Sestrinska skrb kod bolesnika kojima se primjenjuje perkutana koronarna intervencija uz potporu ekstrakorporalne membranske oksigenacije – prikaz slučaja

Nursing care of the patient with percutaneous coronary intervention with extracorporeal membrane oxygenation support in interventional cardiology – a case report

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Primjena ekstrakorporalne membranske oksigenacije (ECMO) u interventnoj kardiologiji koristi se u slučajevima kardiogenog šoka te kao podrška pri visokorizičnim perkutanim koronarnim intervencijama. Zbrinjavanje bolesnika s ECMO potporom složen je proces koji zahtijeva mnogo znanja i vještina zdravstvenih djelatnika u timskom radu kako bi se provodio kvalitetno te kako bi se bolesniku pružila kvalitetna skrb.¹

U radu će biti prikazan slučaj bolesnika starog 57 godina koji je hospitaliziran na Zavodu za bolesti srca i krvnih žila Kliničke bolnice Dubrava zbog akutnog infarkta miokarda s prisutnim komorbiditetima: srčana dekompenzacija, lezija jetre, šećerna bolest.

Bolesnik je hemodinamski i ritmički nestabilan što uključuje primjenu specifičnih sestrinskih intervencija prema utvrđenim sestrinskim dijagnozama i sestrinsko medicinskim problemima. Liječenje i tretman bolesnika nastavlja se u smjeru hitne perkutane koronarne intervencije uz potporu primjenom ECMO. U tretmanu bolesnika naglašen je timski rad zdravstvenih djelatnika. Bolesnik se nakon 42 dana bolničkog liječenja otpušta kući.

The use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) in interventional cardiology is used in cases of cardiogenic shock and as a support in high-risk percutaneous coronary interventions. Care of patients with ECMO support is a complex process that requires a lot of knowledge and skills of health professionals and a team work in order to provide quality patient care.¹

In this study we will present a case of a 57-year-old patient who was hospitalized at the Department of Cardiology University Hospital Dubrava because of acute myocardial infarction with the presence of comorbidities: cardiac decompensation, liver lesions, diabetes.

The patient was hemodynamically and rhythmically unstable which includes the use of specific nursing interventions according to established nursing diagnoses and nursing medical problems. Treatment of patient continues in the direction of emergency percutaneous coronary intervention with ECMO support. In the treatment of this patient highlighted is the teamwork of medical professionals. The patient is discharged after 42 days of hospitalization.

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LITERATURE

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