

GERİATRİ VE ASİT

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|GİRİŞ

Yaşlanma, bir kişinin yapısal değişiklik veya işlev bozukluğu nedeniyle homeostazı sürdürme yeteneğini yavaş yavaş kaybettiği ve daha sonra dış stres veya hasara karşı savunmasız hale geldiği bir durumdur (1). Karaciğerin morfolojik ve fonksiyonel yaşlanması, azalmış kalp debisi, azalmış hepatosit sayısı, metabolik fonksiyon kaybı ve karaciğerde detoksifikasyon kaybı nedeniyle karaciğerde azalmış karaciğer ağırlığı ve kan akışını içerir (2).

Siroz, kronik ilerleyici karaciğer hastalığının geri dönüşümsüz geç aşamasını temsil eder; hepatik mimarinin bozulması ve rejeneratif nodüllerin oluşumu ile karakterizedir. Majör komplikasyon gelişmemiş sirozlu hastalar kompanse siroz olarak sınıflandırılır (3). Varis kanaması, asit, spontan bakteriyel peritonit, hepatoselüler karsinom (HCC), hepatorenal sendrom veya hepatopulmoner sendrom gibi siroz komplikasyonları geliştiren hastalar dekompanse siroz olarak kabul edilir (3,4).

Asit, peritoneal kavitede anormal sıvı birikimi olarak tanımlanır. Asit karaciğer sirozunun en sık görülen majör komplikasyonu olup, kompanse siroz tanısından sonraki 10 yıl içinde hastaların

yaklaşık %50'sinde asit gelişecektir (4,5). Asitin spesifik etyolojisinin ortaya konması oldukça önemlidir, bu yolla ancak etkin bir tedavi yaklaşımı sağlanabilir. Dikkatli bir öykü, sistemik muayene ve uygun asit sıvısı örneklendirmesiyle asit etyolojisinin belirlenmesi mümkündür (5).

|ETİYOLOJİ

Asit nedeni %80-85 olguda karaciğer sirozu iken, diğer olgularda non-hepatik nedenler saptanmaktadır (Tablo 1) (6).

Tablo 1. Asit nedenleri

Siroz	%81
Kanser	%10
Kalp yetmezliği	%3
Tüberküloz	%2
Diyaliz	%1
Pankreatik hastalık	%1
Diğer nedenler	%2

|Patogenez

Portal hipertansiyon ve splanknik vazodilatasyon, asit gelişimine yol açan temel olaydır. Asit olu-

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