



## KÜNT TORAKS TRAVMALARINA YAKLAŞIM

Cemal AKER<sup>1</sup>  
Özkan SAYDAM<sup>2</sup>

### GİRİŞ

Multipl travmalar ülkemizde ve dünyada genç erişkinlerdeki ölüm nedenleri içerisinde birinci sırada yer almaktadır. Özellikle trafik kazalarına bağlı travmalar 40 yaş altında en sık ölüm nedenidir. Bu kazaların %25'inde toraks travmalarına bağlı ölümler gerçekleşmektedir. Toraks travmalarına bağlı ölümlerin de 1/3'ü olay yerinde gerçekleşmektedir. Bu ölümlerin en önemli nedeni kalp ve büyük damar yaralanmalarının meydana gelmesidir. Diğer 1/3'lük kısım ise kanama, pulmoner komplikasyon, miyokard hasarı, yağ embolisi, pulmoner emboli ve hava yolu obstrüksiyonu gibi tanıda geç kalınabilecek durumlar sonucu meydana gelmektedir.

Acil servise getirilen travmaların ise %10'unu toraks travmaları oluşturmaktadır. Bu travmaların %70'i künt, %30'u ise penetran travma sonucu meydana gelmektedir. Özellikle künt travmalar düşme, sıkışma, darp, ezilme sonucu oluşmaktadır. Künt toraks travmalarında diğer organ hasarları da meydana gelmesi (kranial, servikal, batin içi organlar) nedeniyle penetran travmalara oranla daha fazla morbidite ve mortalite geliştirmektedir.

Künt toraks travmalarında %70 oranında en sık göğüs duvarı takiben akciğer, kalp, diyafragma ve aort etkilenmektedir. Travmaların büyük kısmı konservatif yaklaşım ile düzelirken, daha az bir kısmına cerrahi gerekmektedir.

1 Uzm. Dr. Cemal AKER, Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Yedikule Göğüs Hastalıkları ve Göğüs Cerrahisi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Göğüs Cerrahisi Bölümü, cemalaker@gmail.com

2 Doç. Dr. Özkan SAYDAM, Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Yedikule Göğüs Hastalıkları ve Göğüs Cerrahisi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Göğüs Cerrahisi Bölümü, ozkan.saydam@gmail.com

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