

BÖLÜM 85

ASİTLİ HASTAYA YAKLAŞIM

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GİRİŞ

Peritoneal kavitede anormal sıvı birikimi olarak tanımlanan asitin % 85 nedeni sirozdur. Asitin diğer nedenleri, maligniteler (2. en sık, % 10), nonsirotik portal hipertansiyon (portal ven trombozu gibi.), pankreatik asit, sağ kalp yetmezliği, tüberküloz, diyaliz ve nefrotik sendrom olarak sıralanabilir. Tablo 1’de asit nedenleri listelenmiştir.

Asitin en sık sebebi olan sirozda asit varlığı ileri hastalık ve dekompanseasyon belirtisidir. Asit gelişimi sonrası 5 yıllık sağ kalım % 30 iken, asiti olmayan sirotik hastalarda 5 yıllık sağ kalım % 80’dir.

PATOGENEZ

Asit patogenezinde, portal hipertansiyon ve portal hipertansiyona (PHT) sekonder

Tablo 1. Asit nedenleri

Etyoloji	Görülme oranı (%)
Siroz	%85
Malignite	%10
Kalp yetmezliği	%3
Tüberküloz	%2
Diyaliz	%1
Pankreatik asit	%1
Diğer nedenler • Nefrotik sendrom • Sistemik lupus eritematozus • Miksödem • Pelvik inflamatuvar hastalık • Amiloidozis • Bilyer asit • Lösemi, Lenfoma, Multipl myelom • retroperitoneal cerrahiye sekonder lenfatik kaçak.	%2

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