

BÖLÜM 14

Özel Durumlarda Doğum Analjezi Yönetimi



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GİRİŞ

Uluslararası ağrı araştırmaları Derneği (International Association for the Study of Pain=IASP) ağrıyi, vücutun herhangi bir yerinden başlayan, organik bir nedene bağlı olan veya olmayan, kişinin geçmişteki deneyimleri ile ilgili, sensöriyel, emosyonel, hoş olmayan bir duyguya olarak tanımlamıştır (1).

Doğum eylemi bilinen ve tanımlanan en şiddetli ağrılardan biridir. Doğum ağrısı, duygusal sıkıntılarla ek olarak fizyolojik değişikliklerinde (artan oksijen tüketimi, hipokarbi ve solunumsal alkaloza neden olan hiperventilasyon, gastrik inhibisyon, artmış mide asiditesi, lipoliz, artan periferik vasküler direnç, artan kardiyak output, artan kan basıncı, plasental perfüzyonda azalma, değişen rahim aktivitesi, travma sonrası stres bozukluğu gibi doğum sonrası psikolojik etkiler) olduğu karışık bir durumdur (2). Ağrı, maternal ve fetal organ sistemleri üzerinde nöroendokrin stres yanıtına neden olur. Ağrıya bağlı oluşan kardiyopulmoner fizyolojik yanıtlar genellikle normal gebelikleri olan sağlıklı gebeler tarafından iyi tolere edilebilir, ancak kardiyopulmoner hastalığı olan veya eşlik eden sistemik hastalığı olan gebelerde endişe verici olabilir.

Bu bölümde eşlik eden sistemik hastalığı olan gebelerde doğum analjezisi olası komplikasyonlar ve dikkat edilmesi gereken unsurlar anlatılmıştır.

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