

Ateşli Silah Yaralanması Sonrası T4 Korpus Fraktürü ve Konservatif Yaklaşım

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GİRİŞ

Travmatik spinal kord yaralanmaları 15-40 yaş arası erkeklerde daha sık görülmektedir. Gençlerde motorlu taşıt kazaları daha sık iken; yaşlılarda düşme daha sık görülür(1). Nadir de olsa ateşli silah yaralanmalarına bağlı da ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Genetik olarak omurilik darlığı olan veya servikal spondilozu olan kişilerde risk daha yüksektir. İlk darbe sonrası ikincil hareketler, hipoksiyi ve iskemiye arttırabilmektedir(2-5).

OLGU SUNUMU

18 yaşında erkek hasta ateşli silah yaralanması nedeniyle 112 ambulansı tarafından acil servise getirildi. Genel durumu iyi, koopere, oryante, glaskow koma skalası (GKS) 15 olan hastanın fizik muayenesinde sol skapulamedialinde, T4 vertebra seviyesinde 2*1 cm derin abrazyon olduğu gözlemlendi. Saçma izi yoktu. Hastanın vital bulguları analizi; Tansiyon arteriyel: 120/73 mmHg, nabız: 93/dk, SaO2: 99%, ateş: 36,70, solunum sayısı: 20/dk olarak tespit edildi. Elektrokardiyografide (EKG) 1:1 AV iletili sinüs ritmi mevcut idi. Nörolojik muayenesinde alt ve üst ekstremiteler aktif hareketli olup motor ve/veya duyu kaybı tespit edilmedi. Akciğer muayenesinde her iki akciğer solunuma eşit katlıyordu, ek ses sap-

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SONUÇ

Motor fonksiyonda erken geri dönüşler iyi prognozla birlikte dir. Hastalara fazla umut verici bilgi vermekten veya hastaların rehabilitasyona cevabını azaltacak düzeyde olumsuz bilgi vermekten kaçınılmalıdır. Kök hücre nakli, elektriksel uyular gibi yöntemler çalışma aşamasındadır(46,47).

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