BÖLÜM 33

ŞOK RESÜSİTASYONUNDA RESÜSİTATİF ENDOVASKÜLER AORT BALON OKLÜZYONU

Didem ÇANKAYA GÖKDERE [1]

GİRİŞ

Kanama, travma hastalarında en sık rastlanan ve en önemli ölüm nedenlerinden biridir. Travmaya bağlı ölümlerin yaklaşık %30–40'ından sorumlu tutulmaktadır (1). Masif kanamaların yönetimi çoğunlukla yoğun sıvı tedavisi ve masif transfüzyon gerektirirken, en kritik aşama hızlı ve etkin kanama kontrolüdür (2). Trunkal kanamalar, travma, vasküler ve obstetrik uygulamalarda potansiyel olarak önlenebilir ölümlerin önde gelen nedenlerinden biri olmaya devam etmektedir. Hastaların bir kısmı kanama kontrol altına alınmadan önce kanamadan ölmektedir. Aortun resüsitatif endovasküler balon oklüzyonu (REBOA), kesin hemostaza kadar dolaşımı sürdürmek için tasarlanmış bir yardımcıdır (3).

REBOA, sadece kanamanın kontrolüne yardımcı olan bir araç değil, aynı zamanda hastanın hemodinamik resüsitasyonunda hayati bir rol oynar. Damar içi volümün beyin ve kalp gibi temel organlara yönlendirilmesini sağlar (4,5).

REBOA, ATLS (Advanced Trauma Life Support – İleri Travma Yaşam Desteği) protokolünde yer alan ilk ABCDE değerlendirmesinden (Airway [hava yolu], Breathing [solunum], Circulation [dolaşım], Disability [nörolojik durum], Exposure [maruziyet ve ortam kontrolü]) kısa bir süre sonra uygulanabilen yeni bir paradigma değişikliği olarak kabul edilmektedir. Acil serviste, femoral arter yoluyla bir introduser kılıf yerleştirilmesi ile başlanır. Bu yaklaşım, hemodinamik olarak stabil olmayan travma hastalarında eş zamanlı arteriyel kan basıncı takibini mümkün kılar. Ayrıca, sistolik kan basıncının 70 mmHg'nin altına düşmesi durumunda, hem künt hem de penetran travmalarda kanama kaynağının erken dönemde proksimalden kanama kontrolünü sağlamak, hücresel hasarı ve hemodinamik dekompansasyonu azaltmak amacıyla REBOA yerleştirilmesine olanak tanır (6,7).

[1] Uzm. Dr., Bodrum Devlet Hastanesi, didemmcankaya@hotmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-9079-1023

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rak kontrol altına alır ve en basit haliyle, hemodinamik çöküş ile kanama kontrolü arasındaki boşluğu köprüleyen bir cihaz olarak kabul edilmelidir.

REBOA her geçen gün acillerde daha yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır ve yakın gelecekte bu hayat kurtarıcı girişimler için ihtiyaç artarak devam edecektir.

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