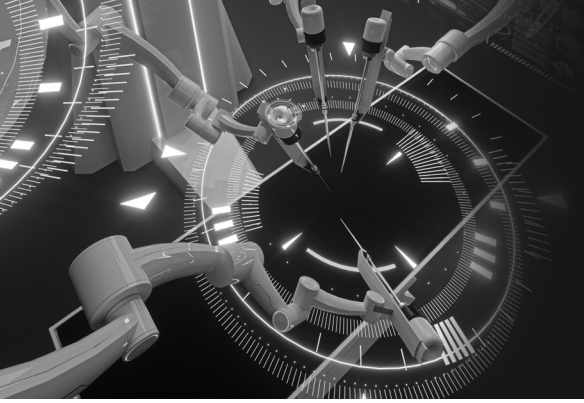

Bölüm
40

GİS KANAMALARINA YAKLAŞIM

Üsküdar Berkay ÇARALAN[1]

GİRİŞ

"Gastrointestinal Sistem (GİS) Kanamaları" , orafarinksten rektuma kadar sindirim kanalında herhangi bir nedenden dolayı gerçekleşen kanamaları kapsamaktadır. Anatomik yerleşim olarak Treitz ligamananı göre 2 subgruba ayrılır: Treitz ligamanı proksimalindeki kanamalar "Üst Gastrointestinal Sistem Kanamaları" (ÜGİSK) olarak adlandırılır ve genellikle hematemez ya da melena ile hastalar karşımıza gelmektedir. (1) Treitz ligamanın distalindeki kanamalar ise "Alt Gastrointestinal Sistem Kanamaları" (AGİSK) olarak adlandırılır ve bu hastalar ise genellikle hematakezya bulguları ile karşımıza gelmektedir. (2) Kanamanın şiddeti ve yerine göre, hastada değişik şikayet ve bulgular oluşabilir. GİS kanamalarında doğru teşhis, hastanın ilk değerlendirilmesinde gerçekleştirilen resüsitasyondan başlayarak gerekli müdahaler esnasında ortaya konulabilir.

Akut? Kronik ? ya da Gizli?

GİS kanama tipi ne olursa olsun, hayatı tehdit eden bir kanama varlığı açısından hasta mutlaka değerlendirilmelidir. Kanamaya neden olan patoloji ve tanı yöntemleri farklı olduğu için, hastanın kanama tipi klinik şekline göre belirlenmelidir.

Akut GİS kanamaları, genellikle acil servislere başvuru yapan hastalarda gördüğümüz hematemez, hematokezya ya da melena olarak karşımıza gelmektedir.

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