



AKUT SOLUNUM YETMEZLİĞİNDE NON İNVAZİV MEKANİK VENTİLASYON UYGULAMALARI

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Giriş

Solunum yetmezliği; solunum sisteminin gaz değişim fonksiyonları olan oksijenizasyon ve/veya CO₂ eliminasyonu işlevlerini devam ettirememesi olarak tanımlanır. Akciğerlerle kan arasındaki gaz alışverişinde (oksijen-karbondioksit) akut bozulma sonucunda PaO₂'nin 60 mmHg'nın altında ve/veya PaCO₂'nin 45 mmHg'nın üzerinde olması solunum yetmezliği olarak değerlendirilir. Akut solunum yetersizliği (ASY) dakikalar, saatler veya günler içinde gelişebilir. Patofizyolojik olarak akut solunum yetmezliği 4 grupta sınıflanmaktadır (**Tablo 1**).

Maske (arayüz) aracılığıyla uygulanan noninvasiv mekanik ventilasyon (NIMV) akut solunum yetmezliğinde çok önemli ve yaygın kullanılan bir tedavi yöntemidir. NIMV'nin bazı hastalıklarda invaziv mekanik ventilasyonu (IMV) önlediği ve mortaliteyi azalttığı gösterilmiştir. Kitabın bu bölümünde NIMV'nin akut solunum yetmezliğinde kullanım alanlarına değinilecektir.

Solunum yetmezliği gelişen hastada; oksijenizasyonu düzeltmek ve çeşitli tedaviler ile hipoksemiye neden olan akciğer hasarı ortadan kalkana kadar destek olmak amaçlanır. Solunum yetmezliği devamı durumunda yorulmaya başlayan solunum kaslarının yükünü hafifletmek, solunum işini ve dispneyi azaltmak, ventilasyonu kolaylaştırmak amacı ile NIMV kullanımı hayati öneme sahiptir. NIMV yapay hava yoluna ihtiyaç duymadan ventilatör ile solunum desteği sağlar. Başarılı NIMV uygulaması entübasyonu engellemek ile beraber IMV komplikasyonlarını da engeller. Uygun hasta seçimi, uygun endikasyonlar ve kontrendikas-

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