

BÖLÜM 24

Gebelikte Anestezi



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Giriş

Gebelikte anestezi en önemli risklerinden biri travayda mide boşalmasının yavaşlamasına bağlı olarak görülebilen aspirasyon riskidir. Plasenta previa, ablas-yo plasenta ve preeklampsi gibi obstetrik hadiseler de gebelik anestezi riskleridir. Tüm potansiyel risklerine rağmen anestezi ilişkili mortalite, günümüzde maternal mortalitenin en az görülen nedenlerinden olup bir milyon canlı doğum başına yaklaşık beş olarak belirtilmektedir.

Anestezi ilişkili maternal mortalite oranı yıllar içerisinde azalma eğiliminde olup, bunun en önemli nedeni genel anestezi günümüzde sadece acil endikasyonlu cerrahilerde uygulanıyor olmasıdır(1). Genel anesteziye bağlı maternal mortalitenin en sık sebebi entübasyon başarısızlığı iken; rejyonel anesteziye bağlı ölümler sıklıkla yüksek spinal/epidural blok nedenlidir.

Doğum Ağrısına Karşı Maternal Fizyolojik Cevaplar

Doğum eyleminin başlangıcındaki ağrı, uterus kontraksiyonları ve servikal dilatasyona bağlı olarak 10, 11 ve 12. torakal spinal sinirlerin posterior segmentleri ile medulla spinalise girerek iletilir. Doğumun ilerleyen evrelerinde ise fetal baş basısına bağlı pelvik taban ve perineal gerilmeden dolayı hissedilen ağrı ise n.pudentus ve S2-S4 aralığından medulla spinalise giren lifler tarafından iletilir.

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