

# BAKI NOKTASINDA BAĞIRSAK ACİL USG

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Acil ayırıcı tanı ve yönetimde yol göstericidir. Fıtık, obstrüksiyon, apandisit, intüsüsepsiyon, pilor stenozu bunların başında yer alırlar.<sup>(1)</sup>

Invajinasyon, barsak duvar kitleleri, barsak lümeni içinde yer alan oluşumlar (safra taşları, bezoarlar veya yabancı cisimler),ascariasis, strangülasyon ve afferent loop tıkanmaları<sup>(2,3)</sup> divertikülit ve İnflamatuvar Barsak Hastalığı da belirlenebilir.<sup>(4)</sup>

**Fıtık:** Görüntüleme için yüksek frekanslı düz prob zayıf kişilerde ve yüzeysel fıtıklarda idealdir, derindeki fıtık ve şişmanlarda daha düşük frekanslı eğri proplar kullanılır<sup>(1)</sup>. Fıtık kesesi içinde bağırsak ansını görmek gerekir.<sup>(5)</sup> (Resim 1)

Bağırsak lümen çapı, duvar kalınlığı, peristaltizm ve kinesis değerlendirilmelidir. Redükte edilebilir fıtık içindeki barsak ansı hafif kompresyonda normal peristaltizmi ve çapa sahiptir.

*\*Kompresye edilebilirlik inkanserasyonun ekartasyonu için gereklidir.<sup>(1)</sup>*

*\*Peristaltik aktivite strangulasyonu ekarte eder.<sup>(6)</sup>*

*\*Strangüle fıtıkta ise barsak diskinetik, genellikle dilate, kalın ve ödemli duvarlara sahiptir, komprese edilemez, renkli doppler ile barsak duvarında perfüzyon yetersizliği mevcuttur.*

*\*İnkarsere fıtık, engelin başlangıcından hemen sonraki barsak loopunda genişlemiş akinetik döngünün varlığı, dilate ince barsak proksimal peristaltik etkinliğin varlığı ve karın içi periton sıvısının hızlı birikmesi inkarsere herninin bulgularıdır.<sup>(7)</sup>*

## Kaynaklar

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