

2.3 AKCİĞERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ, HEPATOPULMONER SENDROM, PORTO-PULMONER HİPERTANSİYON

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Pulmoner sistemin detaylı değerlendirilmesi, karaciğer nakli için aday olan hastalarda preoperatif dönemin kritik bir parçasıdır. İleri karaciğer hastalığı, yalnızca hepatik fonksiyonları değil, aynı zamanda pulmoner sistemi de etkileyerek oksijenasyon, ventilasyon ve hemodinamik denge üzerinde ciddi komplikasyonlara yol açabilir. Bu hastalarda pulmoner hipertansiyon, hepatopulmoner sendrom, kronik obstrüktif akciğer hastalığı (KOAH) ve interstisyel akciğer hastalıkları gibi durumlar sık görülür ve cerrahi riskleri artırır. Ayrıca sigara kullanımı, egzersiz intoleransı, dispne ve ortopne gibi solunum semptomlarının varlığı, pulmoner komplikasyon riskini daha da yükseltir. Preoperatif dönemde yapılan kapsamlı pulmoner değerlendirme; pulmoner fonksiyonların optimizasyonu, perioperatif komplikasyonların azaltılması ve cerrahi başarıyı artırmak için hayati öneme sahiptir. Bu süreç, anamnez, fizik muayene, laboratuvar testleri ve ileri görüntüleme yöntemlerinin multidisipliner bir yaklaşımla uygulanmasını gerektirir.

1. PULMONER ANAMNEZ

Pulmoner anamnez, karaciğer nakli adaylarında pulmoner sistemin preoperatif değerlendirilmesinin ilk basamağını oluşturur. Anamnezde hastanın mevcut ve geçmişteki solunum hastalıkları, sigara maruziyeti ve semptom öyküsü detaylı bir şekilde sorgulanmalıdır. Bu bilgiler, pulmoner komplikasyon riskini değerlendirmek ve perioperatif yönetim planı oluşturmak için kritik öneme sahiptir.

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değerlendirme, hastanın nakil sonrası iyileşme şansını artırarak yaşam kalitesini önemli ölçüde iyileştirebilir. Multidisipliner yaklaşım ve bireyselleştirilmiş tedavi stratejileri, bu hastaların bakımında en iyi sonuçları sağlamak için kritik öneme sahiptir.

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