

## Bölüm 10

# VULVOVAJİNAL KANAMALARA YAKLAŞIM

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### GİRİŞ

Vajinal kanama (VK) geniş bir ayırıcı tanısı olan ve sık saptanan bir yakınmadır. VK'nin etiyojisi, enfeksiyöz, endokrin, malignite, anatomik ve fizyolojik nedenlere kadar geniş bir yelpazede değişebilir. Kadınlarda anormal VK'nin yaş gruplarına göre ayırıcı tanısı **Tablo 1**'de gösterilmiştir.

**Tablo 1. Yaş gruplarına göre kadınlarda vajinal kanamanın ayırıcı tanısı.**

Yeni doğanlar	Östrojen yoksunluğu
Menarştan önce	Yabancı cisim
	Travma, cinsel istismar.
	Enfeksiyon
	Uretra prolapsusu
	Sarcoma botyroides
	Over tümörü
	Erken puberte
Menarştan sonra erken evre	Ovulatuvar disfonksiyon (hipotalamik immaturite)
	Kanama diyatezi
	Stres (psikojenik , egzersizle tetiklenen )
	Gebelik
Doğurganlık yaşı	Enfeksiyon
	Ovulatuvar disfonksiyon
	Gebelik
	Kanser
	Polipler, leiomyomlar adenomiyoz

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Vulva Kanseri: Genital kanserlerin %5'ini, kadın kanserlerinin %1'ini oluşturur [41]. Genital kanser sıralamasında ABD'de dördüncü sıklıkta görülür, ilk üç sırada ise endometrium, over ve serviks kanseri mevcuttur [41]. Son yıllarda HPV insidansının artmış olması nedeniyle vulva kanser sıklığı da artmaktadır.

### 3) Postmenapozal dönem vulvar kanamaları

Vulva Kanseri: Kabarık, ülsere lezyonlar olarak gözlenen vulva kanseri ortalama görülme yaşı 70 olup, olguların yarısı 70 yaş üzerindedir [42]. Vulva kanserleri içinde en sık görüleni (> %90) yassı epitel hücreli kanserdir ve onu sırasıyla melanom, adenokanser, bazal hücreli kanser ve sarkom izler. Yapılan çalışmalarda vulva kanserinin yaşlı ve sosyoekonomik düzeyi düşük hastalarda görüldüğü ortaya konmuştur [43]. Vulva kanseri hematogen yoldan daha sık olarak lenfatik yol ile yayılır, ki bu yayılım yolu evrelemede önem taşır ve önemli bir prognostik faktördür. Anüs, vajina ve üretraya direk yayılım görülebilir. Vulva kanseri %70 labiumlarda görülürken perine çok nadir tutulur [42].

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