



Hiperbarična komora – put do čistog kiseonika i zdravlja

Hyperbaric Chamber – the Way to Pure Oxygen and Health

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Abstract

Uvod: Hiperbarična komora uzima kiseonik iz okruženja i pretvara ga u koncentrovani kiseonik. Vazduh u komori konstantno protiče (ulazi novi, izlazi stari) tako da nema ustajalog vazduha. Ova terapija se danas smatra jednom od najkvalitetnijih prirodnih terapija sa odmah vidljivim rezultatima i to ne samo trenutnim, već i trajnim. Koristi se kao osnovni ili dodatni tretman u svim slučajevima kada je došlo do deficit u transportu kiseonika. Kiseonik u uslovima povišenog pritiska u hiperbaričnoj komori omogućava da pluća prikupljaju i do tri puta više kiseonika nego disanje pri normalnom pritisku. Na taj način se stimuliše lučenje faktora rasta i matičnih ćelija, koje doprinose lečenju i uspostavljanju normalnih biohemiskih i energetskih procesa u organizmu.

Indikacije: Hiperbarična terapija kiseonikom koristi se u tretmanu različitih medicinskih stanja i različite grane medicine je koriste na različite načine. Koristi se u slučaju sledećih stanja:

Akutna trovanja ugljen-monoksidom, ugljen-dioksidom, cijanidima, bojnim otrovima, šećerna bolest sa komplikacijama (dijabetično stopalo i gangrena), dijabetične ostale polineuropatijske, subakutna i hronična arterijska insuficijencija, ugroženi graftovi (vaskularne i infektivne etiologije), infekcije kože i kostiju koje uzrokuju odumiranje tkiva, radijacijsko oštećenje tkiva, operekotine i smrzotine, septična nekroza kosti, moždani udar, povrede mozga i kičmene moždine, migrenozne glavobolje, multipla skleroza, teške anemije i masivni gubitak krvi, gasna embolija.

- Apsolutne kontraindikacije: netretirani pneumotoraks
- Relativne kontraindikacije: infekcije gornjih disajnih puteva, emfizem pluća, asimptomatične plućne lezije vidljive radio-loškim metodama, epilepsijska, teži oblici hipertenzivne bolesti, febrilna stanja, trudnoća, klaustrofobija.

Priprema za hiperbaričnu terapiju kiseonikom podrazumeva određena upustva, pa svaka ustanova treba prilagoditi svoja upustva. Ulaskom u hiperbaričnu komoru ne smeju se unositi sledeći predmeti: satovi, predmeti koji rade na baterije, mobilni telefoni, slušni aparati, knjige, papirne maramice, lična dokumenta, olovke. Nosi se isključivo pamučna odeća, čista, bez parfema i isparljivih eteričnih ulja, bez šminke na bilo kom delu tela, a pogotovo na rukama, glavi, vratu. Mora postojati detaljno objašnjenje o postupku rada koje se prenosi pacijentu. Kako pritisak u komori bude rastao, osećaj se mora objasniti (stisnuti nos, zatvoriti usta dok se uši ne adaptiraju i pritisak ne izjednači).

Rezultati: Kod određenih stanja, hiperbarična terapija koristi se posebno od drugih vidova terapije, kao kod dekompreziske bolesti gasne embolije i teških trovanja ugljen-monoksidom, dok se kod ostalih stanja ona koristi kao sa drugim vidovima terapije, u zavisnosti od individualnih potreba.

Apstrakt

Introduction: A hyperbaric chamber takes oxygen from the environment and turns it into concentrated oxygen. The air in the chamber constantly flows (new in, old out) so there is no stale air. Today, this therapy is considered one of the highest quality natural therapies with immediately visible results, not only immediate but also permanent. It is used as a basic or additional treatment in all cases with a deficit in oxygen transport. Oxygen under conditions of increased pressure in the hyperbaric chamber allows the lungs to collect up to three times more oxygen than breathing at normal pressure. In this way, the secretion of growth factors and stem cells is stimulated, which contributes to healing and the establishment of normal biochemical and energetic processes in the body.

Indications: Hyperbaric oxygen therapy is used in the treatment of various medical conditions and different branches of medicine use it in different ways. It is used in the case of the following conditions:

Acute poisoning with carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, cyanides, war poisons, diabetes with complications (diabetic foot and gangrene), diabetic other polyneuropathies, subacute and chronic arterial insufficiency, compromised grafts (vascular and infectious etiologies), skin and bone infections that cause tissue death, radiation tissue damage, burns and frostbite, septic bone necrosis, stroke, brain and spinal cord injuries, migraine headaches, multiple sclerosis, severe anemia and massive blood loss, gas embolism.

- Absolute contraindications: untreated pneumothorax
- Relative contraindications: upper respiratory tract infections, lung emphysema, asymptomatic lung lesions visible by radiological methods, epilepsy, severe forms of hypertensive disease, febrile conditions, pregnancy, claustrophobia.

Preparation for hyperbaric oxygen therapy involves certain instructions, so each institution should adapt its instructions. The following items may not be brought into the hyperbaric chamber: watches, battery-operated items, mobile phones, hearing aids, books, tissues, personal documents, and pens. Only cotton clothes are worn, clean, without perfume and volatile essential oils, and make-up on any part of the body, especially on the hands, head, and neck. There must be a detailed explanation of the work procedure that is conveyed to the patient. As the pressure in the chamber increases, the sensation must be explained (pinch the nose, and close the mouth until the ears adapt and the pressure equalizes).

Results: In certain conditions, hyperbaric therapy is used separately from other types of therapy, such as decompression sickness, gas embolism, and severe carbon monoxide poisoning, while in other conditions it is used as with other types of therapy, depending on individual needs.

Rezultati terapije se počinju javljati nakon određenog broja terapija i oni zavise od prirode medicinskog stanja zbog čega se terapija primenjivala. Tako su, na primer,kod trovanja ugljen-monoksidom,rezultati terapije postignuti već nakon tri terapije, dok se kod hroničnih rana koje ne zarastaju adekvatni rezultati postižu nakon 20–40 terapija.

The results of the therapy begin to appear after a certain number of therapies and they depend on the nature of the medical condition for which the therapy was applied. Thus, for example, in the case of carbon monoxide poisoning, the results of the therapy were achieved already after three therapies, while in the case of chronic wounds that do not heal adequate results are achieved after 20-40 therapies.