

3.1. Arter Hastalıklarının Tedavi Komplikasyonları

3.1.b. Arter Hastalıklarının Cerrahi Tedavi Komplikasyonları

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Giriş

Günümüzde beklenen yaşam süresinin uzaması, diyabet gibi kronik hastalıkların artması sonucunda vasküler girişimlerde artış görülmektedir. Müdahale gerektiren periferik arter hastalığı bulunanlar; genelde komorbid hastalıkları bulunan ve çoklu risk faktörleri taşıyan hastalardır. Vasküler cerrahi sonrasında meydana gelen komplikasyonlar bu tür hastalarda ağır sonuçlara yol açabilmektedir. Gelişen komplikasyonlar sonrasında hastanede kalış süresinin uzaması, ek cerrahi girişimler ve medikal tedavilerin gerekmesi hem maliyeti hem de postoperatif morbidite ve mortaliteyi arttırmaktadır. Bu nedenle gelişebilecek komplikasyonlara karşı strateji belirlemek ve önlem almak büyük önem taşır.

Vasküler cerrahi komplikasyonları; sistemik ve lokal komplikasyonlar olarak iki ana başlık altında incelenebilir. Komorbid faktörlere bağlı gelişen kardiyak, pulmoner ve renal komplikasyonlar; sistemik komplikasyonlar, cerrahi teknik ve cerrahi alana bağlı olarak gelişen greft enfeksiyonu, anastomotik psödoanevrizma, aortoenterik fistül, greft trombozu gibi komplikasyonlar; lokal komplikasyonlar olarak değerlendirilir.

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