

Nefronofitiz Tanılı Çocuk Olguda Renal Transplantasyon Cerrahisinde Preemptif Analjezi Amacıyla Quadratus Lumborum Plan Bloğu Uygulaması ve Anestezi Yönetimi

10. BÖLÜM

Fatma ACİL¹

ÖZET

Bu olgu sunumunda nefronofitiz nedeniyle son dönem böbrek yetmezliği gelişmiş olan ve renal transplantasyon planlanan 10 yaşındaki hastaya preemptif analjezi amacıyla quadratus lumborum plan bloğu uygulaması ve anestezi yönetimi paylaşılmaktadır. Genel anestezi uygulaması sonrası perioperatif opioid tüketimini en aza indirmek amacıyla ultrasonografi (USG) eşliğinde tip 2 quadratus lumborum plan bloğu (QLB-tip 2) uyguladık. Renal transplantasyon hastalarında opioid analjeziklerin uzamış etki ve aktif metabolitlerin oluşturabileceği komplikasyonlardan uzaklaşmak için uyguladığımız QLB-2 sayesinde hastamızın gerek cerrahi boyunca gerekse postoperatif dönemde ilave opioid analjezik ihtiyacı olmadı. Renal transplantasyon cerrahisinde QLB intravenöz (iv) opioid analjesine alternatif olarak kullanılabilirliğini gösterdik.

OLGU

Preoperatif Dönem

Hastamız 10 yaşında erkek çocuktan ve yakınmaları 4-5 yaşlarında poliüri, polidipsi, enürezis nokturna şikayetleri ile başlamış. Bu dönemde yapılan kan, idrar ve USG inceleme sonucu hastaya polikistik böbrek hastalığı tanısı konmuş. Sonrasında yapılan böbrek biyopsisi ve genetik incelemede nefronofitiz tanısı konmuş. Aile öyküsünde anne, baba ve akrabalar sağlıklı iken her iki kardeşinde de nefronofitiz saptanmış. Nefronofitiz, otozomal resesif kalıtım gösteren ve son dönem böbrek yetmezliğine ilerleyen bir polikistik renal hastalık grubudur (1). Hastalıkla ilişkili olduğu saptanan 13'ün üzerinde gen gösterilmiştir (1). Nefronofitiz başlangıç yaşına göre infantil, juvenil ve adolesan olmak üzere

¹ Uzm. Dr., SBÜ Diyarbakır Gazi Yaşargil Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon Kliniği, acilfatma@gmail.com



Resim 1: QLB blok USG görüntüleme resmi. QL: Quadratus lumborum kası, PM: Psoas major kası, TA: Transversus abdominis kası, IO: İnternal oblik kas; EO: Eksternal oblik kas

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