

BÖLÜM 32



PULMONER HİPERTANSİYON TEDAVİSİNDE KULLANILAN İLAÇLAR

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GİRİŞ

Pulmoner hipertansiyon, sağ kalp kateterizasyonu ile ölçülen dinlenme halindeki ortalama pulmoner arteriyel basıncın (PAB) 20 mmHg veya üzeri olması şeklinde tanımlanır.¹ Pulmoner hipertansiyon toplam popülasyonun yaklaşık %1'inde saptanan, dolayısı ile sıklığı düşük olmayan bir durumdur. Bu oran 65 yaş üzerinde %10'u bulurken, kalp yetmezliği hastalarının yaklaşık yarısında görülür. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü pulmoner hipertansiyonu oluşma sebeplerine göre 5 ayrı alt grupta değerlendirmektedir. (Tablo 1)²

Tablo 1: Pulmoner Hipertansiyon Sınıflaması

1. Pulmoner arteriyel hipertansiyon	İdiopatik Kalıtsal İlaçlara ve toksinlere bağlı Diğer hastalıklarla ilişkili - Bağ dokusu hastalığı - HIV ilişkili - Portal hipertansiyon - Doğuştan kalp hastalığı - Şistozomiyazis 1' Pulmoner venooklüzif hastalık ve/veya pulmoner kapiller hemanjiomatozis 1''Yenidoğanın persistan pulmoner hipertansiyonu
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sı fazla olan atrial taşikardi veya atrial fibrilasyon tablosunda kalp hızı kontrolü için kullanımı önerilmektedir.³¹

Diğer Kardiyak İlaçlar

Pulmoner arteriyel hipertansiyonda ACE inhibitörleri/ARB'ler, beta blokerler, ivabradin ve sakubitril/valsartan gibi sol kalp yetmezliğinde mortalite faydası olan ilaçların etkinliği gösterilememiştir. Bu ilaçların kullanımı eşlik eden sol kalp yetmezliği ya da başka bir endikasyon olmadığı sürece önerilmez.

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