

BÖLÜM 14

Sedoanaljezikler ve Antipsikotikler

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ANALJEZİKLER

Yoğun bakım ünitelerinde kritik hastaların altta yatan hastalıklarını tedavi etmenin yanında hastaların konforunu sağlamak ve meydana gelebilecek zararlı fizyolojik sonuçları önlemek amacıyla huzursuzluğu/ajitasyonu tespit etmek ve tedavi etmek çok önemlidir. Akut hastalığın yarattığı strese ek olarak, yabancı ortamda bulunma, endotrakeal entübasyon-mekanik ventilatörde izlem, alarmlar, çalışanların gürültüsü, pansumanlar, invaziv girişimler, hemşirelik bakımları (pozisyon verme gibi) ve uyku bozuklukları hasta konforunu bozan başlıca durumlardır. Yoğun bakımlarda ağrı, anksiyete ve delirium genellikle birbirini tetikleyen durumlardır ve nadiren birbirinden bağımsız olarak değerlendirilir. Hasta konforunu bozan durumların erken tanınması ve tedavi edilmesi, meydana gelebilecek zararlı fizyolojik sonuçların önlenmesi açısından çok önemlidir. Analjezi ve sedasyon, uygun kullanım ile morbidite ve mortaliteyi azaltır (1).

Ağrıya oluşan stres yanıtın istenmeyen bir takım fizyolojik sonuçları vardır. Ağrı yanıtı plazma katekolamin düzeylerini artırır bu da metabolizma ve oksijen tüketiminde artışa neden olur. Adrenerjik aktivasyonla beraber hiperglisemi, lipoliz ve kas yıkımı vazokonstriksiyona, bozulmuş doku oksijenizasyonuna ve artmış miyokardiyal oksijen ihtiyacına yol açar. Bozulmuş immün yanıta ve katabolik durumla sonuçlanan nöroendokrin aktivasyona neden olur (2). Bu yüzden ağrının tespit edilerek tedavi edilmesi gereklidir. Ağrıyı tespit etmede altın standart

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Atipik antipsikotikler (ketiapin, olanzapin, risperidon, ziprasidon) de deliryumu tedavi etmek için yetişkin yoğun bakım hastalarında kullanılmıştır. Oral atipik antipsikotiklerin kritik hastalarda deliryumu iyileştirdiğine dair bazı kanıtlar olsa da sonucu inceleyen veya oral atipik antipsikotiklerin etkinliğini ve güvenliğini haloperidol ile karşılaştırılan çalışmalar sayıca azdır. Var olan az sayıda çalışma, oral atipik antipsikotiklerin etkinliğinin ve güvenliğinin haloperidol ile benzer olabileceğini göstermektedir. Haloperidol, risperidon ve olanzapin karşılaştırıldığında, üç ilacın da deliryumun tedavisinde benzer şekilde etkili olduğu gösterilmiştir (59). Ektrapiramidal yan etkiler atipik antipsikotiklerde daha az görülür, özellikle parkinsonizm belirtileri olan hastalarda haloperidol yerine atipik antipsikotikler tercih edilebilir.

Diğer yatiştırıcı ilaçlara (deksametomidin, propofol, benzodiyazepinler, analjezikler gibi) genellikle anksiyete ve ağrının yanı sıra deliryumu yönetmek için kritik bakım ortamlarında sık sık başvurulur. Deliryumun altta yatan nedenlerinin tedavisinde, deliryumu önleme aşamasında, ilaç ve alkol yoksunluğu durumlarında veya antipsikotik ilaçların kontrendike olduğu durumlarda her hasta için ilaç seçimi ve tedavi bireyselleştirilmelidir.

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