

Život nakon posljednjeg udaha; case report

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KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Glasgow Koma Skala, Moždana Smrt, Transplantacija

UVOD: Eksplantacija podrazumijeva uzimanje organa i tkiva od osobe s moždanom smrću prema strogo propisanim protokolima. Donirati se mogu jetra, bubrež, gušterača, srce, pluća i sl. Cilj je ovog rada prikazati altruistički čin doniranja organa na primjeru mlade pacijentice čiji su organi nakon moždane smrti donirani.

PRIKAZ SLUČAJA: Dvadeset četverogodišnja pacijentica primljena je na intenzivni odjel nakon srčanog aresta i uspješnog oživljavanja. Nađena je ispred zgrade nakon pada s četvrtog kata, svjesna, s izraženim bolovima. Na terenu ju je imobilizirala hitna pomoć. U toku vožnje dolazi do kardiopulmonalnog aresta. Zaprmljena bez svijesti, širokih areflektičnih zjenica, bez pulsa, ventilirana je samoširećim balonom s maskom. Nakon 30 minuta, postignuta je spontana cirkulacija. Na prethodno postavljen dren izvučeno je 2600 mL krvi. Dodatno se učinila nadoknada krvnim pripravcima i korekcija koagulacije. Provedena je i hitna torakotomija, intraoperativno je pronađena lezija vene stražnjeg medijastinuma, uz krvavi pleuralni izljev, koja se podvezala. Na kontrolnom CT-u mozga uočen je difuzni edem mozga s gubitkom diferencijacije sive i bijele tvari te izostanak prikaza sulkusa, bazalnih cisterni i komora. Po ukidanju sedacije, pacijentica je imala Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) 3, bez spontanog disanja, što je potvrđeno kliničkim pregledom i parakliničkim testovima, utvrdivši njezinu moždanu smrt.

ZAKLJUČAK: Danas, svaki pacijent, koji ima indikacije za darivanje organa, nakon moždane smrti može postati potencijalni donor. Isticanjem eksplantacije pokušava se podići svijest o mogućnosti produženja i poboljšanja kvalitete života drugog pojedinca.

Life after the last breath; case report

INTRODUCTION: Explantation involves taking organs and tissues from a person with brain death, following strict protocols. Organs such as the liver, kidney, pancreas, heart, and lungs can be donated. This case report aims to show the altruistic act of organ donation in the example of a young patient whose organs were donated after brain death.

CASE REPORT: A twenty-four-year-old woman was admitted to the intensive care unit after cardiac arrest and successful resuscitation. She was found in front of the building after falling from the fourth floor, conscious, but in pain. Upon admission, she was unconscious, with dilated pupils and no pulse, requiring ventilation. After 30 minutes, spontaneous circulation was achieved. 2600 mL of blood was extracted from the previously placed drain. Blood products were administered, and coagulation was corrected. During an emergency thoracotomy, a lesion in the posterior mediastinal vein and a bloody pleural effusion were discovered and ligated. A brain CT scan showed diffuse brain edema with loss of differentiation between gray and white matter, and absence of sulci, basal cisterns, and ventricles. Upon withdrawal of sedation, the patient had a Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score of 3, without spontaneous breathing, confirmed by clinical examination and paraclinical tests, establishing her brain death.

CONCLUSION: Today, every patient who has indications for organ donation can become a potential donor after brain death. Emphasizing explantation is an attempt to raise awareness of the possibility of extending and improving the quality of life of another individual.

KEYWORDS: Glasgow Coma Scale, Brain Death, Transplantation

