



Minimal İnvaziv Yöntemle Hipertrofik Obstrüktif Kardiyomiyopati Cerrahisi

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GİRİŞ

İdiyopatik hipertrofik subaortik stenoz (İHSS) veya asimetrik septal hipertrofi olarak da adlandırılmaktadır. Çok değişken klinik göstermektedir. Uzun yıllar asemptomatik gittiği gibi ilk bulgu ani ölüm de olabilmektedir. Braunwald oluşturduğu klinik sınıflamayla obstrüktif kardiyomiyopatiyi diğer kardiyomiyopatilerden ayırmıştır. Buna göre hipertrofik obstrüktif kardiyomiyopati (HOKM); sol ventrikül çıkım yolunun daralmasıyla giden, sol ventrikül sistolik ve diastolik fonksiyon bozukluğuna yol açan asimetrik dağılımlı hipertrofinin ekokardiyografi ile gösterilmesidir. Beraberinde mitral kapak yetmezliği de görülebilir. Toplumda 1:500 oranında görülür ve kadın ve erkek görülme sıklığı aynıdır.(1) Genç nüfusta ani kardiyak ölümün en sık sebeplerinden biridir. Yüksek mortaliteye sahip olan bu hastalık için altın standart miyektomi uygulanmasıdır.

VAKA

28 yaş erkek hastada eforla gelen göğüs ağrısı ve senkop şikayetleri nedeniyle yapılan ekokardiyografide sol ventrikül çıkım yolu darlığı tespit edilmiş. Yapılan değerlendirmede gradiyenti 80mmHg, hafif mitral yetmezlik, ventriküler septum kalınlığı 4.3 cm ve ejeksiyon fraksiyonu %55 ölçüldü. Medikal tedaviye yeterli yanıt vermeyen hasta tarafımıza cerrahi için danışıldı. Ek hastalığı olmayan hastanın pre op hazırlıkları tamamlandı ve ameliyata alındı. Sol akciğer entübasyonu

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