

Ebru İNCİ COŞKUN<sup>1</sup>  
Sevil ERARSLAN<sup>2</sup>

## GİRİŞ

Postmortem sezaryen kayıtlarına ilk olarak Ortadoğu ve Uzakdoğu eski eserlerinde rastlanmıştır (1, 2). Roma Kralı Numa Pompilius döneminde hamile bir kadın öldüğünde mutlaka annenin batını kesilip açılarak fetüs çıkarılır ve sonra annenin gömülmesine izin verildiği kayıtlarda yer almaktadır (M.Ö. 715). Anneden kesip çıkarma anlamına gelen 'ab matris cesare' ifadesi de günümüzdeki 'sezaryen' kelimesinin kökeni olarak kabul edilmektedir (3). Burada amaç anne ya da fetüsün kurtarılması değildir. Daha sonraları çeşitli dini inanışların gereği olarak örneğin vaftiz edilmeden bebeğin gömülmemesi gerektiği inancı ile bu durum devam etmiştir (4). Fetüsü kurtarmak için yapılan tarihteki ilk postmortem sezaryen, Fransız bir doktor olan Bernard tarafından 1305' de yapılmıştır (5). Sonrasında benzer operasyonlar yapılsa da anne ölümü gerçekleşikten sonra yapıldığı için nadiren fetüsün kurtarıldığı görülebilmektedir. 1837' de Paris' den bildirilen bir vaka serisinde 49 postmortem sezaryenden 7 fetüsün kurtarılabildiği belirtilmiştir. Daha sonraları Almanya' dan bildirilen 107 postmortem sezaryenden hiç kurtulan fetüs olmadığı ve yine Berlin, Almanya' da, 147 postmortem sezaryenden sadece 3 yenidoğanın yaşadığı bildirilmiştir (6, 7). Tüm bu kötü sağkalım sonuçlarına rağmen 20. yüzyılda doğru, fizyoloji, anestezi ve cerrahi tekniklerin gelişmesine de bağlı olarak sağkalımın bildirilmeye başlandı-

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İnönü Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Kadın Hastalıkları Ve Doğum A.B.D., ebruincicoskun@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Uzm. Dr., Özel Malatya Gözde Hastanesi Kadın Hastalıkları Ve Doğum Bölümü, svlerslnn@gmail.com

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