömoperitonyum ile ilişkili fizyolojik değişikliklerin net bir şekilde farkında olmalı ve hastaları ameliyat öncesinde ve sırasında, postoperatif dönemde optimum şekilde stabilize etmek için titizlikle hareket etmelidir (2).

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9.Sonuç

Teknolojideki ilerlemeler, laparoskopik cerrahinin sınırlarını sürekli genişleterek avantajların yanı sıra yeni riskler de getirmektedir. Anestezistler, laparoskopinin sunduğu spesifik fizyolojik değişiklikleri, riskleri ve pratik zorlukları anlamalı, hastaların preoperatif değerlendirmelerine gerekli önemi göstermeli, en doğru anestezi yöntemini belirleyerek gelişebilecek komplikasyonları erken tanımalı ve müdahale edebilmelidir.

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