

Akciğer kanseri nedeniyle opere edilen hastaların birçoğu ağır sigara içicisi olduğundan, bu hastalarda KOAH gibi eşlik eden ek hastalıkların varlığı komplikasyon gelişimi açısından belirleyici rol oynamaktadır (Krissterssonb et al.; Alfredo et al.; Thida et al.). Bizim çalışmamızda da komplikasyon görülen olguların FEV 25-75 (%) düzeyleri, komplikasyon görülmeyen olguların FEV 25-75(%) düzeylerinden istatistiksel olarak ileri düzeyde anlamlı düşüktür ($p<0.01$).

Sonuç olarak akciğer rezeksiyonu planlanan hastaların postoperatif mortalite tahmininde FEV1 (%), FVC (%), Tiffeneau oranı (FEV1/FVC %), FEF 25–75 (%) altın standart olmamakla birlikte çok değerli parametreler olduğu kanısındayız.

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