

KOLOREKTAL KANSER CERRAHİSİNDE ANESTEZİ

25. BÖLÜM

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ÖZET

Kolorektal kanserler, kansere bağlı ölüm sebepleri arasında ilk sıralarda yer almaktadır. Hastaların çoğu ileri yaştadır. Kolorektal kanserler için anestezi planı yapılırken, yaşa bağlı değişikliklere, kullanılan ilaçlara, sistemik hastalıklara, hormonal ve sıvı-elektrolit dengesindeki değişikliklere, kilo kaybına, lokal bası bulgularına, organ yetmezliklerine vs. dikkat edilir. Operasyon öncesi hastanın optimal şartlarda operasyona girebilmesi gerekli öneriler yapılır ve tedaviler düzenlenir, hasta ve yakınları operasyon süreciyle ilgili aydınlatılır. Anestezi yöntemi olarak en sık genel anestezi kullanılmakla birlikte, özellikle alt batin cerrahilerinde rejyonel anestezi de kullanılabilmektedir. Spinal anestezi, etki süresi sınırlı olduğu için major abdominal cerrahide kısıtlı alanlarda kullanılır. Epidural anestezi postoperatif ileus tablosunu önleyebilir, özellikle hastada solunum problemleri mevcutsa veya açık cerrahiye dönme beklentisi varsa düşünülmelidir. Ayrıca, genel anesteziye epidural anestezinin eklendiği kombine teknikler de uygulanabilir. Postoperatif dönemde, ağrının önlenmesi için, birden fazla analjezik ilacın çoklu ağrı azaltma mekanizmalarının birleştirildiği multimodal analjezi sık kullanılır. Torakal epidural analjezi açık cerrahi sonrası ağrı yönetiminde oldukça başarılıdır. Epidural analjeziye multimodal anajezinin eklenmesi anahattır. Hastaların postoperatif bulantı ve kusmaları tedavi edilmelidir.

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