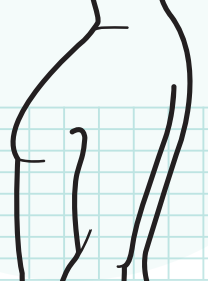


BÖLÜM 46



Akciğer Transplantasyonunda Hasta Seçimi ve Pre-Operatif Hazırlık

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Giriş

Hasta Seçimi

Akciğer nakli; medikal tedaviye yanıtı, ön-görülen sağkalımı düşük olan, son evre akciğer hastalıklarında hayat kalitesini ve sağ kalımı belirgin şekilde arttıran radikal bir cerrahi tedavi seçeneğidir. Geri dönüşümsüz akciğer hastalığı olan, maksimal medikal veya cerrahi tedaviye rağmen klinik durumu kötüleşmeye devam eden her hasta akciğer alıcı aday olarak değerlendirilmelidir. Bu bölümün amacı akciğer nakli için uygun alıcı seçimini, alıcı adaylarının mutlak kontrendikasyonları ve preoperatif hazırlığı tanımlamaktır. Akciğer alıcı adayları için genel kriterler, rölatif ve mutlak kontrendikasyonlar International Society of Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT) konsensüs raporunda şöyle tanımlanmaktadır (1).

Akciğer alıcı adayları seçiminde genel kriterler (1).

1. Mevcut akciğer hastalığı nedeniyle iki yıl içinde ölüm riskinin %50'den fazla olması
2. Akciğer naklinden sonra 90 gün hayatta kalma olasılığının %80'den fazla olması

Akciğer alıcı adayları için mutlak kontrendikasyonlar (1).

1. Son 5 yılda malignite öyküsü olması (malign melanom dışı lokalize cilt kanserlerinde son 2 yıl)
2. Akciğer dışı majör organ sistemlerinden (kalp, karaciğer, böbrek, beyin) herhangi birinde belirgin fonksiyon kaybı olması
3. End-organ iskemisi veya disfonksiyonuna neden olan tedavi edilmemiş aterosklerotik hastalık varlığı
4. Revaskülarizasyona uygun olmayan koroner arter hastalığı

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