



## BÖLÜM 19.2

### SİNİR SİSTEMİ HASTALIKLARI VE ANESTEZİ

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#### GİRİŞ

Nörolojik bozukluklar, dünya çapında engelliliğin onde gelen nedeni ve ikinci onde gelen ölüm nedenidir. Son 30 yılda, özellikle düşük ve orta gelirli ülkelerde nörolojik hastalıklara bağlı ölümlerin ve engelli kişilerin mutlak sayısında önemli ölçüde artış yaşanmıştır. Nüfus artışı ve yaşlanmanın bir sonucu olarak bu sayının daha fazla artacağı beklenmektedir. Buradan da anlaşılacağı üzere anestezistler nörolojik bozukluğa sahip hastalarla sık karşılaşmaktadır ve karşılaşmaya devam edeceklerdir.

Nörolojik hastalıklar, merkezi sinir sistemi (MSS) ve nöromusküler sistemin işlevlerini etkiler. Bu hastalar anestezik ilaçlara daha duyarlıdır ve perioperatif kardiyak ve solunum komplikasyonları açısından önemli risk altındadırlar.

Nörolojik hastlığı olan hastaların perioperatif bakımı için önemli hususlar; nörolojik bozuklukları tedavi etmek için kullanılan ilaçların yönetimi, bu bozuklukların patofizyolojik mekanizmasının anlaşılması, istenmeyen intraoperatif olayların önlenmesi ve perioperatif olarak ortaya çıkan yeni nörolojik değişikliklerin değerlendirilmesidir. Anestezistlerin nörolojik bozukluğun anestezi yönetimi üzerindeki etkilerine hakim olmaları gerekmektedir. Bununla birlikte anestezistler, nörolojik bozukluğu etkileyerek olumsuz bir perioperatif olaya yol açabilecek perioperatif fizyolojik değişiklikleri de en aza indirmek için uygun şekilde anestezi yönetimi planlamasından sorumludurlar.

Bu bölümde anestezide sık karşılaşılan nörolojik bozukluklar gözden geçirilecek, bu bozukluga sahip hastaların perioperatif anestezi yönetimi inceleneciktir.

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ilişkilidir. Bu nedenle, perioperatif olarak yeni kardiyak aritmilerin önlenmesi, postoperatif komplikasyon olasılığını azaltmak için kritiktir. Serebrovasküler hastalık aslında, sıklıkla birlikte var olan önemli bir kalp hastalığı için belirteçtir (78).

SVH hastalarının preoperatif değerlendirmesi dikkatli bir şekilde yapılmalıdır. Var olan semptomları, defisitleri ayrıntılı bir şekilde dökumante edilmelidir. İnme hadiselerinde etyoloji araştırılmalı bu olayın primer serebrovasküler olaydan mı ya da kardiyak nedenlerden mi meydana geldiği açığa çıkarılmalıdır. Bu süreçte ekokardiyografik değerlendirme önerilmektedir. Sonuç olarak preoperatif değerlendirme sonunda yapılmış olan test sonuçları ve tedavileri, özellikle karotis ultrasonlarının sonuçları, baş ve boyun radyolojik prosedürleri (örn., MRI, bilgisayarlı tomografi) ve kardiyak ekokardiyografi sonuçları belgelenmelidir. Antikoagulan proflaksi altında olan hastalar için tedaviyi reçete eden eden bölüm ile birlikte ortak hareket edilerek ortak karar ile perioperatif antikoagulan uygulama planı yapılmalıdır (79).

## SONUÇ

Anestezistler nörolojik hastalığa sahip hastalar ile sık karşılaşmaktadır. Hastalığın seyrini etkilemeyecek aynı zamanda anestezi prosedürüne de komplike etmeyecek perioperatif anestezi yönetimi önemlilik arz etmektedir. Bu hasta grubunda preoperatif doğru konsültasyonlar ile hastalığın derecesinin belgelendirilmesi de biz anestezistleri korumak adına alınacak önlemler arasındadır.

Nörolojik hasta grubunda kullanılmakta olan ilaçlar ve bu ilaçların anestezide kullanılan ilaçlar ile etkileşimine dikkat edilmelidir. Bu anlamda özellikle dikkat edilmesi gereken kas gevşetici ilaçlar olmalıdır.

Sonuç olarak; nörolojik hastalığa sahip hasta grubunda dikkatli perioperatif planlama gerekmektedir.

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