

PELVİK ORGAN PROLAPSUSU

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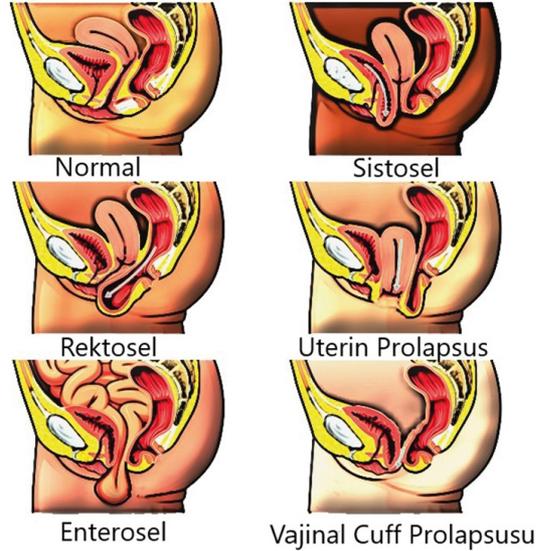
GİRİŞ

Pelvik organ prolapsusu, pelvik organların normal bağlanma yerlerinden veya pelviste normal konumlarından anormal olarak inmesi veya fıtıklaşmasıdır. İlgili olabilecek pelvik yapılar arasında şekil 1’de de gösterildiği üzere; uterus (uterin prolapsus) veya vajinal apeks (apikal vajinal prolapsus), anterior vajina (sistosel) veya posterior vajina (rektosel) bulunur. Birçok nullipar kadın muayene edildiğinde bir dereceye kadar sarkması olabilir; ancak çoğu sarkma, spesifik pelvik semptomlar olmaksızın klinik olarak rahatsız edici değildir ve bir müdahale gerektirmeyebilir.

Pelvik organ prolapsusu, vajina ve ilişkili pelvik organın prolapsusu ile karakterize edilen spesifik bir vajinal segmentteki kusurdur. Hastalar farklı derecelerde prolapsus ile gelebilir. En şiddetli vakada (total pelvik organ prolapsusu), pelvik organ genital boşluktan tamamen dışarı çıkar. Bu tür pelvik gevşeme durumlarında, ön, yan, arka ve apikal bölmelerde çok sayıda kusur bulunmaktadır.

EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

Pelvik organ prolapsusunun kesin prevalansını belirlemek zordur. Bununla birlikte, inkon-



Şekil 1: Pelvik organ prolapsusu

tinans veya prolapsusu düzeltmek için en az 1 ameliyat gereksiniminin yaşam boyu riskini yaklaşık % 11 olduğu tahmin edilmektedir (1, 2).

ETİYOLOJİ

Pelvik taban defektleri doğum sonucu oluşabilir ve endopelvik fasya ile levator kaslarının ve perineal gövdenin gerilmesi ve yırtılması sonucu oluşur. Vajinal doğum olmadan gebeliğin kendisi de bir risk faktörü olarak konumlandırılmıştır.

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