

# Nadir Görülen İnce Barsak Obstrüksiyon Sebebi: İleum Kaynaklı Nöroendokrin Tümör

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## GİRİŞ

Karın ağrısı sebebi ile acil servis başvurularının % 2-4'ünü İnce Barsak Obstrüksiyonları (İBO) oluşturur. Bu durum Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde cerrahi servislerine yarışın yıllık % 16'sını ve 300.000'den fazla operasyonu oluşturmaktadır(1). Abdominal cerrahi sonrası oluşan yapışıklıklar ince barsak obstrüksiyonun en sık etiyolojisi olmasına rağmen etyolojide farklı nedenler de vardır. Postoperatif adhezyonlar tüm İBO vakalarının % 75-80'ini oluşturur(2). Günümüzde Batı toplumunda İBO için en yaygın etiyolojiler adhezyonlar, herni, malignite, ve Crohn hastalığıdır(3). Yabancı cisim, radyasyon, endometriozis ve enfeksiyon diğer nadir nedenlerdir.

İnce bağırsak tikanıklıklarının yönetimi için stratejiler yıllar içinde önemli ölçüde değişmiştir. Ameliyatsız tıbbi tedavi, birçok ince bağırsak tikanıklığının tedavisinin temelini oluşturmuştur. Bununla birlikte, cerrahinin belirtildiği durumlar

vardır. Bu durumlar bağırsak iskemisini ve bağırsak nekrozunu önlemek için morbidite ve mortalitenin artmasına engel olacak şekilde erken ve hızlı bir şekilde tanımlanmalıdır(4). Tikanıklığın sınıflandırılması tedavi yönetiminde önemlidir, öykü ve fizik muayene, görüntüleme, dekompresyon ve resüsitasyon yanıtı ve semptomların düzeltmesi veya ilerlemesi, ince bağırsak tikanıklıklarının yönetimini etkileyen anahtar faktörlerdir.

Mevcut literatür ve ince bağırsak tikanıklıkları hakkındaki geçmiş bilgileri kullanarak, klinisyen ameliyat müdaħalesine ihtiyaç olduğunu gösteren belirti ve bulguları dikkatle belirlemelidir. Yaşlı hastalar özellikle obstrüksiyon ve komplikasyonları açısından yüksek risk altındadır. Genel İBO mortalite oranı <% 3 iken, İnce Barsak Obstrüksiyonlu yaşlı hastalarda mortalite oranları% 7-14'tür(5). Yaşlı hastalarda maligniteler nadirende olsa obstrüksiyonun sebebi olabilir.

Primer ince bağırsak maligniteleri, tüm gastrointestinal malignitelerin% 5'inden daha azını temsil eder ve primer ince bağırsak malign neoplasmalarına bağlı ince bağırsak tikanıklığı, genellikle ileri evrelerde ortaya çıkan nadir bir durumdur. İnce bağırsağın primer malignitesi nispeten na-

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akılda tutulmalı, cerrahi müdahale sırasında lenf nodlarının eksizyonunda ihmal edilmemelidir.

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