

Bölüm 14

YOĞUN BAKIMDA KANSER VE BESLENME

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GİRİŞ

Kanserli hastalarda malnütrisyon sık görülen bir durum olup şiddeti kanserin tipine, yerine ve evresine bağlı olarak değişiklik gösterir. Yeni tanı konulmuş hastaların yaklaşık olarak yarısında, ileri evre kanser hastalarının ise %70'ten fazlasında kilo kaybı ve iştahsızlık geliştiği tespit edilmiştir (1,2).Düşük gradeli lenfomalar, lösemiler, meme kanseri ve yumuşak doku kanserlerinde kilo kaybı oranı düşüktür. Buna karşın yüksek gradeli lenfomalarda, kolon, prostat ve akciğer kanserlerinde ise kilo kaybı insidansı %50 civarındadır. En yüksek insidans ve en ciddi kilo kaybının pankreas ve mide kanserinde (yaklaşık %85) görüldüğü saptanmıştır(3).Kilo kaybı mukozit, gastrointestinal sistem bütünlüğünde bozulma, iştah azalması ve metabolik bozukluklar sonucunda yeterli kalori alamama veya besinlerin absorbe edilmemesi gibi bir çok nedene bağlı meydana gelebilir. İstemsiz kilo kaybı kanser hastalarında yaşam kalitesinde bozulma ve kötü prognoz ile ilişkili olabilmektedir. Kanser gelişimi ve tedavi sürecindeki katabolik durumda olan hastalar için kanser tedavisi (özellikle cerrahi) ile ilişkili olan metabolik ihtiyaç sorunu daha da kötüleştirmektedir.Bu nedenlerle kanser hastalarının beslenme durumunun değerlendirilmesine tanı esnasında başlanmalıdır ve genel durum çok bozulmadan nütrisyonel müdahalelerin erken başlatılması gereklidir. Kanser hastaları kanser ile ilişkili ve tedaviye bağlı komplikasyonlar nedeniyle çoğu zaman yoğun bakım ünitelerinde takip edilmektedir.

Kanserin önemli yan etkilerinden biri de kaşeksidir. Kaşeksinin tam tanımı ilerleyici fonksiyonel bozukluğa yol açan, standart beslenme desteğiyle tam anlamıyla geriye döndürülemeyen ve devam eden iskelet kas kütle kaybı (yağ kütle kaybı ile veya olmaksızın) ile karakterize çok faktörlü bir sendrom olarak tanımlanmaktadır (4). Kaşeksi klinik olarak istemsiz gelişen, kronik seyirli ve progresif kilo kaybına neden olan kompleks bir durum olup anoreksiya, asteni ve erken doyumluk hissi ile birlikte görülebilmekte ve beslenme desteğine zayıf yanıt vermektedir (4,5). Kaşeksi patogeneğinde azalmış besin alımı ve anormal

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İlk hafta süresince günde en az 1 kez elektrolitlerin (potasyum, fosfor, magnezyum)düzeyine bakılmalıdır.

Yeniden beslenme sendromu medikal beslenme tedavisi alan iyi beslenmemiş hastalarda elektrolitler ve sıvıların hızlıca yer değiştirmesine bağlı gelişen hayati bir durumdur. Bu durumun tespiti için her zaman şüpheli olunmalıdır. Bu nedenle yoğun bakıma yatan her hastadan nütrisyonel değerlendirme esnasında fosfat dahil elektrolit düzeyi incelenmelidir. Yoğun bakım yatışında beslenme süresince tekrarlayan fosfat, potasyum ve magnezyum düzeylerinin ölçülmesi yeniden beslenme sendromunun saptanmasında önemlidir. Yeniden beslenmeye bağlı hipofosfatemi (<0.65 mmol/L) gelişen hastalarda elektrolitler günde 2-3 kez ölçülmeli ve gerekirse replase edilmelidir. Yeniden beslemeye bağlı hipofosfatemi gelişen hastalarda enerji replasmanı 48 saat boyunca kısıtlanmalı ve daha sonra kademeli olarak arttırılmalıdır.

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