

BÖLÜM 19

Yoğun Bakımda Antitrombotik İlaç Kullanımı

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GİRİŞ

Hemostaz, koagülasyon ile antikoagülasyon arasındaki dengenin korunması anlamına gelmektedir. Kritik hastalarda birçok risk faktörü venöz ve arteriyel tromboembolik olayların gelişmesini kolaylaştırmaktadır. Bu durum hastalarda morbidite ve mortalitenin artmasına neden olmaktadır. Arteriyel ve venöz tromboembolizmi (VTE) önlemek amacı ile uygulanan tedavilere profilaktik tedavi denilmektedir. Tromboembolik olay geliştikten sonra uygulanan tedavinin amacı ise trombüsün genişlemesini önlemek ve ortadan kaldırılmasını sağlamaktır. Bu amaçla kullanılan ilaçlara genel olarak “antitrombotik ilaçlar” denmektedir. Antitrombotik ilaçlar; antikoagülan, antiagregan ve fibrinolitik (trombolitik) ilaçlardan meydana gelmektedir.

ANTİKOAGÜLAN İLAÇLAR

Antikoagülan ilaçlar, yeni trombüslerin oluşmasını ve mevcut trombüsün genişlemesini önleyen ilaçlardır. Bu gruptaki ilaçlar pıhtılaşma kaskadındaki basamakları direkt ya da dolaylı olarak inhibe ederek pıhtılaşmayı önlerler. Antikoagülanlar, başta venöz tromboembolizm olmak üzere atriyal fibrilasyon (AF) ve akut koroner sendrom (AKS) tedavisinde önemli yer tutmaktadır (1). Tablo 1’de antikoagülan ilaç endikasyonları sıralanmıştır. VTE’nin yüksek morbidite ve mortalite

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SONUÇ

Arteriyel ve venöz tromboembolik olaylar yoğun bakım hastalarında sıklıkla görülmektedir. Tromboembolik olayların meydana gelmesini önlemek amacıyla ve hayati tehdit eden trombüs ve embolilerin tedavisinde antitrombotik ilaçların uygun hastada uygun endikasyonda kullanılmasına her zaman dikkat edilmelidir.

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