

MULTİDİSİPLİNER YAKLAŞIM VE EĞİTİM

17 BÖLÜM

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Hasan ALTINSOY¹

1. KADIN HASTALIKLARI VE DOĞUM UZMANI, ANESTEZİ VE HEMATOLOJİ İŞ BİRLİĞİ

1.1. Multidisipliner Ekip Yapısı ve Önemi

Postpartum kanama (PPK), küresel maternal mortalitenin önde gelen nedenlerinden biridir. PPK'nın etkin ve zamanında yönetimi, yalnızca kadın hastalıkları ve doğum uzmanı değil, anestezi uzmanı, hematolog, hemşire, kan bankası personeli ve gerektiğinde yoğun bakım uzmanından oluşan multidisipliner bir ekibin koordinasyonuna bağlıdır (1,2). Bu ekip doğum öncesi risk değerlendirmesinden postpartum izleme kadar her aşamada kritik rol oynar.

PPK'nın dakikalar içinde şoka ve koagülopatiyeye ilerleyebileceği göz önüne alındığında, farklı disiplinlerin erken müdahaleye dahil olması annenin yaşam şansını artırır (1,3). Ayrıca bu ekipler yalnızca klinik müdahalelerde değil, protokol geliştirme, görev paylaşımı ve ekip içi eğitim gibi planlama ve koordinasyon gerektiren alanlarda da etkindir. Örneğin masif transfüzyon protokolü (MTP) gibi algoritmalar, hasta güvenliği açısından her disipline katkı olarak şekillendirilir (4).

Simülasyon eğitimleri ve acil durum tatbikatları, karar alma hızını ve ekip içi iletişimi geliştirerek maternal morbiditeyi azaltmada etkili bulunmuştur (5,6). Günümüzde multidisipliner yaklaşım, önerilen değil, standart hale gelmiş bir uygulamadır ve yalnızca sağkalımı değil, morbidite, transfüzyon ihtiyacı ve hastanede kalış süresi gibi birçok sonucu olumlu etkiler.

¹ Op. Dr., Ankara Bilkent Şehir Hastanesi, Perinatoloji Kliniği, hasan.altinsoy1988@gmail.com

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