

Bölüm 5

MATERNAL SEPSİS VE ARDS



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| MATERNAL SEPSİS

Sepsis, vücudun enfeksiyona karşı fizyolojik, biyolojik ve biyokimyasal olarak verdiği anormal enflamatuvar yanıtla seyreden klinik bir sendromdur. Odak noktasında enfeksiyon belirtilerinden çok organ yetmezliği vardır. Önlenebilir anne ölüm nedenlerinden olan maternal sepsis, maternal morbidite ve mortalitenin önemli bir nedenidir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) maternal sepsisi, gebelik, doğum, kürtaj sonrası veya postpartum dönemde enfeksiyondan kaynaklanan yaşamı tehdit eden organ disfonksiyonu olarak yeniden tanımlamıştır (1).

Sepsisin gelişimi dört farklı şekilde sınıflandırılır:

- 1. Septik inflamatuvar yanıt sendromu (SIRS):** Enfeksiyöz olmayan (örn: travma, pankreatit, yanıklar) nedenlerle ortaya çıkabilen sistemik inflamatuvar yanıt sendromudur.
- 2. Sepsis:** Enfeksiyon kaynaklı SIRS.
- 3. Şiddetli Sepsis:** Sepsise eşlik eden organ disfonksiyonlarının eşlik etmesi.
- 4. Septik Şok:** Sepsise eşlik eden ve sıvı tedavisine rağmen düzelmeyen; hipotansiyon ve/veya organların dolaşımının azalması durumudur (2).

SIRS ve sepsisin klinik belirtileri arasında ateş, hipotansiyon, taşikardi, taşipne, lökositoz veya lökopeni yer alır;

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Taburculuk sonrası sonuçlar

Gebe olmayanlarda 3. ve 12. ayda yaygın kognitif fonksiyonlarda bozulma saptanmıştır (99). 5 yıllık bir izlem çalışmasında normal akciğer fonksiyonları, egzersizde kısıtlılık, fiziksel ve fizyolojik sekel, azalmış yaşam kalitesi ve sağlık bakım servislerini kullanmada artış bildirilmiştir (100). Gebelikte bu konuda çalışmalar eksiktir.

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