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Suriye İ Savaşından Gaziantep İline Gelen Hastaların Analizi

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*International Medical Corps



Concentration of Syrian refugees in Turkey. Source: UNHCR

← → ↻ Güvenli | <https://www.google.com.tr/search?q=gaziantep+syrian+refugees+&oq=gaziantep+syrian+refugees>

Google

gaziantep syrian refugees

Tümü Haberler Görseller Videolar Haritalar Daha fazla Ayarlar

Yaklaşık 215.000 sonuç bulundu (0,49 saniye)

Over 5 million people have fled Syria since 2011, seeking safety in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and beyond. Millions more are displaced inside Syria and, as war continues, hope is fading fast.

UNHCR works hard to help, leading a coordinated effort across the region. Together with our partners, NGOs and host governments, we offer a lifeline to those in need.

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13.5 million

people in need in Syria

6.3 million

internally displaced persons

4.53 million

people in hard-to-reach and besieged areas

[More statistics](#)

Updated 30 May 2017



Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal

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Total Persons of Concern

5,233,712

© Last Updated 28 Sep 2017

Source - UNHCR, Government of Turkey



3RP 2016 Annual Report

www.3RPSyriaCrisis.org



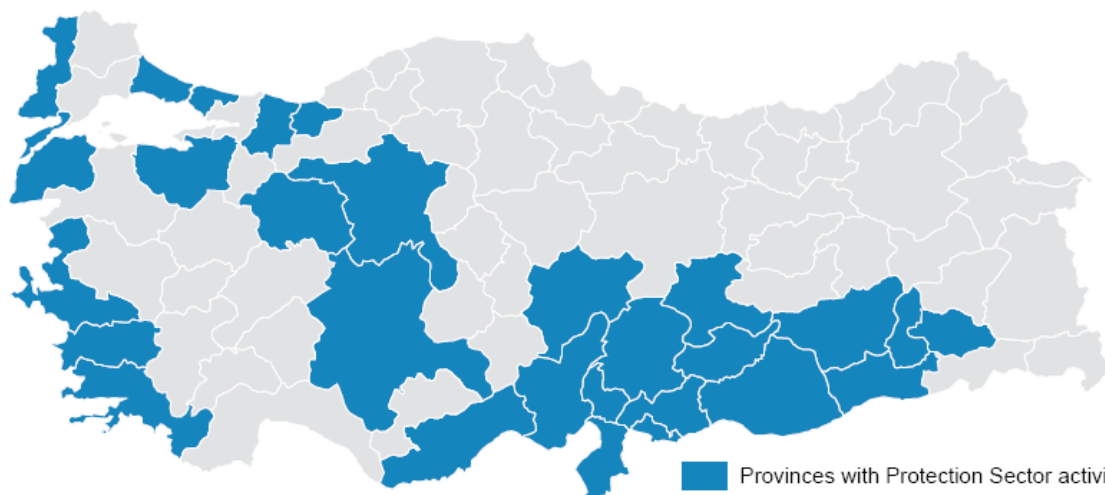


COUNTRY COVERAGE

3,106,932*
Registered Syrian
Refugees

848,966**

Number of direct beneficiaries reached
by the sector in 2017



SECTOR PARTNERS REPORTED





SUBNATIONAL COVERAGE

1,749,796*

Number of Registered
Syrian Refugees
in Southeast
Turkey

452,827**

Number of direct beneficiaries reached
by the sector



SECTOR PARTNERS REPORTED



Source: DGMM Date: 27 July 2017



World Health
Organization

SYRIA CRISIS – TURKEY 3RP OPERATIONS

Country brief and funding request

January to June 2015

PEOPLE AFFECTED

>1.8 million Syrian refugees in need of health services

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

1.1 million consultations

200 000 inpatients

70 000 surgical operations

1 million children vaccinated through polio campaigns

30 emergency health kits supplied, covering the
treatment of **30 000** outpatients for **3** months

10 000 deliveries

1 300 emergency interventions

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Health Sector

\$29 million requested (3RPs 2015)



Şehitkamil D.H.



Dr. Ersin Arslan
E.A.H



25 Aralık D.H.



Gaziantep
Üniversitesi
Şahinbey E.U.H.



Cengiz Gökçek Kadın Doğum Hastanesi



Kriz Koordinasyon
Merkezi



El Bab Hastanesi



Cerablus Hastanesi

Sonuç

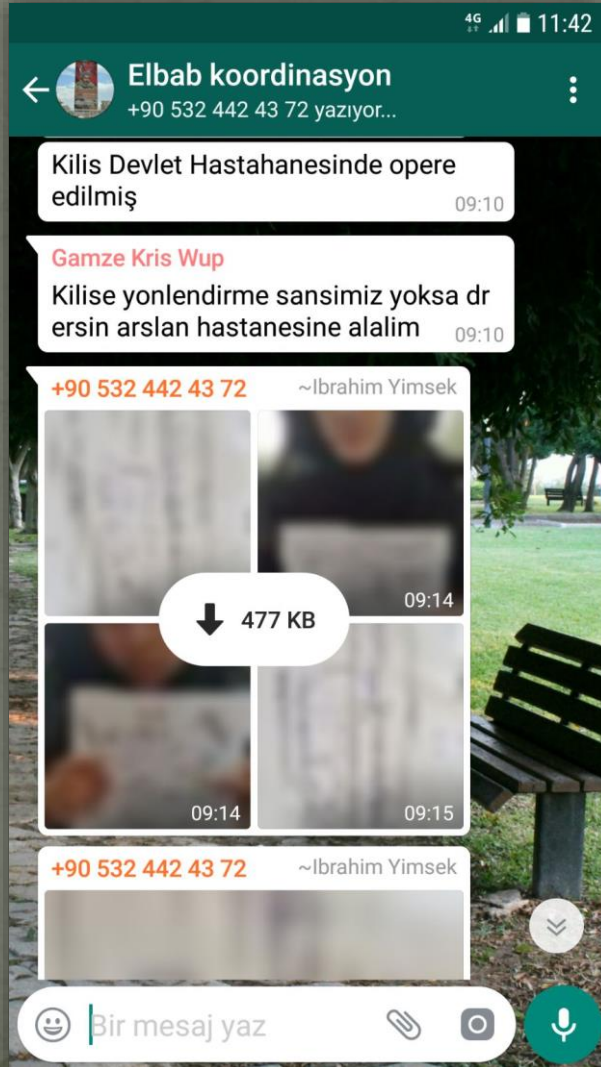
G. Antep Üniversitesi WhatsApp Grubu



Gaziantep-Cerablus WhatsApp Grubu



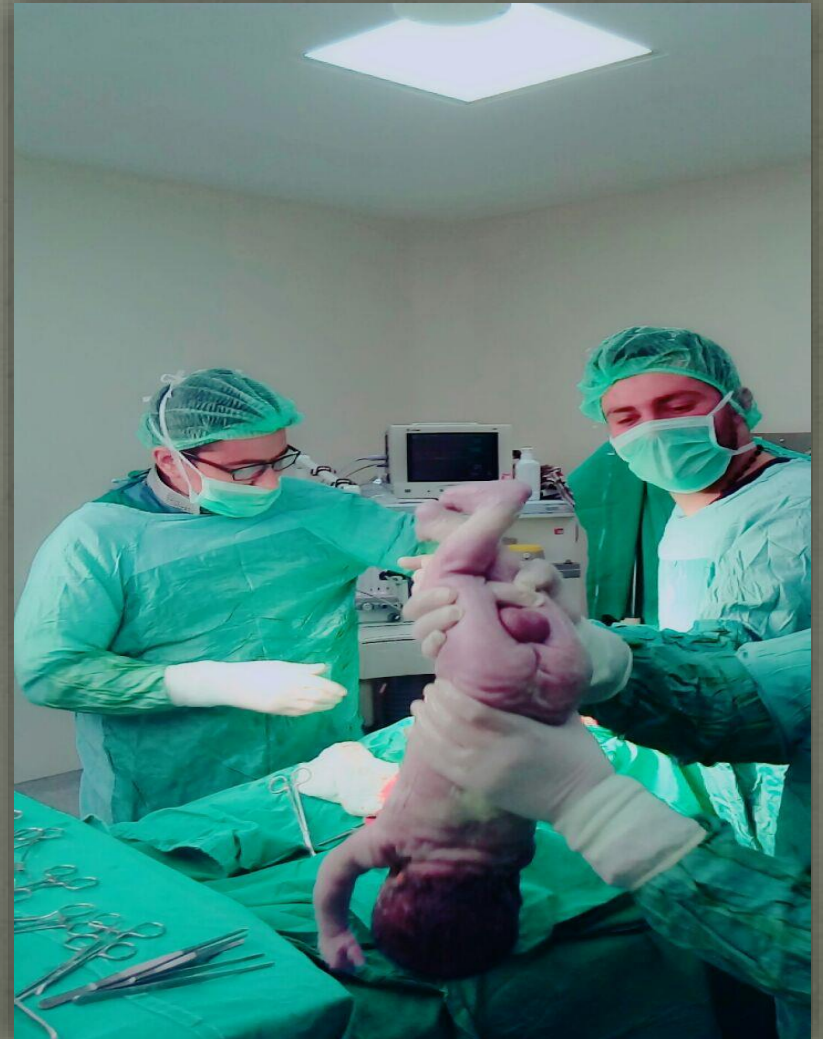
Gaziantep-El Bab WhatsApp Grubu



Cerablus Hastanesi







Acil Servis Gzlem Odası





- 500 hasta/ gün poliklinik hizmeti verilirken, Acil serviste ise 150 hasta/gün bakılmaktadır.
- 36 Uzman
- 9 Pratisyen Doktor
- 4 Diş Hekimi
- 4 Eczacı ve
- 73 Yardımcı Sağlık Personeli dahil **204 çalışan** ile aktif olarak hizmet vermektedir.

El Bab Hastanesi



- 32 Uzman
- 6 Pratisyen Doktor
- 142 Yardımcı Sağlık Personeli dahil **180 çalışan** aktif olarak hizmet vermektedir.

Cerablus Hastanesi Veri Analizleri

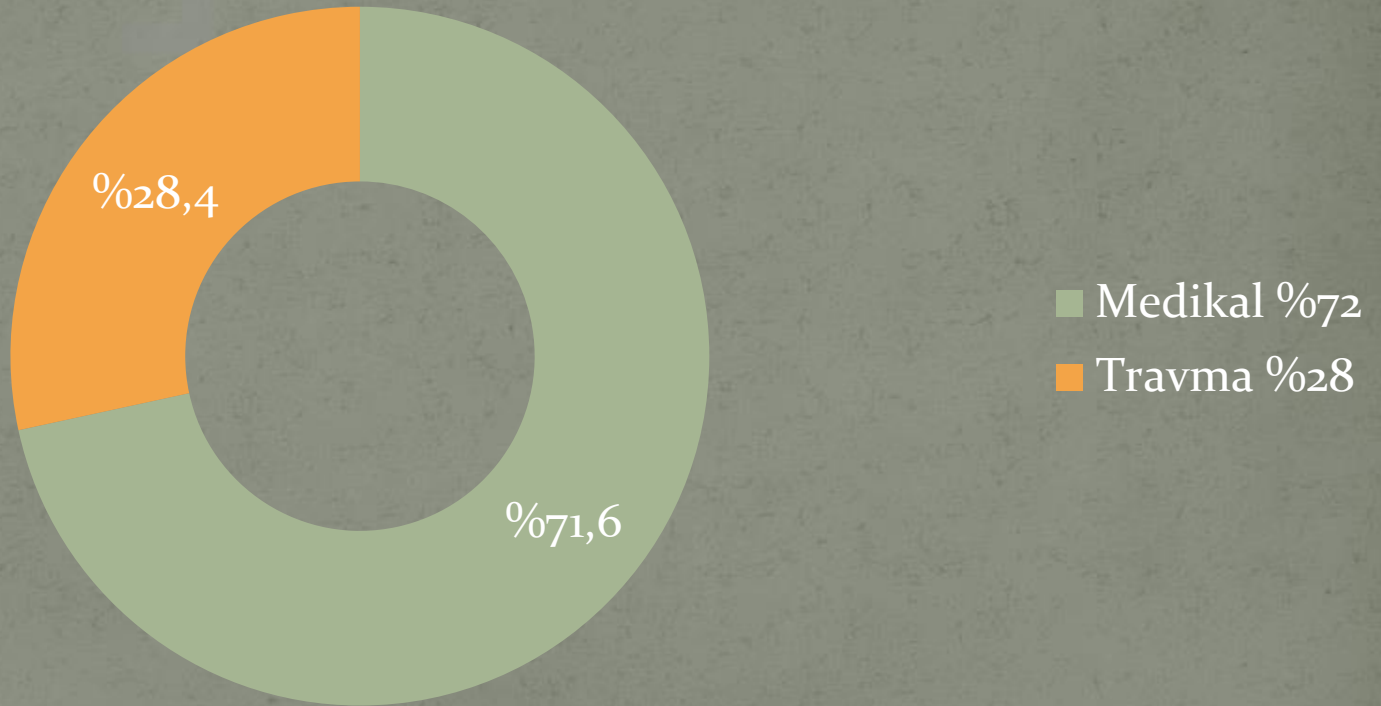
Özellikler	Total
Acil Servis Başvurusu	40.182
Poliklinik	163.835
Servis	6.841
Operasyon	2245
Doğum Sayısı	1772
Sevk	3859
Toplam Hasta Sayısı	218.734

El Bab Hastanesi Veri Analizleri

Özellikler	Total
Acil Servis Başvurusu	16.434
Poliklinik	20.075
Servis	1.556
Operasyon	532
Doğum Sayısı	204
Sevk	421
Toplam Hasta Sayısı	39.222

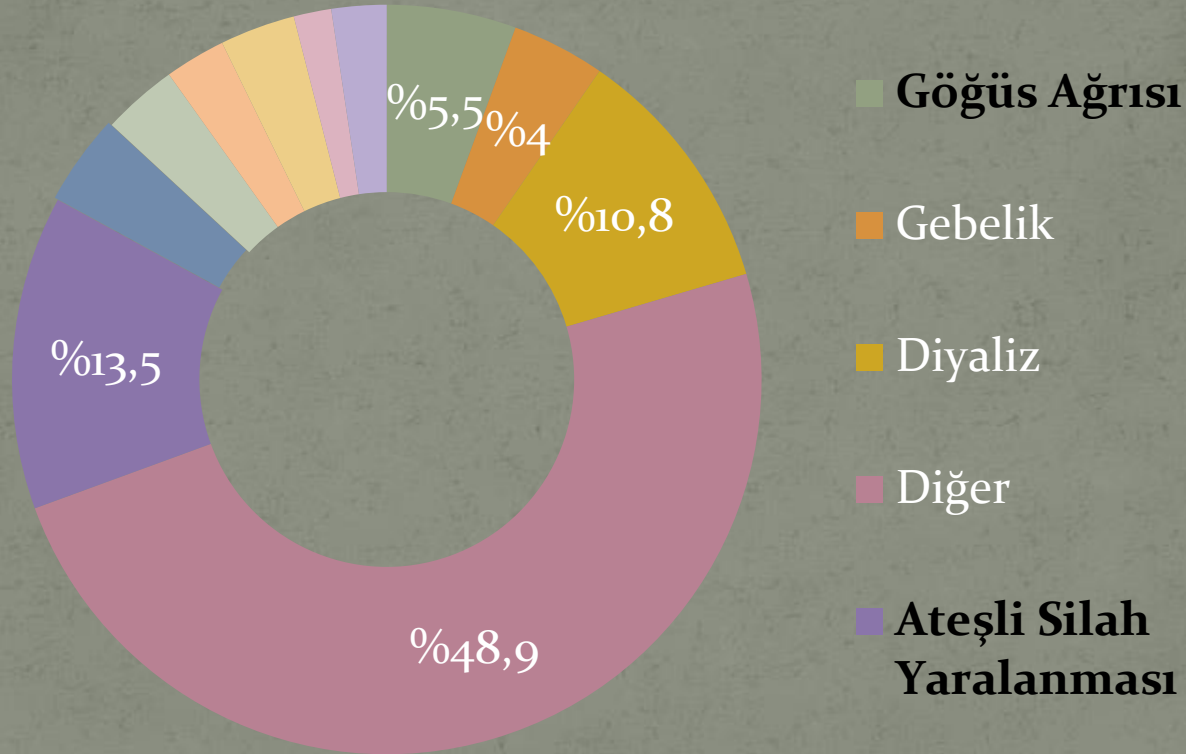
Kriz Koordinasyon Merkezi Veri Analizleri

Genel Dağılım



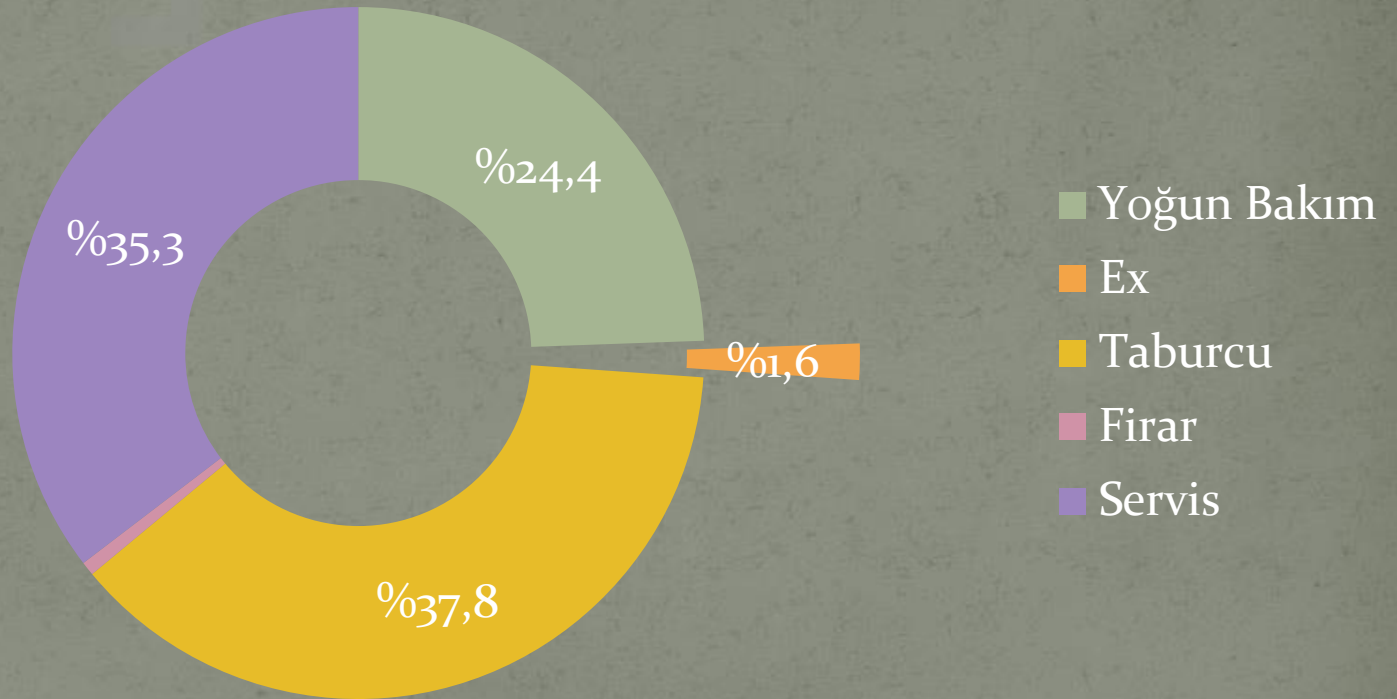
Kriz Koordinasyon Merkezi Veri Analizleri

Hasta Dağılımı



Kriz Koordinasyon Merkezi Veri Analizleri

Sonuç Olarak



Gaziantep Kamu Hastaneleri Veri Analizleri

Özellikler	Total
Doğum	32.766 (canlı doğum sayısı: 32.682)
Ölüm	6.631
Operasyon	124.608
Poliklinik	3.529.697
Servis	195.497

Gaziantep Üniversitesi Veri Analizleri

Özellikler	Total
Erkek /Kadın	1.2/1
Yaş ortalaması	29
Poliklinik	136.269
Servis	86.985
Yoğun Bakım	1.110
Operasyon	29.600
Yenidoğan	67
Ex Duhul	959
Toplam Hasta Sayısı	224.365

Characteristics of the injuries of Syrian refugees sustained during the civil war

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: During a war, many civilians are severely injured by firearms, bombs, and shrapnel. The triage of war injuries involves difficult and complicated processes requiring surgical procedures and patient monitoring in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of hospitals. In this study, we examine the demographic, traumatic, and critical care characteristics of cases injured during the civil war in Syria and requiring emergency surgery.


METHODS: Electronic data of the traumatic, surgical, and ICU monitoring features of 707 patients admitted to Kilis Public Hospital between March 2012 and January 2013 were analyzed retrospectively.

RESULTS: Most of the patients reported having been injured due to firearms (83.75%). Of the 707 cases studied in this work, 93.2% was male. Male patients reported a mean age of 26.1 ± 12.1 years, while pediatric cases reported a mean age of 11.7 ± 3.41 years. The most frequently injured region of the body was the head-neck region (52.7%). The New Injury Severity Score (NISS) of the cases was 42.5 ± 11.2 and their American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) score was 3.2 ± 0.7 . The number of cases with intraoperative exitus was 7, while the number of cases who had undergone damage control surgery was 204. The number of cases hospitalized in the ICU during the postoperative period was 233, and the average hospitalization duration in the ICU was 4.67 ± 1.32 days. Among survivor patients, the first 24-hour invasive measurements (i.e., pH, hemoglobin, body temperature, and mean arterial blood pressure) and international normalized ratio were found to be high. The number of blood products used for surviving patients was fewer relative to that used for non-surviving patients, and these NISS of these patients was 29.7 ± 10.1 . The mortality rate of all patients followed up in the ICU after emergency surgery was 45%, and neurosurgical cases showed the lowest level of survival (24.1%).

CONCLUSION: The results of this study indicated that head-neck, chest-abdomen, and multiple body injuries are the most widely seen among civilians brought to Turkey because of gunshot injuries sustained during the Civil War in Syria. The number of emergency operations performed in the study sample was high, and critical care follow-up durations were long. In addition, the NISS and ASA scores of mortal cases were fairly high.

Keywords: Injury characteristics; refugees; Syria's civil war.

Post-traumatic stress disorder among Syrian refugees in Turkey: A cross-sectional study

Gokay Alpak , Ahmet Unal, Feridun Bulbul, Eser Sagaltici, Yasin Bez, Abdurrahman Altindag, ...show all

Pages 45-50 | Received 30 May 2014, Accepted 01 Sep 2014, Accepted author version posted online: 08 Sep 2014, Published online: 06 Oct 2014

Abstract

Objective. Refugees have had major challenges to meet their health care needs throughout history especially in war zones and natural disaster times. The health care needs of Syrian refugees have been becoming an increasingly important issue. We aimed to examine the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and explore its relation with various socioeconomic variables among Syrian refugees who sought asylum in Turkey. *Methods.* This cross-sectional study was conducted in a tent city. Sample size calculation yielded 352 and the participants of the study were determined randomly. Experienced and native Arabic speaking, psychiatrist evaluated the participants. *Results.* The frequency of PTSD was 33.5%. Through the binary logistic regression analysis, we calculated that the probability of having PTSD among Syrian refugees in our sample was 71%, if they had the following features: with female gender; being diagnosed with psychiatric disorder in the past; having a family history of psychiatric disorder; and experiencing 2 or more traumas. *Conclusions.* The findings of our study suggest that PTSD among Syrian refugees in Turkey might be an important mental health issue in refugee camps especially among female refugees, who were exposed to 2 or more traumatic events and had a personal or family history of psychiatric disorder.

Research Article

Physical Trauma among Refugees: Comparison between Refugees and Local Population Who Were Admitted to Emergency Department—Experience of a State Hospital in Syrian Border District

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Abstract

Background. Hundreds of thousands of people have fled to Turkey since the civil war started in Syria in 2011. Refugees and local residents have been facing various challenges such as sociocultural and economic ones and access to health services. Trauma exposure is one of the most important and underestimated health problems of refugees settling in camps. *Aims.* We aimed to evaluate refugee admissions to emergency department because of trauma in means of demographics of patients and mechanism of trauma and compare the results with the local population. *Methods.* Retrospective evaluation of results and comparison with the results of local population. *Results.* We determined that the ratio of emergency admission of refugee patients because of trauma was significantly higher than the local population for most types of trauma. *Conclusion.* Further studies with more refugee participants are needed to fully understand the underlying reasons for this high ratio to protect refugees as well as for planning to take caution to attenuate the burden on healthcare systems.

TAKE HOME POINT

- Yaralanmaların çoğu patlama ve ateşli silah yaralanması şeklinde
- Savaşın psikolojik travma boyutu göz ardı edilmemeli
- Disaster Medicine...! Önemi her geçen gün artmaktadır.
- Hasta sayısı & Hastane ve Sağlık çalışanları
- Veri toplamada yetersizlik
- Bilime sunulmasında yetersizlik

Referanslar

- *Gaziantep Üniv. Tıp Fakültesi Hastanesi Başhekimlik izni ile Suriyeli hastalarla ilgili istatistik bilgiler alınmıştır.*
- *Gaziantep Kamu Hastaneleri Genel Sekreterliği izni ile Suriyeli hastalarla ilgili istatistik bilgiler alınmıştır.*
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/>
- <http://www.who.int/en/>
- <http://www.unhcr.org/>
- <https://internationalmedicalcorps.org/>

**“Birisi barışı başlatmalı tıpkı savaşı
başlattığı gibi.” Stefan Zweig**



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