

Bölüm 5

KRİTİK BACAK İSKEMİSİ

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Tanım: Kritik bacak iskemisi (KBİ); istirahat halinde bile arteryel akım yetersizliği nedeni ile dokuların kronik olarak yetersiz beslenmesi durumu olup, iskemik istirahat ağrısı, iskemik cilt lezyonları, ülser veya gangreni olan hastaları tanımlar.¹ Periferik arter hastalığının ciddiyetini belirlemede Fontaine ve Rutherford olmak üzere 2 sınıflama sistemi bulunmaktadır (Tablo 1). Kritik bacak iskemisi olan bir hasta Fontaine'e göre evre III-IV, Rutherford'a göre kategori 4,5 veya 6'ya dahil olmaktadır. Akut kronik ayırımının yapılabilmesi içinde semptomların başlangıcının 14 günden daha uzun sürede olması gerekmektedir. Hemodinamik olarak ise ayak bileği basıncının 50 mmHg, ayak başparmağı basıncının 30 mmHg'nin altında, ayak bileği/kol basınç indeksinin (AKI) 0.4'ün altında olması şeklinde tanımlanır (Tablo 2).

Tablo 1: Periferik Arter Hastalığında Fontaine ve Rutherford sınıflamaları

Fontaine		Rutherford		
Evre	Klinik Özellikler	Derece	Kategori	Klinik
I	Asemptomatik	0	0	Asemptomatik
IIa	Hafif kladikasyo (> 200m)	I	1	Hafif kladikasyo (> 200m)
IIb	Orta ve ciddi kladikasyo (< 200 m)	I	2	Orta kladikasyo (100-200m)
		I	3	Ciddi kladikasyo (< 100 m)
III	İskemik istirahat ağrısı	II	4	İskemik istirahat ağrısı
IV	Ülser veya gangren	III	5	Minör doku kaybı
		III	6	Major doku kaybı

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