

Bölüm 11

TORAKOTOMİ SONRASI KRONİK AĞRI SENDROMU

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Torakotomi bilinen en şiddetli ağrıya neden olan ameliyatlardandır (1). Torakotomi sonrası akut ağrıının önlenmesi, kronik torakotomi sonrası ağrı sendromunun (TSAS) gelişimine engel olmak açısından çok önemlidir (2). Torakotomi sonrası akut ağrı uygun şekilde tedavi edilse de, önemli sayıda hastada TSAS gelişir. Hastaların %65 kadarı bir miktar ağrı yaşıar ve bu durum yaklaşık %10 hastada yaşam kalitesini etkileyen bir ağrıya neden olur. Şu anda, TSAS'yi etkili bir şekilde önleyen veya tedavi eden protokoller konusunda net bir uygulama yoktur. TSAS gelişiminde intraoperatif sinir hasarı ve sonrasında gelişen nöropatik ağrıının yanı sıra ameliyat teknikleri, yaş, cinsiyet, önceden var olan ağrı, genetik ve psikososyal faktörler, şiddetli postoperatif ağrı ve analjezik yönetiminin de etkili olduğu düşünülmektedir (3). Değiştirilebilir klinik risk faktörlerinin (işlem, fiziksel ve ruhsal sağlık, cerrahi alan ve diğer bölgelerdeki ameliyat öncesi ağrı) belirlenmesi, şimdilik önleme açısından en pragmatik yaklaşım gibi görülmektedir. Multimodal bir yaklaşımı benimseyen etkili akut ağrı yönetimi, TSAS insidansının azalmasına neden olabilir. Paravertebral bloklar, interkostal bloklar ve erekktör spina blokları gibi girişimsel teknikler de umut vericidir. Mevcut araştırmalar minimal invaziv cerrahiler, erken mobilizasyon, beslenme ve göğüs tüplerinin erken çıkarılması gibi birçok parametreyi içeren cerrahi sonrası iyileşmenin artması (ERAS) protokollerinin TSAS gelişimini önlemedeki etkinliğine odaklanmıştır (4).

GİRİŞ

Hem göğüs cerrahisi sonrası akut ağrıının tedavisi hem de göğüs cerrahisi sonrası kronik ağrıının önlenmesi önemli bir zorluk olmaya devam etmektedir. TSAS, %25 ila %57 arasında değişen bir prevalansa sahiptir (5). TSAS, Uluslararası Ağrı Araştırmaları Birliği tarafından “cerrahi işlemi takiben en az 2 ay boyunca torakotomi kesisi boyunca tekrarlayan veya devam eden ağrı” olarak tanımlanır ve yanma ve disestezi gibi nöropatik ağrıının tipik özelliklerine sahiptir (4,6). Akut

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