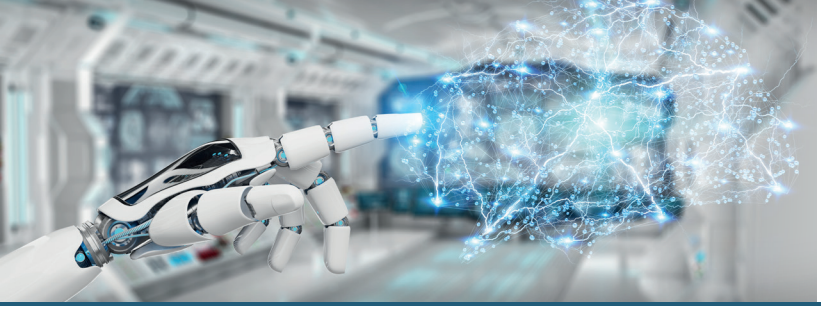

32. BÖLÜM

ROBOT YARDIMLI TOTAL DİZ ARTROPLASTİSİ

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GİRİŞ

Unikompartmantal diz artroplastisi (UDA) ve total diz artroplastisi (TDA), primer osteoartritli hastalar için güvenilir tedavi seçenekleridir. Bu cerrahilerin sonuçlarını etkileyen en önemli faktörlerin başında ise implant sağ kalımı olup gevşeme halen günümüzde de en önemli problemlerin başında gelmektedir. İmplant sağ kalımı oranlarını iyileştirmek için intraoperatif olarak ortopedi cerrahları tarafından kontrol edilebilen cerrahi değişkenler değerlendirilmiş ve bu değişkenler arasında alt ekstremite dizilimi (aligment), yumuşak doku dengesi, eklem hattının dengesi ve tibial/femoral komponentlerin hizalanması, uygun komponent boyutunun ayarlanması ve implant fiksasyonu bulunmaktadır. Son yirmi yılda, bu faktörlerin daha doğru ve güvenilir şekilde kontrol edilmesi ve dolayısıyla diz artroplastisinin sonuçlarının iyileştirilmesi amacıyla birkaç bilgisayar destekli cerrahi sistem geliştirilmiştir. Bu sistemler, kontrol ettikleri değişkenlerin sayısına ve türüne göre farklılık gösterir. Bilgisayar navigasyon sistemleri, bu cerrahi değişkenlerden bir veya daha fazlasını kontrol etmeyi amaçlar. Bu robotik destekli sistemler genel olarak cerrahi değişkenleri kontrol etmeyi amaçlar; ek olarak, cerrahi prosedürün hassasiyetini artırmayı hedeflerler.

Her ne kadar yapılan çalışmaların sonuçları ümit verici olsa da diz artroplastisinde robotik cerrahinin tam rolü belirsizliğini halen korumaktadır. Bu yazımızda, robotik cerrahinin kısa tarihçesini, robot yardımlı diz artroplastisinin mevcut durumunu ve farklı robotik yardımlı diz artroplasti sistemlerini literatür ışığında tartışmayı planlamaktayız.

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