

BÖLÜM 4

Gebelik ve Covid-19



Ümit TAŞDEMİR¹

Giriş

SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19'a neden olan bir koronavirüs türüdür. İlk defa 2019 yılı sonunda Çin'in Wuhan şehrinde tanımlandı. COVID-19 teşhisini semptomlara ve bilinen maruziyete dayalı olarak yapılabılır veya basitçe herhangi bir semptom olmasa bile SARS-CoV-2 için pozitif bir test ile ortaya konabilir. COVID-19 semptomatik ya da asemptomatik olabilir.

Tüm virüslerde olduğu gibi, yeni varyantların gelişmesine yol açan mutasyonlar meydana gelebilir. Bugüne kadar tanımlanan dört varyant-alfa, beta, gama ve delta- endişe vericidir. Bu varyantların artmış bulaşıcılık ve ağır hastalık yapma gibi önemli özellikleri vardır ve delta varyantı aralarında en bulaşıcı olanıdır. Haziran 2021 itibarı ile Birleşik Krallık'ta en fazla görülen varyanttır ve COVID test sonuçlarının % 90'ında tespit edilmektedir (1). Alfa varyant ile enfekte olan semptomatik kadınların % 10'u yoğun bakım ihtiyacı duyarken bu oran delta variant ile % 15'tir (2).

Bulaş

Çoğu küresel COVID-19 vakasının insandan insana bulaştığına dair kanıtlar mevcuttur. Bu virus solunum damlacıklarından veya salgılarından, dışkıdan ve çeşitli objelerden kolaylıkla izole edilebilir. Son çalışmalarda elde edilen kanıtlara

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Doğum

COVID-19'lu kadınarda bir doğum şeklini diğerine tercih eden hiçbir kanıt yoktur. Daha önceki UKOSS çalışmásında, 12 (%5) bebek SARS-CoV-2 enfeksiyonu için pozitif çıktı; altısı ilk 12 saat içinde (ikisi yardımzsız vajinal doğum ve dördü sezaryen ile doğdu) ve altısı 12 saat sonra (ikisi vajinal ve dördü sezaryen ile doğdu) (12). Yenidoğanlar; vajinal yolla doğduğunda, anne sütüyle beslendiğinde veya doğumdan sonra annelerinin yanında kaldığında yenidoğan COVID-19 enfeksiyonu oranı artmamaktadır (4, 38).

Ameliyata başlamadan önce yapılması gereken ek işlemler nedeniyle kişisel koruyucu ekipman takmanın, ameliyat kararından doğuma kadar olan süreyi uzatması beklenir, ancak şu ana kadar buna dair olumsuz bir kanıt yoktur. Tek merkezli bir kohort çalışması, COVID-19'dan şüphelenilen veya teyit edilen gebelerin acil sezaryen doğumlarında olası daha uzun doğum kararı-doğum süresinin olduğunu göstermiştir ancak istatistiksel olarak anlamlı değildir (39).

Sonuç

SARS-CoV-2 ile ilgili bilgilerimiz her geçen gün güncellenmektedir. Mevcut varyantlar ve günümüzdeki süreçte ortaya çıkacak varyantlar pandeminin gidişatını belirleyecektir. SARS-CoV-2 ve COVID-19 ile ilgili veriler hala çok kısıtlı olmakla birlikte uzun dönem sonuçlar belirsizdir. İçinde olduğumuz dönemde özellikle COVID-19 pozitif gebelerde izlenecek yol için çeşitli derneklerin ve dünya sağlık örgütünün rehberlerine güvenilmelidir.

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