

Tekrarlayan Gebelik Kayıpları

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GİRİŞ

Tekrarlayan gebelik kaybı (TGK), etiyoloji genellikle bilinmediği ve kanıta dayalı çok az teşhis ve tedavi stratejisi olduğu için üreme tıbbındaki karmaşık konulardan biridir. TGK kadın hastalıkları ve doğum alanında hem doktorlar hem de çiftler açısından en sıkıntılı ve emek harcayan hastalıklarından biridir. Etiyoloji hastaların yaklaşık olarak yarısında açıklanamamaktadır. Hastaların yönetimiyle ilgili kanıta dayalı tanı ve tedavi stratejileri sınırlıdır ve tedavi önerileri çoğu kez klinik tecrübe ve gözlemsel çalışmalara dayanmaktadır.

TGK için genel olarak kabul edilen kriterlere uyulmaması, kohortların düzensiz izlenmesi, anöploid fetüslerin dışlanmaması, ara analizden sonra çalışmanın erken sonlandırılması ve randomizasyon sonrası birçok hastanın çalışmadan çekilmesi, araştırmalardaki biaslar metodolojik zayıflıklara neden olmaktadır (1).

TANIM

TGK'nın tanımı için literatürde değişik görüşler mevcuttur. Klinik olarak ultrasonografik muaye-

ne ile belirlenmiş veya histopatolojik inceleme ile gösterilmiş iki veya daha fazla başarısız gebelik (2) veya rahim içi olması gerekmeyen ardışık üç gebelik kaybı (3) TGK tanımlarına örneklerdir. Bu farklı tanımlamalar da hangi çiftlere danışmanlık veya tedavi yapılacağını belirlemeyi daha zor hale getirir. TGK tanımına biyokimyasal gebelikleri ve dış gebelikleri dahil etmenin gereğesi, 12 haftalık gebelikten önce üç veya daha fazla ardışık gebelik kaybı yaşayan 587 kadının retrospektif bir kohort çalışmasına dayanmaktadır (4).

Bu çeşitli tanımlara yanıt olarak, European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) 2017 yılında, TGK'nin serum veya idrar insan koryonik gonadotropini (hCG) ile teşhis edilen iki veya daha fazla gebelik kaybını tanımladığını öne süren bir konsensüs bildirisi yayınlamıştır (5). Bu tanı, biyokimyasal gebelikleri ve yeri bilinmeyen tedavi edilmiş gebelikleri içerirken, tanı almış ektopik veya molar gebelikleri içermemektedir.

TGK tanımı ayrıca birincil veya ikincil olarak ayrılabilir (5,6). Birincil TGK, hiçbir zaman yaşayabilirliğe ulaşmamış (24 haftalık gebelik veya sonrası) kadınlarda gebelik kaybını ifade eder.

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(76). Ovum donasyonu bu sorunun üstesinden gelebilir ve TKG'lı kadınlarda %88'lik canlı doğum oranı ile ilişkilendirilmiştir (76).

Kanıtlanmamış tedaviler: TKG olan kadınlarda progesteron tedavisi, TKG'lı hastalar da dahil olmak üzere canlı doğum oranını artırmıyor gibi görünmektedir ve bu nedenle önerilmemektedir (77,78).

Çalışmalar, ne aspirin (79,80) ne de aspirin artı antikoagülanların (81-83) açıklanamayan TKG'lı kadınların canlı doğum oranlarını iyileştirmede etkili olduğunu bildirmiştir.

Düşük moleküler ağırlıklı heparin (LMWH), kalıtsal trombofilili tanısı alan veya almayan hastalarda herhangi bir fayda bildirilmemiş olmasına rağmen, açıklanamayan tekrarlayan düşükleri olan hastalara sıklıkla önerilmektedir (83,84).

Sistemik incelemeler, intravenöz immüno-globülin ile immün tedavinin, TKG'nın tedavisi için yararlı bir etkisinin olmadığını göstermiştir (85-87).

Glukokortikoidlerin, doğal öldürücü hücre aktivitesinin baskılanması da dahil olmak üzere çeşitli anti-inflamatuar etkileri vardır, ancak TKG'yı önlemede etkili görünmemektedir (88).

SONUÇ

TKG'nın değerlendirilmesi, iki veya üç ardışık düşükten sonra endikedir.

TKG tipik olarak ardada olan gebeliklerde benzer gebelik haftalarında ortaya çıkar. Nüks riski, kayıp anındaki gebelik yaşı arttıkça artar.

TKG'li çiftlerin minimum teşhis çalışması, eksiksiz bir tıbbi, cerrahi, genetik ve aile öyküsü ile fizik muayeneden oluşur.

İnsidans olarak kadınların %0,4-1'i ardarda üç gebelik kaybı yaşamaktadırlar.

Yaygın etiyolojileri; kromozomal anormallikler, uterus anormallikleri, antifosfolipid antikor sendromu, diabetes mellitus ve tiroid hastalıkları gibi endokrin faktörlerdir.

Hastanın TKG'sı için olası bir neden belirlendiğinde, bu sorun belirtildiği şekilde tedavi edilir. Buna uterus anomalilerinin cerrahi olarak düzeltilmesi ve hiperprolaktinemi, tiroid anormallikleri ve diabetes mellitus gibi endokrin bozuklukların tıbbi tedavisi de dahildir.

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