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Acil Kardiyak Girişimler

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Giriş

Perikardiyal efüzyon perikardiyal boşlukta sıvı toplanmasıdır. Perikardiyal efüzyona yol açan bir çok sebep bulunmakla beraber enfeksiyon, enflamasyon, malignite, travma ve metabolik anormallikler en sık perikardiyal efüzyon sebepleri arasında yer almaktadır (1). Tüm perikardiyal efüzyon sebepleri önemli olsa da sadece hastanın hemodinamik durumunu bozan perikardiyal efüzyonlar acil drenaj gerektirmektedir.

Patofizyoloji

Kardiyak tamponad hayatı tehdit eden bir durumdur. Hastanın semptom ve bulguları toplanan sıvı miktarının yanında sıvının toplanma hızı ile de ilişkilidir (2). Perikardda akut gelişen çok az miktardaki hacim artışı bile intrakardiyak basıncı arttırarak hemodinamik dekompanseasyona sebep olabilir. Perikard iki katmanlı gergin, fibroelastik bir yapıdır. Perikardın bu özelliği diastol sırasında kardiyak dilatasyonu engeller. Perikardda sıvı toplanmasıyla intraperikardiyal basınç artar, önce sağ ventrikül perikardiyal sıvıya bağlı olarak genişleyemez ve interventriküler septum sol ventrikülün dolumunu engeller, stroke volüm azalır ve distal dokuların perfüzyonu bozulur (3). Bu dönemlerde hastada hemodinamik bozulma olmaksızın sadece ekokardiyografik bulgular olabilir.

Tanı yöntemleri

Hastada klinik bulguların ortaya çıkması hemodinamik dekompanseasyonun oluşmaya başladığının göstergesidir. Hastalarda klinik olarak juguler ve-

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