

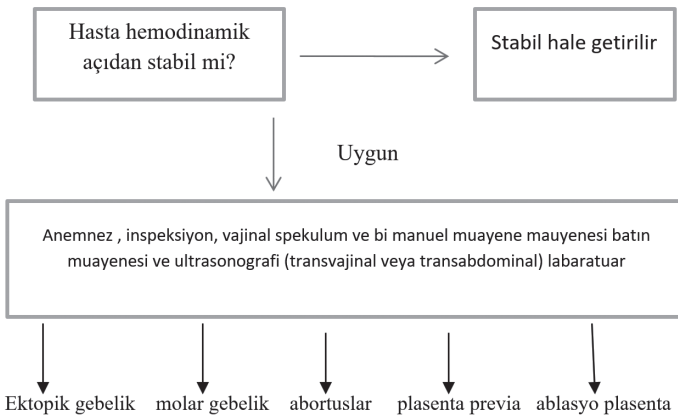
Bölüm 19

OBSTETRİK KANAMALARIN MEDİKAL YÖNETİMİ

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GİRİŞ

Gebelikte meydana gelen kanamalar hem anne hayatını hem de fetus hayatını tehlikeye atabilmektedir. Kanama daha çok maternal kaynaklı olmaktadır. Gebeliklerde kanama daha çok ilk trimesterde görülür ve bu oran %20 ile 40 arasında değişmektedir (1). Birinci trimester kanamaları daha çok düşük tehdidi, önlenemez düşük, tam ve tam olmayan düşük, geçmiş düşük, ektopik gebelik, uterus, servikal ve vulvadan kaynaklı gebelik dışı patolojilerden kaynaklanır. İkinci ve üçüncü trimesterde plasenta previa, ablasyo plasenta, uterin rüptür, vasa previa olguları sıktır. Yaşamı tehdit eden kanamaların hem anne hem de fetus açısından erken tanınması ve tedavisinin zamanında yapılması hayat kurtarır.



Şekil 1: Gebelikte kanamalı hastaya yaklaşım

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