

Bölüm

33

KANSER HASTALARINDA DELİRYUM VE YÖNETİMİ

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GİRİŞ

Kanserin hem hastayı hem de ailesini fiziksel ve duygusal olarak etkileyen zor bir hastalık olduğu iyi bilinmektedir (1). Bir yandan hastalık üzerine ciddi tedavi kararları verilirken diğer yandan duygusal stres düzeyi kontrol edilmeye çalışılmaktadır (2). Hastanın bu stres ile başa çıkabilmesi, hastalığın türü, süresi, yeri, belirtileri, ön görülen gidiş gibi tıbbi faktörlere, hastanın önceki var olan hastalıklarına uyum sağlayabilme derecesi, hastanın fiziksel ve psikolojik rehabilitasyon kapasitesi, hastanın kendi kişiliği ve sorunları ile başa çıkma yöntemleri, yaşamın gelişimsel evresi ve kanserin o evredeki anlamı gibi psikolojik faktörlere, kültürel ve dinsel tutumlara, çevrede duygusal destek veren kişilerin olup olmaması, sağlık ekibinin etkisi gibi kişiler arası faktörlere bağlıdır (3,4,5,6). Altıçuk ve üzerindeki yaşlarda organik beyin sendromu tanılara %55.5, depresyona %39.7 oranlarında rastlanırken, deliryum 60 yaş üzerinde %25 daha gençlerde %12 olarak bildirilmektedir (7). Altta yatan malignite ve onun komplikasyonları deliryum gelişimini artırırken, kanser tedavisinde kullanılan ilaçların çoğu da deliryum riskini artırmaktadır (8).

İNSİDANS VE EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

Deliryum hastanede yatan yetişkin hastaların yaklaşık %30'unu etkileyen sık görülebilen bir sendromdur (9). Yoğun bakım ünitelerinde deliryum prevalansı servis hastalarına oranla daha yüksek

oranda bulunmuştur ve %20 ile %80 arasında değişebilir (10). Deliryum kanser hastalarında en yaygın görülen nörolojik durumdur (11). İlerlemiş kanser hastalarında deliryum insidansı son derece değişkenlik gösterdiği bildirilmiştir (12).

Genellikle yaşlı kanser hastalarında daha fazla görülmekte birlikte her iki cinste eşit görülmektedir (13,14,15). Çalışmalar kanserli hastaların %22-44 'ünün deliryum tablosu yaşadığı ve özellikle yaşamın son günlerinde görme sikliğinin % 87'ye yükseldiğini göstermektedir (16,17,18,19). Ayrıca hastaneye başvuru sırasında deliryum belirtisi olmayan kanser hastalarında yatışları sırasında deliryum geliştiği bilinmektedir. İlerlemiş kanseri olan 113 hastalık bir çalışmada hastaneye basvuru sırasında hastaların %42'sinde deliryum bulunmuş olup, %45 'inde başvuru sonrası deliryum geliştiği gösterilmiştir (20).

ETYOLOJİ

Deliryum patogenezinde asetilkolin dopamin dengesizliği gibi nörotransmitter sistem değişiklikleri, serebral hipoksi, stresin neden olduğu hormonal değişikliklerin rolü olduğuna yönelik hipotezler bildirilmektedir (21). Deliryum yapışal ve yapışal olmayan nedenler sonucu oluşmaktadır. Kanser hastaları arasında özellikle ilaç intoksikasyonu ve metabolik sebepler gibi yapışal olmayan nedenler daha sıklıkla deliryuma neden olduğu bilinmektedir (22,23). Kanser hastalarında deliryum gelişiminde en yaygın faktörler elekt-

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yoktur ve bu bağlamda tavsiye edilmez. Olanzapin ketiapin ve aripiprazol uygulaması deliryumun semptomatik tedavisinde fayda sağlayabilir. Metilfenidat, ne yanlışlıkların ne de algısal bozukluğun olmadığı nedenin tespit edilmemiği hipoaktif deliryumda bilişi iyileştirebilir. Benzodiazepinler, deliryum ile ilişkili akut semptomatik sıkıntıların akut tedavisinde sedasyon ve potansiyel anksiyoliz sağlamada etkilidir.

SONUÇ

Deliryum ani başlayan, bilişsel işlevlerde bozuklukla seyderen, psikomotor aktivitede artma ya da azalma, bilinc durumunda değişiklik, dikkat bozuklukları ile karakterize mental bir bozukluktur. Genellikle hastanelerde deliryum tanısı sık sık atlanmaktadır. Çünkü, delirium semptomları yeterince tanınmamakta ya da yanlış yorumlanmakta ve doktor ve hemşireler de deliryuma yeterince dikkat göstermemektedirler. Özellikle kanser hastalarında deliryuma neden olan birçok faktör mevcut olup tedavide öncelikle alta yatan nedeni tedavi etmek gerekmektedir. Farmakolojik ajan olarak genellikle lorazepam, ketiapin ve aripiprazolden fayda görmektedirler.

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