

Bölüm 10

GEBELİKTE GENİTAL ENFEKSİYONLAR VE KANAMA

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GİRİŞ

Genital enfeksiyonlar her yaş grubundan kadını ilgilendiren bir sağlık sorunudur. Vulva ve vajenin normal florasının bozulduğu durumlarda sıkça görülür. Gebelik bu durumlardan birisidir. Gerek hormon değişiklikleri, gerek bağışıklık sisteminin geçici olarak baskılanması nedenleri ile enfeksiyonlara zemin hazırlar. Başvuru esnasında kanama şikayeti olan hastalarda genital bölgede gelişen lezyonlar, akıntı niteliği, kötü koku sorgulanmalı ve muayene sırasında kanamaların nedeninin vulva, vajen ya da servikste erozyona neden olabilecek bir enfeksiyon olabileceği akılda tutulmalıdır (1). Bu bölümde gebelikte de görülmesi muhtemel, kanamaya yol açabilecek en sık genital enfeksiyonların sınıflandırılması ve tedavisinden bahsedilecektir.

Tablo 1: Vulva, vajina ve serviks enfeksiyonlarında olası etiyolojiler (2)

Vulva	Vajina	Serviks
Sifilis şankırı	Kandida Enfeksiyonu	Genital Herpes
Lenfogradüloza Venereum	Bakteriyel Vajinosiz	Genital Siğiller
Genital Herpes	Trikomoniyazis	Gonore
Şankroid	Sifiliz Şankırı	Klamidya
Granüloza İnguinalis	Lenfogradüloza Venereum	Sifiliz Şankırı
Kandida Enfeksiyonu		
Genital Siğiller		
Molloskum Kontagiosum		
Pedikulozis pubis		
Skabies		

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gebelerde tedavisi seftriakson 250 mg ım tek doz, azitromisin 1 gr ile kombine edilerek ya da sefiksim 400 mg oral tek doz ile tedavisi ile yapılmalıdır (7,28). Hansfield ve arkadaşlarının yapmış olduğu çalışmaya göre tek doz 400 mg oral sefiksim tedavisi, ankomplike gonore tedavisinde 250 mg intramuskuler tek doz seftriakson kadar etkilidir (29).

Klamidyal Servisit

Etkeni gram (-) zorunlu hücre içi mikroorganizma olan kok şeklinde hareketsiz klamidya'dır. %50 'lere varan oranda gonore ile eş zamanlı seyredebilir. Gebelerde doğum kanalından bebeğe geçişi nedeni ile yenidoğan konjonktiviti ve pnömonisine neden olabilir (26,30). Azitromisin 1 gr oral tek doz ile tedavisi mümkündür. Azitromisin alamayan gebelerde amoksisilin 500 mg günde 3 kez 7 gün süre ile ya da eritromisin 500 mg günde 4 kez 7 gün süre ile tedavisi mümkündür (31).

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