

Bölüm 19

YOĞUN BAKIMDA EKO KARDİYO GRAFİ

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GİRİŞ

Ultrason, yoğun bakımlarda 30 yılı aşkın süredir kompleks hastaları değerlendirmede kullanılmaktadır ⁽¹⁾. Ekokardiyografi, kalbin anatomik ve mekanik işlevlerini değerlendirmede tanı, tedavi ve araştırmada yol gösterici girişimsel olmayan, yatak başı uygulanabilen bir yöntemdir ⁽²⁾. Yoğun bakımlarda hastaların kardiyak ultrason ile değerlendirmenin sonuçları daha da iyileştirildiği gösterilmiştir ⁽³⁾.

Transtoraksik ekokardiyografi (TTE) hemodinamik olarak unstabil hastalarda hastanın kardiyak durumu, ventrikül kontraksiyonunu, sistolik ve diyastolik fonksiyonunu, kalbin morfolojisini, büyük damarların yapısını ve plevrayı, sıvı yükünü ve sıvı cevabını gösteren hızlı etkili bir noninvaziv yatak başı uygulanabilen bir yöntemdir ^(4,5).

Yoğun bakımda hastaları TTE ile değerlendirilmesinde kullanılan Focus-Assessed Transthoracic Echocardiography (FATE) protokolü kritik hastalarda, ekokardiyografik incelemeye sistematik ve odaklanmış bir yaklaşım sunar ve kolayca ve hızlı bir şekilde öğrenilebilen bir beceri seti önerir ^(6,7,8).

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olabilir. Ekokardiyografi kullanımı acil torakotomi gibi gereksiz işlemlerde azalmaya neden olabilir⁽⁴²⁾.

Sonuç olarak; ekokardiyografi, kardiyovasküler dinamik değerlendirme için hızlı noninvaziv bir tanısal araçtır. Acil kardiyak patolojilerin saptanması, sıvı resüsitasyonuna hemodinamik yanıtın izlenmesi, inotropik ajan uygulaması için karar verilmesi, sepsisteki hastaların hemodinamik yanıtının ve kalp akciğer etkileşiminin değerlendirilmesi için yoğun bakımda tanı, tedavi ve takip için önemli gözükmemektedir.

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