



# Porodaj trudnica obolelih od infektivnih bolesti

## Childbirth of Pregnant Women Having Infectious Diseases

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### Apstrakt

Porodaj je okončanje trudnoće, pri čemu jedna ili više beba napušta majčinu matericu putem vaginalnog prolaza ili carskog reza. Prema definiciji SZO (Svetske zdravstvene organizacije) normalna trudnoća traje od 37 do 42 nedelje. Porodaj koji nastupi pre 37. sedmice zove se prevremeni porodaj, a onaj koji nastupi nakon 42. nedelje graviditeta je prolongirana trudnoća, odnosno prenesena. Oko 15 miliona dece je rođeno pre 37 nedelja gestacije, dok je između 3 i 12% rođeno nakon 42 nedelje. U razvijenom svetu većina porođaja se odvija u bolnicama, dok se u zemljama u razvoju većina porođaja događa u domovima, uz pomoć tradicionalne babice.

Svake godine komplikacije od trudnoće i porođaja dovedu do oko 500.000 smrtnih slučajeva majki, 7 miliona žena ima ozbiljne dugoročne probleme i 50 miliona žena ima negativne zdravstvene ishode nakon porođaja. Ishod porođaja umnogome zavisi od zdravstvenog stanja trudnice, koji se dodatno komplikuje ukoliko je bolest infektivne prirode.

Posebne procedure koje se primenjuju u toku porođaja kod infektivnih bolesti doprinose da se bezbedno beba donese na svet, kao i da se zaštiti tim zdravstvenih radnika i saradnika koji posredno i neposredno učestvuju u procedurama.

Retrospektivnom metodom analizirala sam broj hospitalizovanih žena u Službi za ginekologiju i akušerstvo OB Požarevac, uvidom u medicinsku dokumentaciju, prikazivanjem slučaja, kao i kroz lično radno iskustvo.

Dobijeni rezultati ukazuju na visok procenat uspešnosti očuvanja zdravlja majke, novorođenčeta i osoblja. Kada se na jednom mestu spoje ljubav i kompetencije, rezultat je uvek pozitivan.

### Abstract

Childbirth is the termination of pregnancy in which one or more babies leave the mother's womb via a vaginal passage or cesarean section. According to the WHO (World Health Organization) definition, a normal pregnancy lasts 37 to 42 weeks. A birth that occurs before 37 weeks is called a premature birth, and one that occurs after 42 weeks of pregnancy is a prolonged pregnancy, i.e. postmaturity. About 15 million children were born before 37 weeks of gestation, while between 3 and 12% were born after 42 weeks. In the developed world, most births take place in hospitals, while in developing countries, most births take place in homes with the help of traditional midwives.

Each year complications from pregnancy and childbirth lead to about 500,000 maternal mortalities, 7 million women have serious long-term problems, and 50 million women have negative health outcomes after childbirth. The outcome of childbirth largely depends on the state of health of the pregnant woman, which is further complicated if the disease is of an infectious nature. Special procedures that are applied during childbirth in case of infectious diseases contribute to the safe delivery of the baby, as well as to protect the team of health workers and associates who directly and indirectly participate in the procedures.

Using a retrospective method, I analyzed the number of hospitalized women in the gynecology and obstetrics service of the General Hospital in Požarevac, by looking at the medical documentation, presenting the case, as well as through personal work experience.

The obtained results indicate a high percentage of success in preserving the health of the mother, newborn, and staff. When devotion and competence come together in one place, the result is always positive.

