

| PROFİLAKSİ

Doğumun üçüncü evresinin aktif yönetimi, birçok klinik klavuzda ele alındığı gibi, postpartum kanama profilaksisinde (PPK) en önemli basamaktır. Tüm kadınlara doğum sonrasında uterotonik ajan uygulanması konusunda genel bir görüş birliği bulunmaktadır; çünkü bu yaklaşım, PPK oranlarını anlamlı şekilde azaltmaktadır. Oksitosin, pek çok klavuzda birinci tercih edilen ilaç olarak önerilir ancak uterotonik ajan ve doz uygulamasında farklı protokoller bulunmaktadır (1-4).

| POSTPARTUM KANAMA PROFİLAKSİSİNDE KULLANILAN FARMAKOLOJİK AJANLAR

1.Oksitosin

Oksitosin, posterior hipofiz kaynaklı peptid yapılı bir hormonun sentetik analogu olup miyometriyal oksitosin reseptörleri aracılığıyla uterin kontraksiyonları indükler. İntravenöz (IV) yolla uygulandığında etki hemen başlar, intramüsküler (IM) uygulamada ise 3-7 dakikada ortaya çıkar ve yaklaşık 1 saat devam eder. Yarı ömrü 1-6 dakika olup 2-8 °C'de muhafaza edilmelidir. Yüksek doz hızlı IV bolus uygulanması durumunda hipotansiyon, taşikardi ve miyokardiyal iskemi görülebilecek yan etkilerdir (5,6).

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KAYNAKLAR

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