Bölüm
5

ENDOKRİN HASTALIKLAR VE JİNEKOLOJİK KANAMA

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GİRİŞ

Jinekolojik kanamalar kadın genital bölgesinde çoğunlukla vajinal kanama şikâyeti olarak kendini gösteren anormal kanamalardır. Genelde kanamanın kaynağı uterus olmakla birlikte kanama üst genital trakt organlarından (korpus uteri, fallop tüpü, overler) ya da alt genital trakt organlarının (serviks, vajina, vulva) birinden kaynaklanabilir (1). Kanamanın kaynağı üretra, mesane, anüs, barsak gibi non-jinekolojik de olabilir. Ayırıcı tanıda bunlar da dikkate alınmalıdır. (Tablo: 1) Jinekolojik kanama nedenleri yaş gruplarına göre farklılık göstermektedir. (Tablo:2) (2)

Anormal uterin kanama terimi normal menstrüasyondan sıklık, düzen, süre ve miktar bakımından tüm farklılıkları içine alan, ara kanamaların da dahil olduğu genel bir tanımlamadır (3). AUK jinekoloji polikliniklerine başvuran her üç kadından birinin şikayeti olup yaygın bir jinekolojik hastalıktır (4). Anormal uterin kanamalar çok çeşitli lokal ve sistemik hastalıklar veya ilaçlarla ilişkili olabilir. En sık sebepler myoma uteri, endometrial polipler, adenomyozis, sezaryen skar defekti, arterio-venöz malformasyon gibi yapısal bozukluklar, ovulatuar disfonksiyonlar, kanama bozuklukları, neoplaziler (endometrial hiperplazi, endometrium kanseri,uterin sarkomlar), endometrit gibi enfeksiyonlar ya da iyatrojenik (antikoagülanlar, oral kontraseptifler, rahim içi araçlar) olabilir.

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