

19. BÖLÜM

GEBELİK VE TRAVMA

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GİRİŞ

Travma anne ve fetus için yaşamsal tehlike yaratan ve obstetrik nedenler dışında anne ölümlerine yol açabilen önemli bir durumdur. Tüm gebeliklerin en az %6-7'si travma ile komplike hale gelir (1-3). Maternal travma sonrası, fetal mortalite ve morbidite ise maternal yaralanmanın şekli ve ciddiyeti ile yakından ilişkilidir. Gebe kadınlarda görülen travmaların en sık nedenleri kasıtsız (%48 motorlu taşıt kazaları, %25 düşmeler, zehirlenmeler ve yanıklar) veya kasıtlı (%17 saldırı/eş şiddeti, %3,3 intihar, %4 cinayet ve ateşli silah yaralanmaları) şeklindedir (1,4). Gebelikte travma için tanımlanmış risk faktörleri az sayıda olup; genç yaş, uyuşturucu madde ve alkol kullanımı, aile içi şiddet risk faktörleri olarak sayılabilir (5). Gebelikte travma ile ilgili literatür oldukça zengin olmasına rağmen, travma sonrası maternal ve fetal sonuçları tahmin etmek oldukça zordur. Gebe olmayan kadınlarla karşılaştırıldığında, gebe kadınların ağır travma yaşama olasılığı yaklaşık iki kat daha fazla ve gebelikte geçirilen ciddi travmalar rastgele geçirilen travmalardan yaklaşık 3,14 kat daha yüksek oranda ölümle ilişkilidir (6). Gebelikte geçirilen on travmadan dokuzu küçük travma şeklindedir ve sadece %3-4'ü hastaneye yatış gerektirir (7). Bununla birlikte, travmaya bağlı

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