

Gastrointestinal Endoskopik Girişimlerde Sedasyon

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Minimal invaziv tekniklerdeki gelişmelere bağlı olarak tanı ve tedavi amaçlı gastrointestinal endoskopik girişim endikasyonları artmıştır. Gastrointestinal sistem (GİS) endoskopik girişimleri sıklıkla ameliyathane dışında endoskopi ünitelerinde ve gününbirlik olarak uygulanmaktadır (**Resim II-14-1. Endoskopi ünitesi**). Bu girişimlerde sedasyon kararı hasta ilişkili faktörlere, işlemin türüne, işlemin süresine ve gastroenteroloğun tercihine bağlıdır. Tedavi amaçlı uygulanan endoskopik girişimlerde tarama amaçlı endoskopilere kıyasla sedasyon gereksinimi daha yüksektir. Sedasyon derinliği ise uygulanan işleme, muhtemel uygulama süresine, hastada endoskopi yapılmasını gerektiren soruna, eşlik eden diğer hastalıklara göre belirlenir. Rutin endoskopik işlemlerin çoğu, hızlı derlenme beklenen gününbirlik hastalardadır. Gastrointestinal sistem endoskopik girişimleri sıklıkla spontan solunum korunarak uygulanabilmektedir. Ancak acil durumlarda havayolunu kontrol altına alabilmek için gerekli hazırlıklar yapılmalıdır. Endoskopi üniteleri hasta döngüsünün yüksek olduğu ünitelerdir ve anestezi ekibinden bu döngüye uymaları beklenir. Hastaların tüm preoperatif değerlendirmeleri yapıldıktan ve hasta güvenliği için gerekli olan ilaç, donanım ve personelin üniteye olduğundan emin olunduktan sonra uygulamaya başlamalıdır.



Resim II-14-1. Endoskopi ünitesi

Kaynaklar

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