



BÖLÜM 8

DIYABETİK AYAK

Tuğçe YEŞİLYAPRAK¹
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İçindekiler

- Giriş
- Diyabetik Ayak Ülserlerinin Patogenezi
- Diyabetik Ayak Ülserlerinde Risk Faktörleri
- Diyabetik Ayak Ülserlerinin Risk Sınıflandırması
- Diyabetik Ayak Ülserlerinin Klinik Belirtileri
- Diyabetik Ayak Ülserlerinin Tedavisi
- Debridman
- Basınç Dağıtıcı (Offloading) Ürünler
- Negatif Basıncılı Yara Tedavisi
- Hiperbarik Oksijen Tedavisi
- Yara Örtüleri
- Biyomühendislik Cilt Destek Ürünleri
- Büyüme faktörü
- Kök Hücre tedavisi

- Amputasyon
- Diyabetik Ayak Ülserlerinin Önlenmesi
- Sonuç
- Bilgimizi Sınayalım
- Kaynaklar

Neler Öğreneceğiz

Diyabetik ayak ülserleri, diyabet tanısı alan hastalarda görülen yaygın komplikasyonlardan biridir. Bu komplikasyonun tedavisinde seçenekler fazla olmasına rağmen bazen amputasyon ile sonlanabilmekte, hastaların yaşam kalitesini azaltmakta ve psikolojik olarak etkilemektedir. Bu bölümde diyabetik ayağın patogenezi, risk faktörleri, diyabetik ayak ülserlerinin sınıflaması, tedavisi ve önlenmesine yönelik bilgiler üzerinde durulacaktır.

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5. Deri yüzeyindeki kalıntıların ve nektotik dokunun endojen proteolitik enzimler kullanılarak temizlenmesi debridman örneğidir.

- a. Cerrahi
- b. Otolitik
- c. Hidrocerrahi
- d. Biyolojik

CVP: b

6. Yara örtülerinin seçimi hastanın genel durumu, yaranın eksuda miktarı, derinliği, nekrotik doku varlığına göre değişkenlik göstermektedir.

- a. Doğru
- b. Yanlış

CVP: a

7. Biyomühendislik cilt destek ürünleri içerisinde yer alır:

- 1. Aselüler dermal allogreft
- 2. İnsan amniyotik zarı
- 3. Otolog kültürlü cilt greftleri
- 4. Aselüler dermal ksenogreft

- a. 1 ve 3
- b. 2 ve 4
- c. 1, 2 ve 3
- d. 1, 2, 3 ve 4

CVP: d

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