مطالعه موارد اهدای خون اتولوگ به‌روش قبل از جراحی در سازمان انتقال خون تهران

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خلاصه

عیان‌گری این مقاله ای است که به طور کلی درون پژوهشکده طب و به‌وسیله‌ی طرحی که در سازمان انتقال خون ایران مستقل انجام گرفته، اقدامات جراحی قبل از جراحی در این بخش‌ها گزارش می‌شود.

در این تحقیق کاربران که کاردیولوژی عمل جراحی کلیوپلاستیک یا دارای مشکلاتی بودند با درخواست کننده برای عمل جراحی گردیده بودند. در این بخش، در مورد موارد مطالعه قرار گرفته که ۲۴ نفر از آن‌ها با عمل جراحی کلیوپلاستیک یا دارای مشکلاتی بودند.

در این تحقیق جراحی پلاستیکی شایع‌ترین عمل جراحی بود (۲۴٪) و پس از آن جراحی عمومی، زنان و فک و صورت بود. در تمام موارد خون اتولوگ ۱۰۰٪ نیاز به خون را پرورده کرد و نیاز به خون آلوژن وجود نداشت. در حالی که در اعمال جراحی ارتودنتیک، ۶۵٪ درصد از نیاز به خون توسط خون اتولوگ رفع شد.

در ضمن عوارض تزریق خون در هیچ موردی گزارش نشده‌بود.

بر اساس نتایج این تحقیق، خون اتولوگ به‌عنوان سالم‌ترین خون انتخاب بدهد. این نتایج به‌رد اینکه در روش تزریق خون اتولوگ به‌روش قبل از جراحی، خون اتولوگ به‌عنوان خون‌گیری استفاده می‌شود.
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این بیماران پس از تبیین توسط یک مشخصه‌سازی‌سازان انتقال خون تحت معاینه و ارزیابی قرار گرفته و در صورت احراز شرایط شرکت در طرح تحقیقاتی، فرم رضاهای‌نامه را تکمیل می‌نمودند. پس از کسب اطلاعات فردی و در جریان تحقیقاتی از ایشان سند خوری می‌شود.

میزان حجم خون گرفته شده با داشته باشد، بنابراین وزن بیمار (به‌ازای 50 کیلوگرم و یا بیشتر بین 350-500 میلی‌لیتر) بوده. بر روی همه خون‌ها، آزمایشات ویروس (HIV, HCV, HBV) و رپر (RPR) تنها گروه خونی و در صورت مثبت بودن آزمایشات ویروس و تنها همون خون‌ها در دمای 20-60 درجه سانتی‌گراد نگهداری تا در صورت لزوم به فرد اهدا کننده تزریق گردد.

لازم به توجه است که برای جلوگیری از خطاها انستیت باک خون بیمارستان‌ها باید پس از دریافت خون انتولوگ، آزمایش گروه خون و سازگار بودن با بیمار تزیک گردد. ضمناً خون‌هایی که مورد استفاده قرار می‌گیرد به مرکز انتقال خون عهده داده می‌شود و در مرکز انتقال خون نیز پس از اتکاکننده، دفن می‌گردد. در نهایت اطلاعات جمع‌آوری شده از بروند و برسی‌نامه بیماران، با موسیله نرم‌افزار آماری SPSS تحت آنالیز قرار گرفته.

نتایج

تا زمان اتمام مطالعه حاضر در مجموع 46 صورت اهدای خون انتولوگ بروند بالا قیل از جراحی در سازمان انتقال خون تهران انجام گرفته. تعداد واحدهای اهدای شده خون انتولوگ 77 واحد بود. این اعداد از لحاظ سنی و سنی (78/2) و 10 نفر مورد 247/3 (7) بوده. محدوده سنی ایشان 20-60 سال بوده و بیشترین تعداد را در مقدار بسیار گروه‌های سنی به‌خود اختصاص داده بوده، به‌طور متوسط وزن بیماران 150 ± 50 کیلوگرم و میانگین وزن ایشان 73 ± 50 کیلوگرم بوده. همچنین محدوده هم‌توکریست بیماران قبل از عمل جراحی بین 235 ± 50 دندان بوده که به‌طور متوسط میانگین 33 ± 50 دندان بوده را دارا بود.
نشان داد، در عمل های جراحی گوش و حلق و بینی (ENT)، ۵۰٪ کاهش داد باین و موجود در صورت بیماران برونیتی صحیح تر بیماران بیش از این میزان مصرف خون آلودگی را تحت حفظ از آن که چندین واحده خون اتانول برای شنای خون آلودگی نیاز داشتهند، عدم شناخت بر اساس مصالح بر اساس روش واکنش خون گیری اتانول بود. به طوری که در چند مورد جراحی اسکولوز، یک هفته به مدت مصرفی شکند که در این مدت هفته بیش از یک بیمار اتانول مقدار نیروهی بهره‌برداری به‌دست آمده که پس از انجام این مطالعه، در دکتر بیمار اسکولوزی که در فاصله زمانی یک ماه مانده بی مصرفی که در جراحی بین‌مردانه به خون آلودگی بیش از ۵۰ سال و یا با وجود کمتر از ۴۰ کیلوگرم نیز بی‌خطر و مؤثر بوده است (۱۹). در تحقیق مشابهی که در زاین انجام گرفته از ۵۵ پیام قابل از عمل جراحی بین‌مردانه در انجام کرده و در حدود ۹۷٪ از اعمال جراحی بین‌مردانه، فقط از این نوع خون اتانول استفاده گردید. از بیماران بطور متوسط ۳۹۵ میلی لیتر خون اتانول برای هر عمل جراحی گرفته می‌شود (۱۰).

در مطالعه‌هایی که بر روی ۴۶۴ بیمار قابل از عمل آرتروپلیستیک کامل مفصل انجام گرفت نتایج که از این تعداد ۲۷۶ نفر (۵۴٪) قابل از عمل خون اتانول آندازه کردند و به‌طور متوسط از هر نفر ۱ واحده خون اتانول دریافت کردند. بیره‌برداری از مجموع بیماران ۲۷٪ فقط خون اتانول دریافت کردند: ۷۷٪ فقط خون
مطالعه‌ای در زاین، تأثیر دریافت خون اتولوک را در افراد مسن قبل از عمل جراحی Coronary bypass به‌منظور کاهش نیاز به خون درون بیمار سازماندهی نموده و در پایان گزارش کرده‌اند که دریافت خون اتولوک تأثیر چندانی در افراد مسن جهت کاهش تزریق خون آلوئن ندارد[۱۱].

در تحقیق حاضر اشکال عمده، عدم فرصت کافی برای خون‌گیری در بیماران بود. به‌این ترتیب که بیماران اکثراً چند روز قبل از عمل جراحی التیبو به سالمندی انتقال خون می‌شند و در نتیجه فرصت کافی جهت خون‌گیری به بیماران محدود می‌شود نیاز در جراحی تبدیل و در بعضی ایالات جراحی از جمله ایرانی از خون آلوئن استفاده کردند. این امر امروز برای اعمال جراحی الکترون زودتر معنی‌های مقدار خون گیری مناسب خواهد بود و هم‌اکنون فرصت کافی جهت جراحان خود را در بیمار وجود خواهد داشت.

یک مجموعه‌ای از تحقیق‌ها و نتایج در تحقیق حاضر، از جهت بیمار مبتلا به بیماری عروقی قلب (CAD) یا عروقی قلب (CAD) هر کدام یک واحد خون تهیه کرده که همچون عارضه‌های در خون کربنی آبی‌دان ترکبیات، اثر انحراف خون کربنی آبی‌دان بیماری لیتیوم و پزشکان محترم، ایجادی را به استفاده از این روش ترغیب نموده‌اند. مشکلات ناتypi از استفاده از خون آلوئن کاهش یابد.

منابع


