



BÖLÜM 19

SUBGLOTTİK STENOZ VE TRAKEAL REZEKSİYONDA ANESTEZİ

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GİRİŞ

Larinks ve trakea stenozları hava yollarında tedavisi zorlayıcı problemlerdir. Trakea stenozları, larinks stenozlarına göre daha nadir görülür. Larinks stenozlarının da büyük bölümü subglottik bölgededir.

Subglottik stenoz, vokal kordların altında birinci trakea halkasına dek olan bölgede havayolu çapının daralması ile ortaya çıkan, tekrarlayan krup ve efor ile ortaya çıkan stridorla tam hava akımı obstrüksiyonuna kadar değişen semptomlarla seyreden bir üst hava yolu hastalığıdır. Konjenital veya edinsel olabilir. Sıklıkla entübasyon ve trakeostomi ile ilişkilidir ve tedavisinde multidisipliner yaklaşım gerektirir. Pediatrik ve erişkin hastalarda subglottik stenoz, anatomi, etyoloji ve tedavisi açısından farklılıklar göstermektedir.

Subglottik stenoz, yenidoğanda konjenital stridorların üçüncü önde gelen nedenidir. Yirminci yüzyılın başlarında, bebeklerde subglottik stenoz nadir

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