

6. Bölüm

CANLI BÖBREK NAKLİ HAZIRLIĞI

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Kadavra organ bağışısı sayılarının yetersizliği nedeniyle canlı donörlerden renal transplantasyon yapılması gerekliliği mevcuttur. İlk defa 1954 yılında gerçekleştirilmiş olan canlı vericili böbrek nakli bugün için kurallar dahilinde alıcı ve verici adayının detaylı olarak muayene ve tetkik edilmesi sonucunda gerçekleştirilmektedir.

Canlı vericiden renal transplantasyon yapılabilmesi için alıcı ve vericinin 4. dereceye kadar akrabalık bağı olması gereklidir. Yakın akrabalarında uygun verici bulamayan hastalara etik kurul onayı ile akraba olmayan yakınlarından organ nakli yapılabilmektedir. Böbrek alıcısı ile böbrek vericisi arasında yapılacak değerlendirilmede kan grubu uyumu aranmaktadır ve transfüzyon prensipleri doğrultusunda nakil yapılır. Rh grubunun böbrek naklinde bir önemi yoktur. Kan grubu uyumu olmaması halinde nakil için başka yöntemler gündeme gelir. Alıcı ve donör arasındaki bağı göre canlı vericili nakil birkaç şekilde olabilmektedir.

1. Direkt Bağış: Sağlıklı donörün bilinen kişiye bağış yapmasıdır.

a. Akrabadan Bağış: Alıcı ile donör arasında kan bağı bulunan bağıştır.

b. Duygusal Bağı Nedeniyle Bağış: Yakın arkadaş gibi duygusal bağı dayalı organ bağışısıdır.

c. Çapraz Nakil: Vericileri ile arasında doku ya da kan grubu uyumsuzluğu olan çift ile benzer sorun yaşayan başka bir alıcı verici çift arasında böbrek değışimi esasına dayanır.

d. Bekleme Havuzuna Bağış: Sağlıklı donör olmasına rağmen yine biyolojik uyum olmaması halinde başka donörlerin bağışısı ile oluşan havuz oluşturulup oradan çapraz nakil yapılmasıdır.

2. İndirekt Bağış: Donörün alıcıyı tanımadan kendi isteğıyle bekleme listesine bağış yapmasıdır.

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