

Zbrinjavanje bolesnika prije i nakon intervencije na perifernim krvnim žilama transradijalnim pristupom

Patient management before and after peripheral vascular interventions transradial access

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Vodeći uzroci ishemijskih promjena na perifernim krvnim žilama su ateroskleroza, upalne bolesti arterija i šećerna bolest.¹ Kludikacijske tegobe, smanjenje hodne pruge, jaka i dugotrajna bol te nastanak otvorenih ulceracija su vodeći simptomi. Zadovoljavajući koagulacijski i biokemijski parametri, prevencija moguće alergije na kontrastno sredstvo, antibiotska profilaksa te zadovoljavajuća analgezija uz pripremu intervencijskog polja bitni su u pripremi bolesnika prije zahvata. Nakon zahvata intervencije su usmjerene prema prevenciji krvarenja, boli i zatajivanja bubrežne funkcije uz praćenje izgleda ekstremiteta i glavne su odrednice sestrijskih intervencija.

Na Klinika za bolesti srca i krvnih žila uz CT- i MRI angiografiju rade se angiografije transfemoralnim, transaksilarnim, transbrahijalnim i transradijalnim pristupom. Medicinska sestra je svojim znanjem i kompetencijama bitan sudionik u svim fazama pripreme i provođenja zdravstvenih intervencija.

The leading causes of limb ischemia are atherosclerosis, inflammatory artery diseases and diabetes.¹ Claudications, a sudden or progressive reduction of walking distance, intense and lasting pain as well as non-healing ulcer formation are the leading symptoms. Maintaining goal values of coagulation and biochemical parameters, prevention of possible contrast allergic reactions, antimicrobial prophylaxis and effective analgesia together with the preparation of intervention fields are essential in preparing patients before the intervention. Post-intervention management of bleeding, pain and renal failure as well as post-intervention monitoring of the affected extremity are the main determinants of nursing interventions.

The imaging methods performed at Clinic for Cardiovascular Disease include CT- and MRI- angiography, peripheral angiography via trans-femoral, trans-brachial and trans-radial access. The nurse with all of her knowledge, skills and competence is an active participant in all phases of the above medical intervention, preparation and management.

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