

OBSTETRİK ANESTEZİ

16. BÖLÜM

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1.Giriş

Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) bin yıllık kalkınma hedeflerinin (BKH) kabulünden bu yana anne sağkalımı önemli ölçüde artmıştır, anne ölüm oranı 1990'dan 2015'e kadar ülkelerin %44'ünde azalmıştır; bu ölümlerin neredeyse tamamı düşük ve orta gelirli ülkelerde olmuştur, maternal mortalite hızı yüksek gelirli ülkelere göre yaklaşık 14 kat daha yüksektir(1). Ölümlerin çoğu kanama, sepsis, pre-eklampsia, doğum komplikasyonları, güvensiz kurtaj ve şiddet gibi önlenebilir sebeplerledir.(2).

Dünya Anestezi Dernekleri Federasyonu (WFSA), hasta bakımı ve dünya çapında güvenli anesteziye erişimi geliştirmek için sivil toplum kuruluşlarıyla birlikte çalışmaya kendini adamıştır. Anestezi hizmetlerinin geliştirilmesi evrensel sağlık açısından hayatı önem taşımaktadır(3).

2.Obstetrik havayolu yönetimi

Obstetrik hava yolu yönetimi başarısız trakeal entübasyon ve hava yolu ile ilgili morbidite ve mortalite riski ile ilişkilidir. Bir literatür incelemesinde başarısız trakeal entübasyon insidansının her 1000 obstetrik genel anestezide 2,6 (390'da 1) ve ilişkili maternal mortalite oranı 100.000'de 2.3 (her doksan başarısız entübasyonda bir ölüm) olarak belirtilmiştir.(4)

Anatomik, fizyolojik faktörler gebeliğin anatomik ve fizyolojik değişiklikleri, başarısız trakeal entübasyon oranının ve hava yolu ile ilişkili advers olayların artmasına katkıda bulunabilmektedir (Tablo 1).

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