BÖLÜM 16

HERNİ AMELİYATLARINDA ANESTEZİ

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ÖZET

Herni cerrahisi sık gerçekleştirilen cerrahi prosedürlerdendir. Herni operasyonlarında anestezi tipine karar verirken hasta güvenliği ve hastanın operasyon öncesi durumuna en hızlı şekilde dönebilmesi dikkat edilecek başlıca hususlar olmakla birlikte hasta ve cerrah memnuniyeti ile maliyet de göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Cerrahi için genel anestezi, spinal/ epidural anestezi ve lokal infiltrasyon yöntemleri kullanılmakla birlikte özellikle postoperatif ağrıya yönelik ultrason kullanımının gelişimi ve yaygınlaşmasıyla periferik sinir blokları popüler hale gelmiştir.

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tedir. İnguinal herni cerrahilerinde postoperatif ağrı kontrolünde QL bloğu kadar etkili olduğu gösterilmiştir (21).

Paravertebral blok intervertebral foramenlerden çıkan spinal sinir köklerine lokal anestezik uygulaması ile segmental analjezi oluşturmayı hedefler. T10 ve L1 seviyelerini içeren 2 segmentli paravertebral blok uygulanan hastalarda yüksek başarısızlık oranı nedeniyle tek başına intraoperatif anestezi tekniği olarak önerilmemiştir. Ancak postoperatif analjezi süresinde uzama, stabil intraoperatif hemodinami ve erken ambulasyon gibi avantajlarından dolayı multiple seviyeli paravertebral bloklar önerilmektedir (26).

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