

## Bölüm 7

# LEİOMYOM İLİŞKİLİ JİNEKOLOJİK KANAMALAR

Fikriye KARANFİL YAMAN<sup>1</sup>

### GİRİŞ

Anormal uterin kanama (AUK) sık rastlanan bir jinekolojik şikayet olup, jinekolog başvurularının üçte birinin sebebidir (1). Ağır adet kanaması, sıklık (ovulatuvar) kanamanın yoğun olması veya uzun sürmesi olarak tanımlanan anormal kanama durumudur. Menoraji teriminin yerine kullanılmaktadır. AUK çok çeşitli lokal ve sistemik hastalıklar veya ilaçlarla ilişkili olabilir (2). Hamile olmayan kadınlarda en yaygın anormal uterin kanama sebebi, myomlar, endometriyal polip, adenomyozis gibi yapısal uterin patolojiler, ovulatuvar disfonksiyonu, hemostaz bozuklukları veya neoplazidir. AUK, kadınların yaşam kalitesini, üretkenliği ve sağlık hizmetlerinin kullanımını etkileyen önemli bir sağlık problemidir (3).

En sık görülen ağır adet kanaması nedenleri; uterin leiomyomlar, adenomyozis, sezaryen skar defekti ve kanama bozukluğudur.

### UTERİN FİBROİDLER

Uterin leiomyomlar (fibroid veya myom olarak da bilinir) kadınlarda en sık görülen pelvik tümördür (4,5).

Myometriumun düz kas hücrelerinden ve fibroblastlarından kaynaklanan non-kanseröz monoklonal tümörlerdir. Üreme çağındaki kadınlarda ortaya çıkarlar ve semptomatik olduğunda, tipik olarak anormal uterin kanama ve / veya pelvik ağrı / basınç semptomları ile ortaya çıkarlar. Uterin fibroidlerin infertilite, kötü gebelik sonuçları gibi reproduktif etkileri de olabilir. Uterus leiomyomları genelde semptomlardan dolayı başvuru sırasında veya yapılan pelvik görüntüleme insidental olarak bulunur.

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olan myomektomiden daha kolaydır. Bununla birlikte, onarım yapılmadan lokalize doku yıkımı, adezyon ve hamilelik sırasında rüptür olasılığını artırabilir (46). Tedavi yaşam kalitesinde iyileşme ve semptomlarda azalma sağlamaktadır.

### 3) GİRİŞİMSEL RADYOLOJİ TEDAVİLERİ

Uterin arter embolizasyonu ve magnetik rezonans güdümlü odaklanmış ultrason tedavileri bu grup tedaviler olarak sayılabilir.

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