BÖLÜM 5

TANISAL İŞLEMLERDE BEDEL-ETKİNLİK

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GİRİŞ

Acil servislerde hastalara hızlı ve doğru tanı koymak, tedavi etkinliği açısından büyük önem taşır. Acil servislerde sınırlı kaynaklar bulunduğundan, gereksiz ya da yüksek maliyetli testler sağlık sistemine ek yük getirir. Bu nedenle tanı testlerinin bedel-etkinlik temelli değerlendirilmesi gereklidir. Böylece hem doğru tanıya hızlı ulaşmak hem de kaynakları verimli kullanmak mümkün olur.

1. BEDEL-ETKİNLİK ANALİZLERİNİN ÖNEMİ

Bedel-etkinlik analizleri (BEA), bir tanı yönteminin sağladığı faydaya karşılık ne kadar maliyet gerektirdiğini ortaya koyar. Acil tıpta amaç, testin tanısal değerini, uygulanma süresini, yanlış sonuç oranlarını ve maliyetini birlikte değerlendirerek kaynak kullanımını en iyi şekilde planlamaktır. Son yıllarda acil servis başvurularında tanısal görüntüleme ve yatış oranlarının arttığı görülmektedir. Bu durum, acil hekimlerinin sağlık kaynakları üzerindeki etkisini açıkça ortaya koymaktadır (1,2). Ancak bu hekimler çoğunlukla sınırlı kaynaklarla çalışmaktadır (3). Bu nedenle sağlık sistemlerinin, kaynakları etkili biçimde yönlendirmesi zorunludur (4,5). Sağlık reformlarıyla birlikte bu analizlere olan ilgi daha da artmıştır (6,7).

2. BEDEL-ETKİNLİK ANALİZ YÖNTEMLERİ

BEA, farklı tanı araçlarını maliyet ve etki açısından karşılaştırarak sağlık politikalarına yol gösterir (8). Ancak birçok acil servis çalışanı bu konuda yeterli bilgiye sahip değildir (9).

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