

Gastrointestinal Kanamalar

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Gastrointestinal (GI) kanamalar, mide-bağırsak sisteminden kan kaybını ifade eder (1). Masif olmayan kanamalar ise görünür kan kaybı yerine sindirim sistemi içinde bulunan kanın vücut tarafından emilmesi ile bulgu verir. Kanama hızı ne olursa olsun tüm gastrointestinal kanamalar, hastada hayatı tehlike oluşturabilecek ve süratle tedbir alınması gereken ciddi bir klinik tablo kabul edilmelidir.

GI kanamaların nedenleri (Tablo-1) arasında peptik ülser, divertiküler hastalık, kolorektal kanser, Mallory-Weiss sendromu, gastrit ve varisler vardır.

Tanı; Klinik bulgular, kan sayımı, endoskopik ve radyolojik incelemeler ile konabilir.

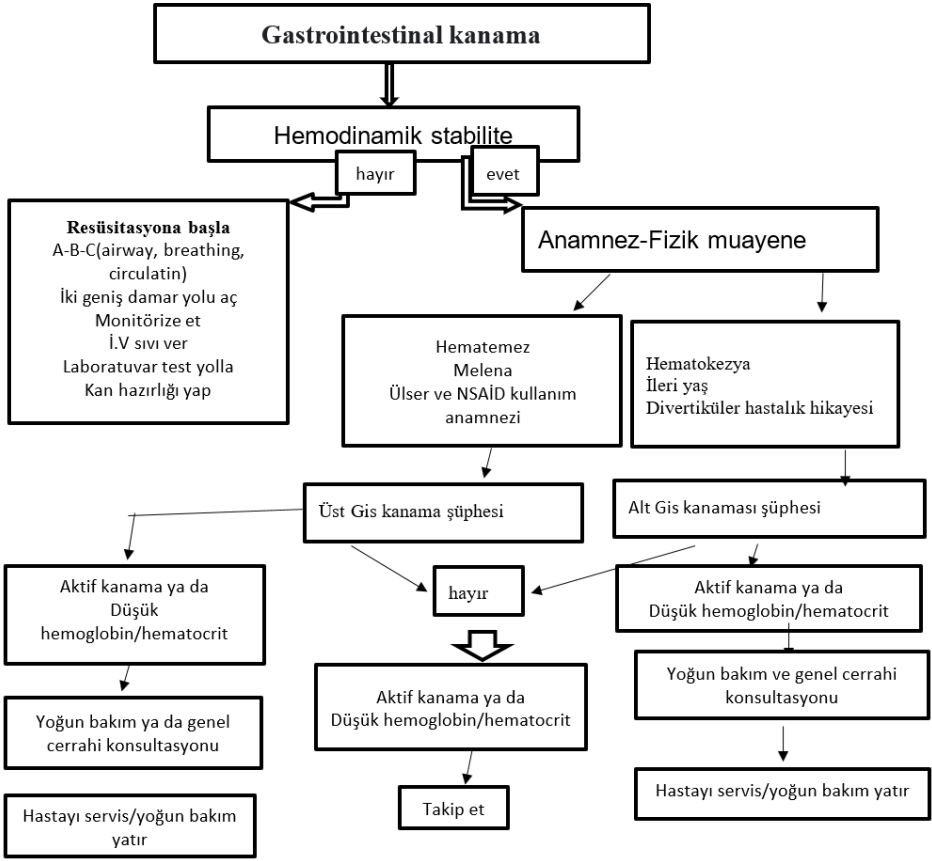
GI kanamaların tedavisi, kanamanın nedenine göre değişebilir. Occult kanamalarda, beslenme veya ilaç değişikliği yapmak yeterli olabilir. Masif kanamalarda ise endoskopik yöntemler veya cerrahi kullanılabilir.

Akut üst GI kanama olan hastaların ilk değerlendirmesi, hemodinamik stabilitenin değerlendirilmesi ve gerektiğinde resüsitasyon yapılmasıdır. Tanısal çalışmalar (genellikle endoskopi) ile tanı konulmalı ve altta yatan nedenin tedavisi yapılmalıdır(2).

| İlk Değerlendirme

İlk değerlendirmede, anemnez, fizik muayene ve laboratuvar testleri yapılır. Değerlendirmenin amacı; kanamanın şiddetini belirlemek, kanamanın kaynağını

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Şekil 1. Gastrointestinal kanama yaklaşım

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