

GÖÇ VE GEBELİK

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BAHÇEŞEHİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ TIP FAKÜLTESİ
KADIN HASTALIKLARI VE DOĞUM A.D
10/10/2017

ÖNGÖRÜLEN TEMEL PROBLEMLER

- Mülteci olarak
 - Gebelik takibi açısından kısıtlı sağlık hizmetlerine ulaşım veya tamamen yoksun olma
 - Doğum şartları
 - Doğum sonrası bakım problemleri
 - Gebelik esnasında ve Doğum sonrası beslenme
 - Takip
 -
- Göçmen olarak
 - Sağlık hizmetlerine erişim ve eşit sağlık hizmeti
 - Gebe ile ilişkili şiddet olguları
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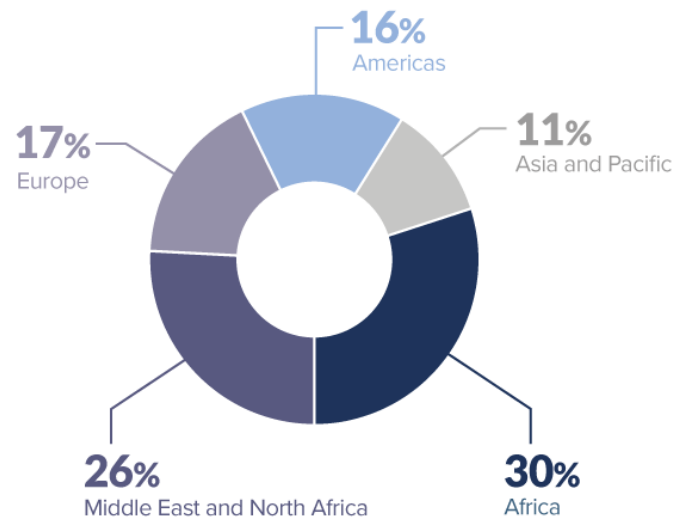
Stateless people

10 million

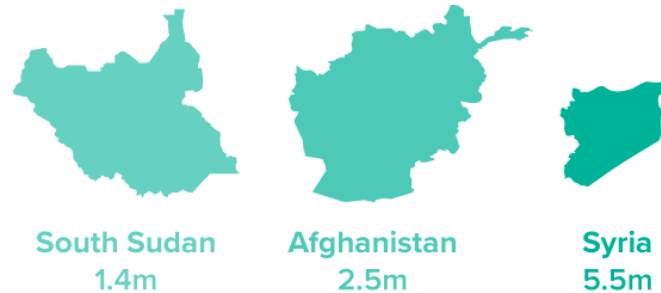
Refugees resettled

189,300 in 2016

Where the world's displaced people are being hosted



55% of refugees worldwide came from three countries



Top hosting countries

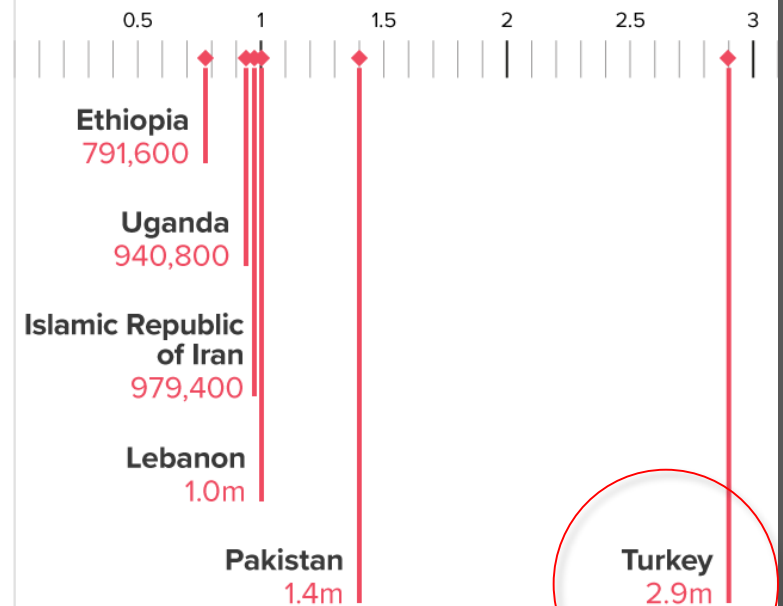
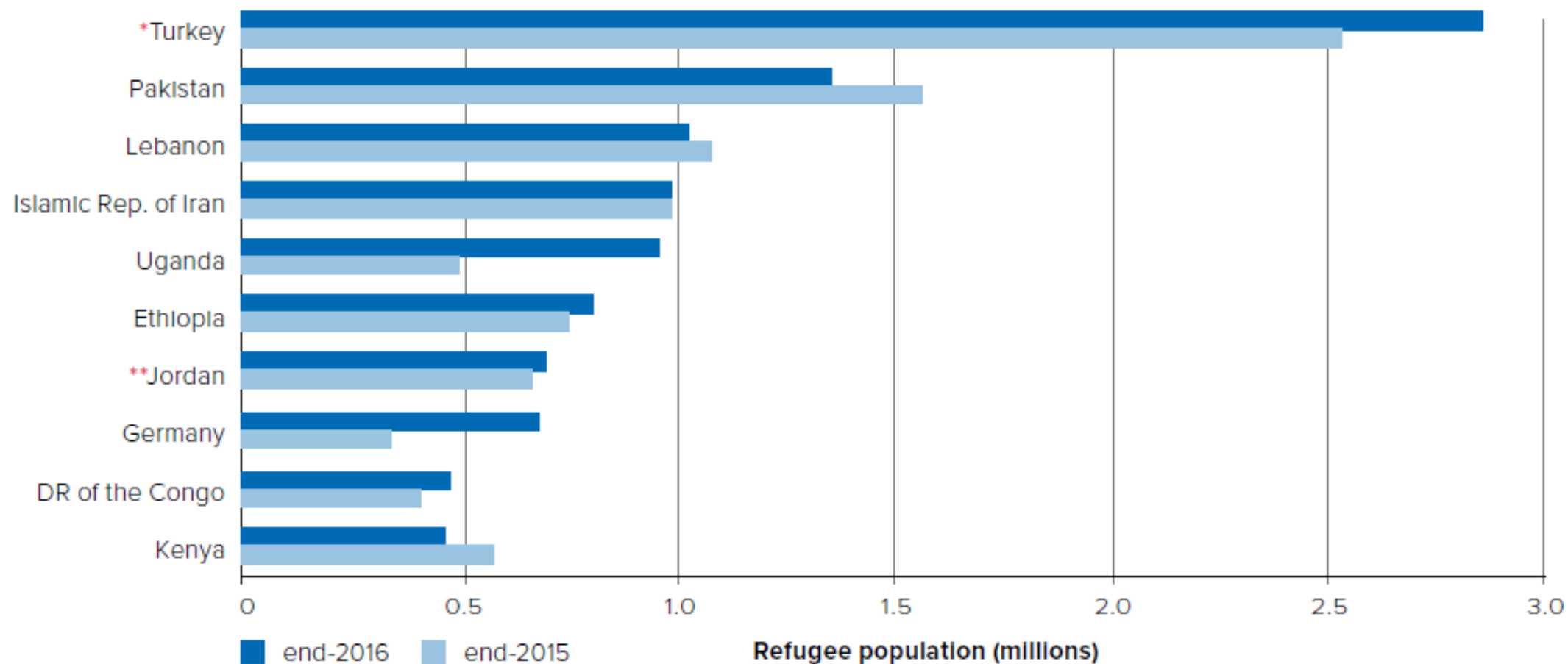


Table 1 | Refugee population by UNHCR regions | end-2016

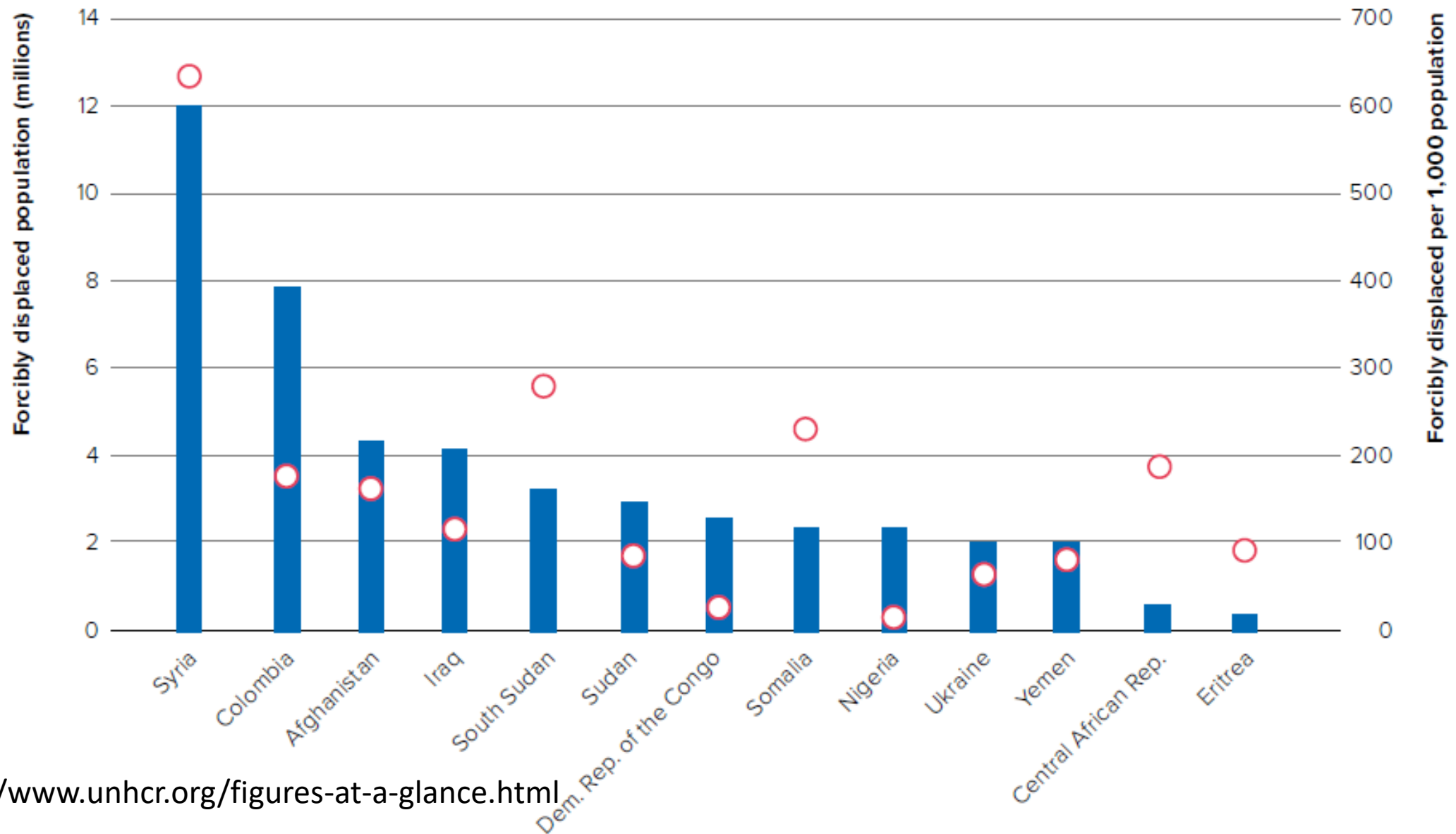
UNHCR regions	Start-2016			End-2016			Change (total)	
	Refugees	People in refugee-like situations	Total refugees	Refugees	People in refugee-like situations	Total refugees	Absolute	%
- Central Africa and Great Lakes	1,173,400	15,900	1,189,200	1,355,200	26,700	1,381,900	192,700	16
- East and Horn of Africa	2,739,400	-	2,739,400	3,290,400	-	3,290,400	551,000	20
- Southern Africa	189,800	-	189,800	162,100	-	162,100	-27,700	-15
- West Africa	295,000	-	295,000	300,600	-	300,600	5,600	2
Total Africa*	4,397,600	15,900	4,413,400	5,108,300	26,700	5,135,100	721,700	16
Americas	496,400	250,400	746,800	471,200	221,500	692,700	-54,100	-7
Asia and Pacific	3,568,100	278,300	3,846,500	3,177,800	300,000	3,477,800	-368,700	-10
Europe	4,358,000	28,800	4,386,800	5,152,700	47,300	5,199,900	813,100	19
thereof: Turkey	2,541,400	-	2,541,400	2,869,400	-	2,869,400	328,000	13
Middle East and North Africa	2,675,500	58,500	2,734,000	2,623,400	58,500	2,682,000	-52,000	-2
Total	15,495,600	631,900	16,127,500	16,533,400	654,000	17,187,500	1,060,000	7

<http://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html>



<http://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html>

Figure 3 | Forcibly displaced population and proportion of population forcibly displaced | end-2016





GÖÇ YOLLARINDA
GEBE/ANNE OLMAK !

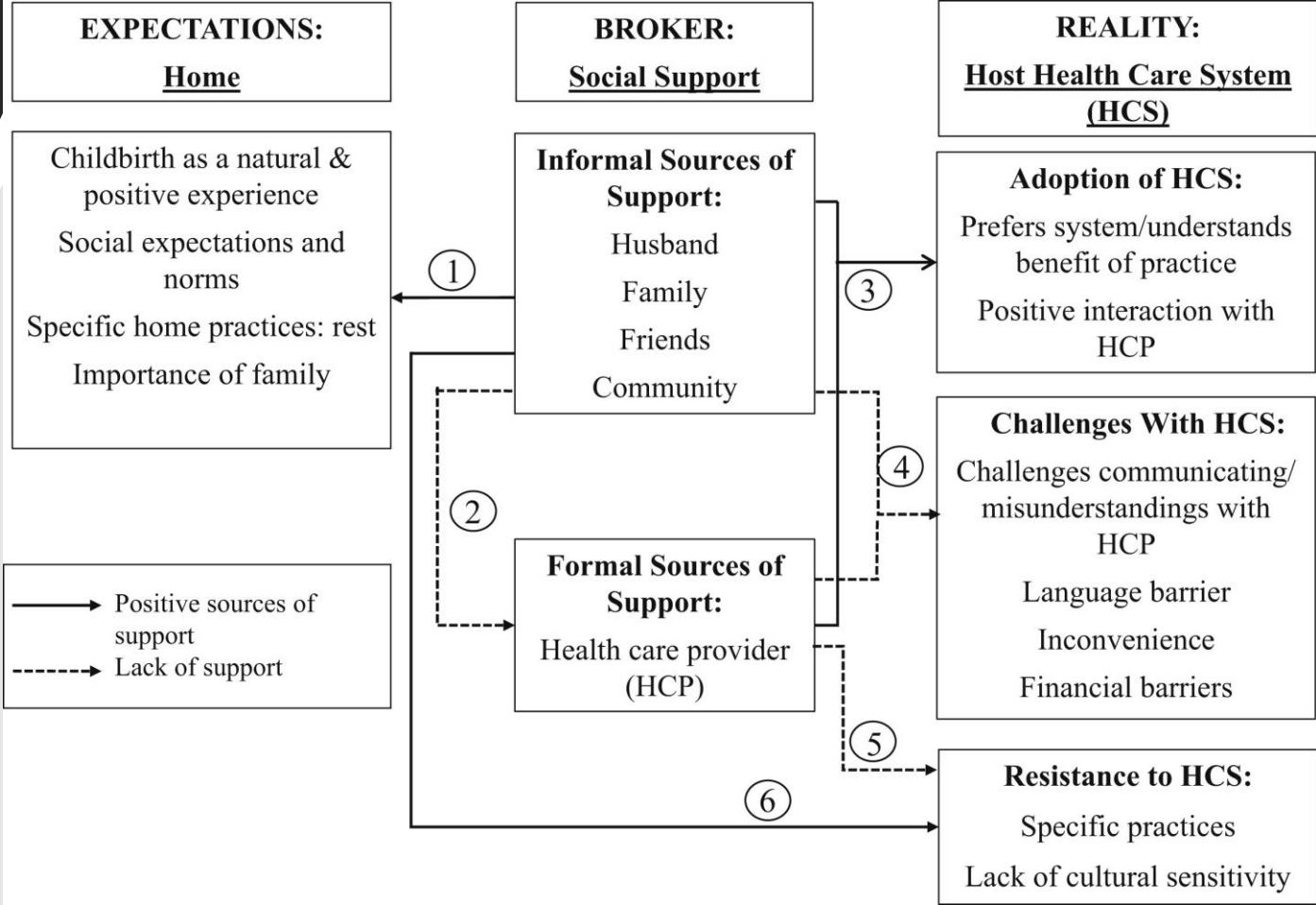
Pregnancy outcomes among Syrian refugee and Jordanian women: a comparative study. Alnuaimi K, Kassab M, Ali R, Mohammad K, Shattnawi K. Int Nurs Rev. 2017 May 25. doi: 10.1111/inr.12382.

Table 2 Health characteristics of the newborn infants in the study

Characteristics	Syrian Newborn Infants		Jordanian Newborn Infants		Comparison between Nationalities	
	F	N	F	N	χ^2	P
Baby sex (%)						
Male	48.7	300	50	322	0.21	0.64
Female	51.3	316	50	322		
Gestational age (%)						
Preterm (27–36 weeks)	7.8	48	7.9	51	1.95	0.38
Full-term (37–42 weeks)	91.6	564	91.9	592		
Post-term (>42 weeks)	0.6	4	0.2	1		
Infant birthweight in kilograms (mean (SD))*	3.115 (0.554)	603	3.192 (0.521)	604		
Birthweight (%)						
<2.5 kg	10.8	65	9	54	1.31	0.52
2.5–4 kg	86.4	522	87.7	529		
>4 kg	2.8	17	3.3	20		
Apgar Score @ 1st min (%)†,**						
Critical low (0–3)	5.9	36	0.8	5	32.7	0.001
Fairly low (4–6)	20.2	123	15.4	98		
Good (7–10)	73.9	451	83.8	534		
Apgar Score at 5th min (%)‡,**						
Critical low (0–3)	0.2	1	0.2	1	9.76	0.008
Fairly low (4–6)	4.6	28	1.6	10		
Good (7–10)	95.2	575	98.3	624		
NICU Admission after birth (%)§						
Yes	14.1	87	11.8	76	1.33	0.25
No	85.9	528	88.2	568		
Resuscitation (%)¶,**						
No	73	448	85.7	551	37.13	0.001
Basic	8.3	51	2.3	15		
Advanced	18.7	115	12	77		

• Winn A, Hetherington E, Tough S. Systematic Review of Immigrant Women's Experiences With Perinatal Care in North America. J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs. 2017 Sep - Oct;46(5):764-775.

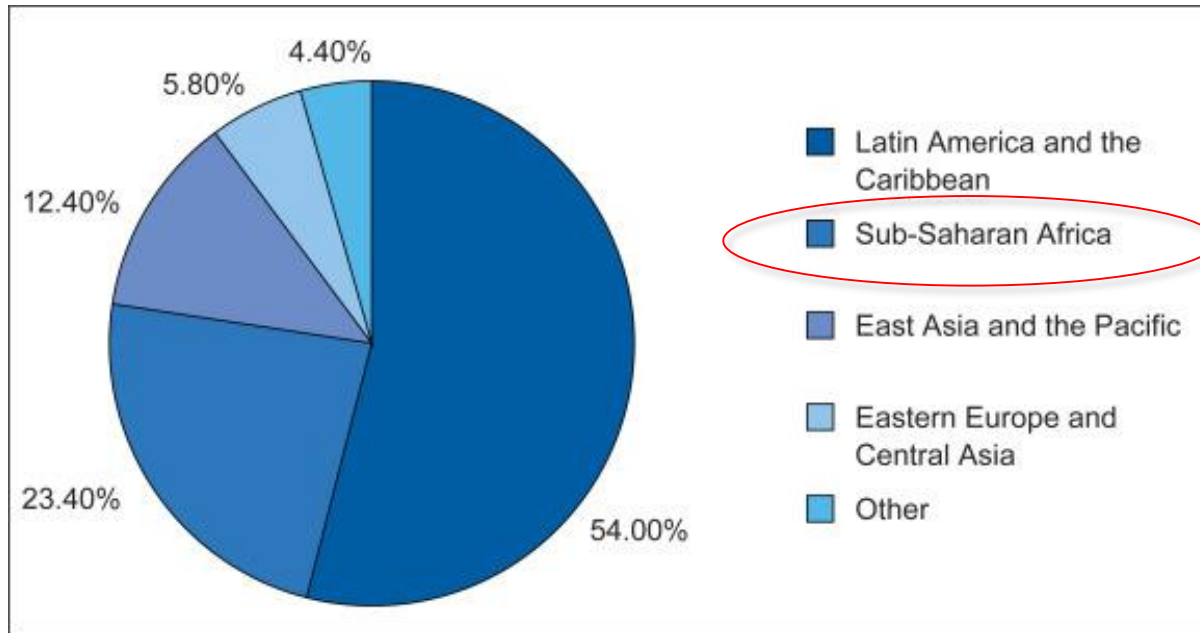
GÖÇMEN GEBELERDE
SAĞLIK
DEĞERLENDİRMESİNDEKİ
ÇOK YÖNLÜ
DEĞİŞKENLER



Urquia ML, Wanigaratne S, Ray JG, Joseph KS. Severe Maternal Morbidity Associated With Maternal Birthplace: A Population-Based Register Study. J Obstet Gynaecol Can. 2017 Jul 18.

Table 2. Rate (per 10 000 deliveries) and ranking of the top 10 conditions contributing to SMM, by maternal region of birth									
SMM component	Canadian-born (N = 916 999)	All immigrants (N = 335 544)	Europe and Western countries (N = 52 425)	South Asia (N = 104 458)	East Asia, Southeast Asia, and Pacific (N = 74 970)	Middle East and North Africa (N = 33 686)	Sub Saharan Africa (N = 24 575)	Caribbean (N = 26 437)	Latin America (N = 18 993)
Blood transfusion (whole blood: platelet plasma, and red cell)	56.6 (#1)	55.3 (#1)	39.1 (#1)	47.8 (#1)	67.6 (#1)	48.4 (#1)	76.9 (#2)	65.8 (#1)	63.2 (#1)
PPH and blood transfusion	32.9 (#2)	30.7 (#2)	23.5 (#2)	26.1 (#2)	40.0 (#2)	28.8 (#2)	38.7 (#3)	28.0 (#2)	36.3 (#2)
Eclampsia	10.2 (#3)	7.7 (#6)	4.8 (#8)	7.8 (#5)	6.7 (#8)	4.7 (#9)	11.4 (#7)	16.3 (#3)	9.0 (#3)
Cardiac arrest or failure, myocardial infarction, or pulmonary edema	9.4 (#4)	10.4 (#3)	8.8 (#4)	9.4 (#4)	12.1 (#3)	9.2 (#4)	16.3 (#4)	11.7 (#4)	6.3 (#6)
Rupture of uterus before onset of labor	9.4 (#5)	7.1 (#8)	5.7 (#7)	7.5 (#6)	5.9 (#10)	8.0 (#7)	15.1 (#5)	5.3 (#12)	3.7 (#11)
Puerperal sepsis	8.7 (#6)	10.2 (#4)	6.5 (#6)	10.4 (#3)	11.5 (#4)	11.0 (#3)	14.6 (#6)	9.5 (#6)	7.9 (#4)
Repair of bladder, urethra, or intestine	7.1 (#7)	7.0 (#9)	11.1 (#3)	5.6 (#7)	6.8 (#7)	8.6 (#6)	5.7 (#11)	4.9 (#12)	5.8 (#7)
Embolization or ligation of pelvic vessels and PPH	5.2 (#8)	7.6 (#7)	7.2 (#5)	4.7 (#8)	11.5 (#5)	8.9 (#5)	7.3 (#9)	7.6 (#8)	7.9 (#5)
Assisted ventilation through tracheostomy or endotracheal tube	4.0 (#9)	5.5 (#10)	3.4 (#9)	3.7 (#9)	8.1 (#6)	5.0 (#8)	9.8 (#8)	7.6 (#7)	(#16) ^a
Placenta previa with hemorrhage and blood transfusion	3.7 (#10)	4.2 (#11)	2.7 (#11)	3.0 (#10)	6.7 (#9)	2.7 (#14)	7.3 (#10)	3.4 (#14)	4.7 (#9)
Obstetric embolism	3.1 (#11)	2.7 (#13)	3.2 (#10)	1.6 (#18)	2.7 (#16)	2.4 (#16)	3.3 (#17)	5.7 (#10)	3.7 (#10)
HIV infection	1.9 (#19)	8.0 (#5)	1.5 (#16)	1.5 (#19)	(#25) ^a	4.2 (#10)	77.7 (#1)	10.2 (#5)	4.7 (#8)
Sickle cell anemia with crisis	0.3 (#30)	0.7 (#25)	(#32) ^a	0.0 (#43)	0.0 (#38)	0.0 (#38)	2.8 (#18)	6.1 (#9)	0.0 (#29)

Kandasamy T, Cherniak R, Shah R, Yudin MH, Spitzer R. Obstetric risks and outcomes of refugee women at a single centre in Toronto. J Obstet Gynaecol Can. 2014 Apr;36(4):296-302.



Belirgin düşük doğum ağırlığı mevcut.

Mode of delivery for 1st generation immigrants by region/country of origin (n = 2802)

	N	Vaginal birth (%)	Elective caesarean (%)	Emergency caesarean (%)
Turkey	697	78.1	10.5	11.5
"Europe 15" and EFTA	139 ***	61.9	7.2	30.9
Other Europe (excluding Yugoslavia)	446 ***	67.5	13.7	18.8
Former Yugoslavia and Albania	309 *	72.2	9.7	18.1
Arab countries and Israel	151 *	68.9	15.9	15.2
Lebanon	378 ^{n.s.}	77.8	10.3	11.9
North, Central, and South Africa	213 ***	51.7	15.0	33.3
CIS (neighbor) countries	238 **	67.7	13.5	18.9
India and other Asia	124 ***	62.9	16.1	21.0
Other countries	77 ***	52.0	15.6	32.5
All	2802 ^{n.s.}	69.8	12.0	18.1

David M, Borde T, Brenne S, Henrich W, Breckenkamp J, et al. (2015) Caesarean Section Frequency among Immigrants, Second- and Third-Generation Women, and Non-Immigrants: Prospective Study in Berlin/Germany. PLOS ONE 10(5): e0127489.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127489>

<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0127489>

Migration and preterm birth in war refugees: a Swedish cohort study. European Journal of Epidemiology . February 2014, Volume 29, Issue 2, pp 141–143|

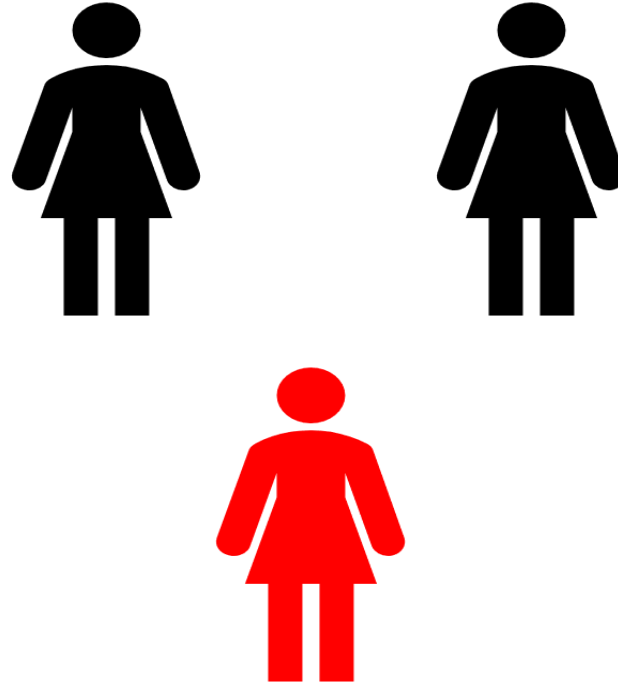
Table 1 Binomial and multinomial logistic regression of the association between duration of residence and preterm birth and subtypes of preterm birth (N = 20,723)

Variables	N	Preterm		Very preterm		Moderately preterm	
		Incidence	% OR (95 % CI)	Incidence	% OR (95 % CI)	Incidence	% OR (95 % CI)
<i>Duration of residence (years)</i>							
1st	2,619	5.7	1.39 (1.13–1.72)	1.5	2.15 (1.37–3.38)	4.2	1.24 (0.98–1.57)
2nd	5,988	4.2	1	0.7	1	3.5	1
3rd–5th	12,116	4.5	1.10 (0.94–1.28)	1.0	1.54 (1.07–2.21)	3.5	1.01 (0.85–1.20)
<i>Infant sex</i>							
Male	10,722	4.7	1	1.0	1	3.7	1
Female	10,001	4.3	0.92 (0.80–1.05)	0.9	0.90 (0.68–1.20)	3.4	0.92 (0.80–1.07)
<i>Maternal country of birth</i>							
Former Yugoslavia	8,658	4.8	1	1.1	1	3.7	1
Iraq	8,832	4.6	0.98 (0.84–1.13)	1.0	0.94 (0.69–1.27)	3.6	0.99 (0.84–1.16)
Somalia	2,398	3.4	0.76 (0.60–0.98)	0.5	0.54 (0.30–0.98)	2.9	0.82 (0.63–1.08)
Afghanistan	835	5.3	1.19 (0.86–1.64)	1.0	0.97 (0.47–2.04)	4.3	1.21 (0.87–1.78)
<i>Maternal age (years)</i>							
13–19	802	5.3	1.12 (0.80–1.56)	0.8	0.62 (0.27–1.43)	4.5	1.29 (0.90–1.85)
20–24	5,753	4.1	0.90 (0.77–1.07)	0.7	0.62 (0.42–0.90)	3.4	0.99 (0.83–1.19)
25–34	11,750	4.3	1	1.0	1	3.3	1
35+	2,418	6.4	1.59 (1.31–1.93)	1.6	0.97 (0.47–2.04)	4.8	1.58 (1.27–1.97)
<i>Parity</i>							
0	7,259	4.9	1	1.1	1	3.8	1
1–2	10,952	4.3	0.87 (0.74–1.01)	0.8	0.65 (0.47–0.90)	3.5	0.94 (0.79–1.12)
3+	2,512	4.5	0.79 (0.61–1.00)	1.2	0.79 (0.48–1.27)	3.3	0.78 (0.59–1.04)

Bold values indicate $P < 0.05$

**Erken doğum riski
göçmenlik sonrası da
devam etmekte !**

Fellmeth G, Fazel M, Plugge E. Migration and perinatal mental health in women from low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BJOG. 2017 Apr;124(5):742-752.



Düşük-orta gelirli ülkelerden gelen göçmen kadınların 1/3 ünde prenatal depresyon mevcut.

**Gibson-Helm M, Boyle J, Cheng IH, East C, Knight M, Teede H.
Maternal health and pregnancy outcomes among women of refugee
background from Asian countries. Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2015
May;129(2):146-51.**

Çok kötü genel anne sağlığı

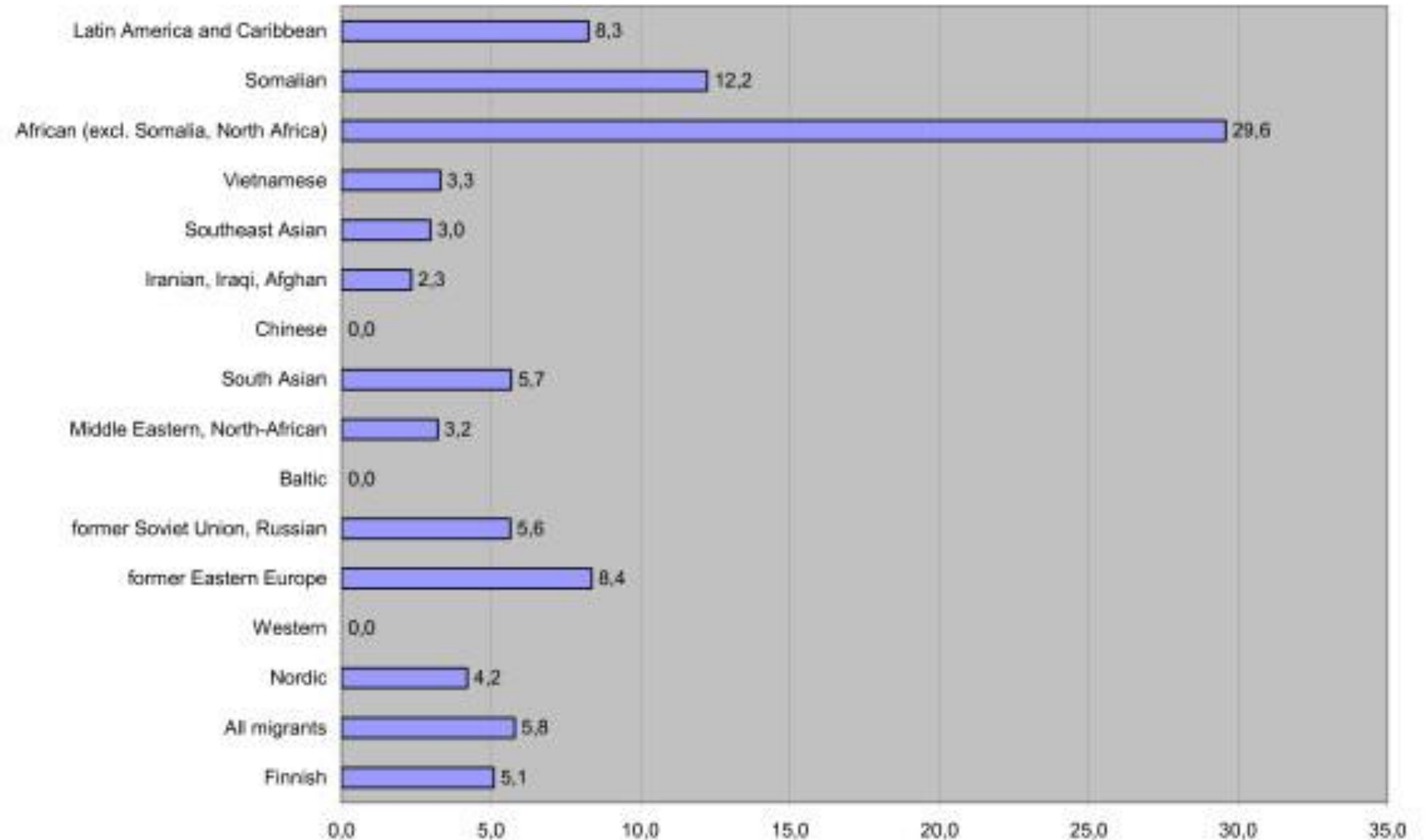
- Afganistan
- Butan
- Irak

Post-term doğum, kötü prenatal takip

- Güney Asya

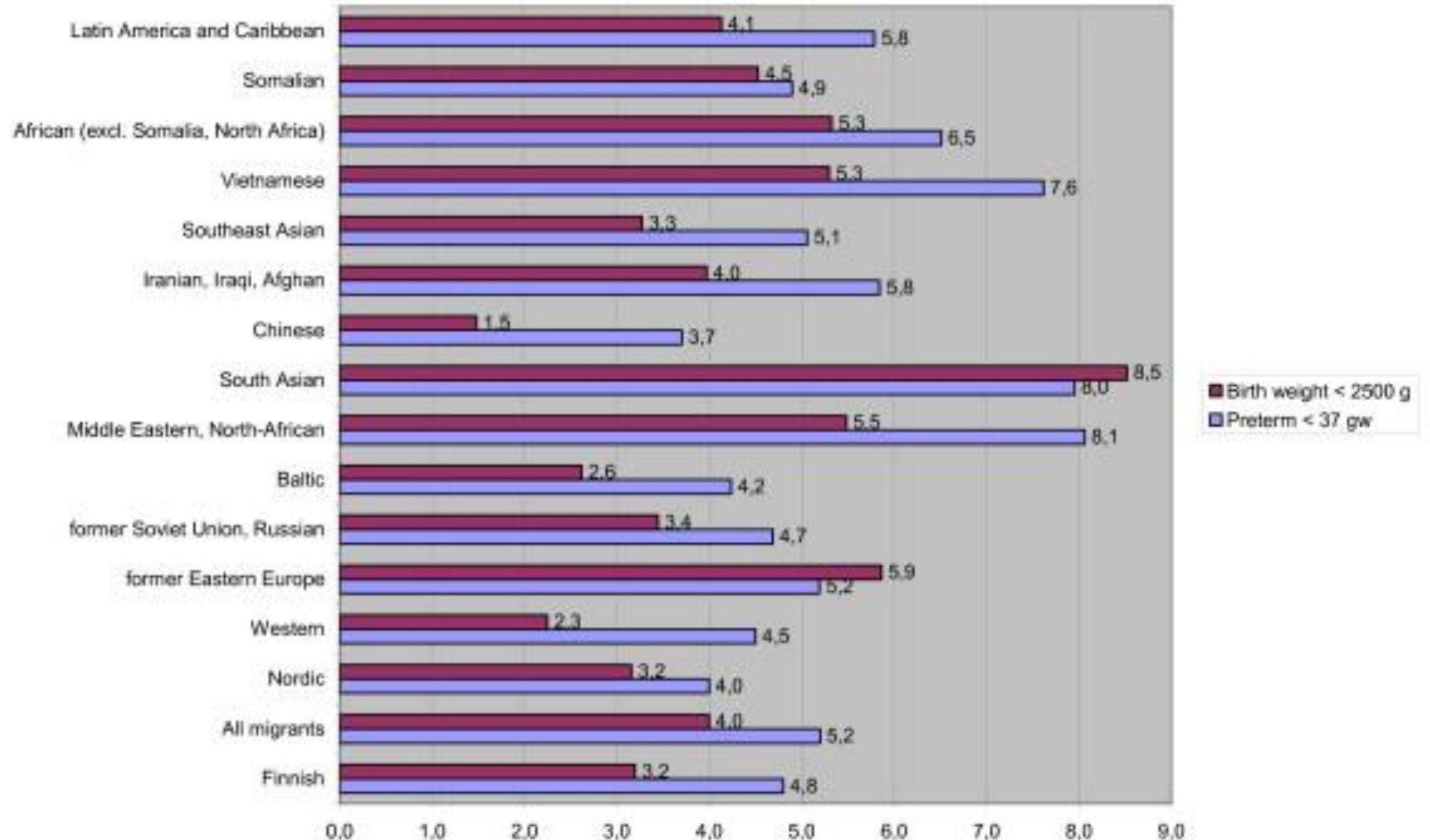
Maternal care and birth outcomes among ethnic minority women in Finland. BMC Public Health. 2009; 9: 84.

Perinatal Mortalite Oranları



Maternal care and birth outcomes among ethnic minority women in Finland. BMC Public Health. 2009; 9: 84.

Preterm ve Düşük Doğum Ağırlığı Oranları



Ethnic differences in stillbirth and early neonatal mortality in The Netherlands. J Epidemiol Community Health. 2011 Aug; 65(8): 696–701.

Ethnic group	Dutch	Other Western	Turkish/Moroccan	African	South Asian	East Asian	Other non-Western	χ^2 , p-value
Perinatal mortality per 1000 total births	7.6	5.7	9.8	13.9	12.5	6.6	11.4	<0.0001
Fetal mortality per 1000 total births	5.4	4.5	7.1	10.6	9.9	5.1	8.0	<0.0001
During gestation	4.3	3.7	5.4	8.4	8.2	4.1	6.9	<0.0001
During labour	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.0001

Ethnic differences in stillbirth and early neonatal mortality in The Netherlands. J Epidemiol Community Health. 2011 Aug; 65(8): 696–701.

Ethnic group	Dutch	Other Western	Turkish/Moroccan	African	South Asian	East Asian	Other non-Western	χ^2, p-value
Early neonatal mortality per 1000 live births	2.3	1.3	2.7	3.3	2.6	1.5	3.5	0.0008
 Within 24 h after birth	1.3	0.7	1.8	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.5	<0.0001
Preterm births (%)	7.8	6.3	5.6	8.9	9.5	6.1	7.2	<0.0001
Low birth weight (%)	6.6	5.0	6.1	10.0	14.3	6.2	7.6	<0.0001

ÜLKEMİZDEKİ DURUM



Sağlık hizmetleri ücretsiz

Türkiye’de kayıtlı tüm Suriyelilere sağlık hizmetleri ve ilaçlar Sağlık Bakanlığı işbirliği ile ücretsiz olarak sunuluyor. Bugüne dek Suriye ve Iraklı sığınmacıların tedavileri kapsamında 953.466 bin ameliyat gerçekleştirildi; 1.143.393 yatan hasta ve 25.919.750 milyon poliklinik hizmeti verildi.

08/08/2017 İTİBARI İLE



Suriyeli bebekler gözlerini Türk topraklarında açtı

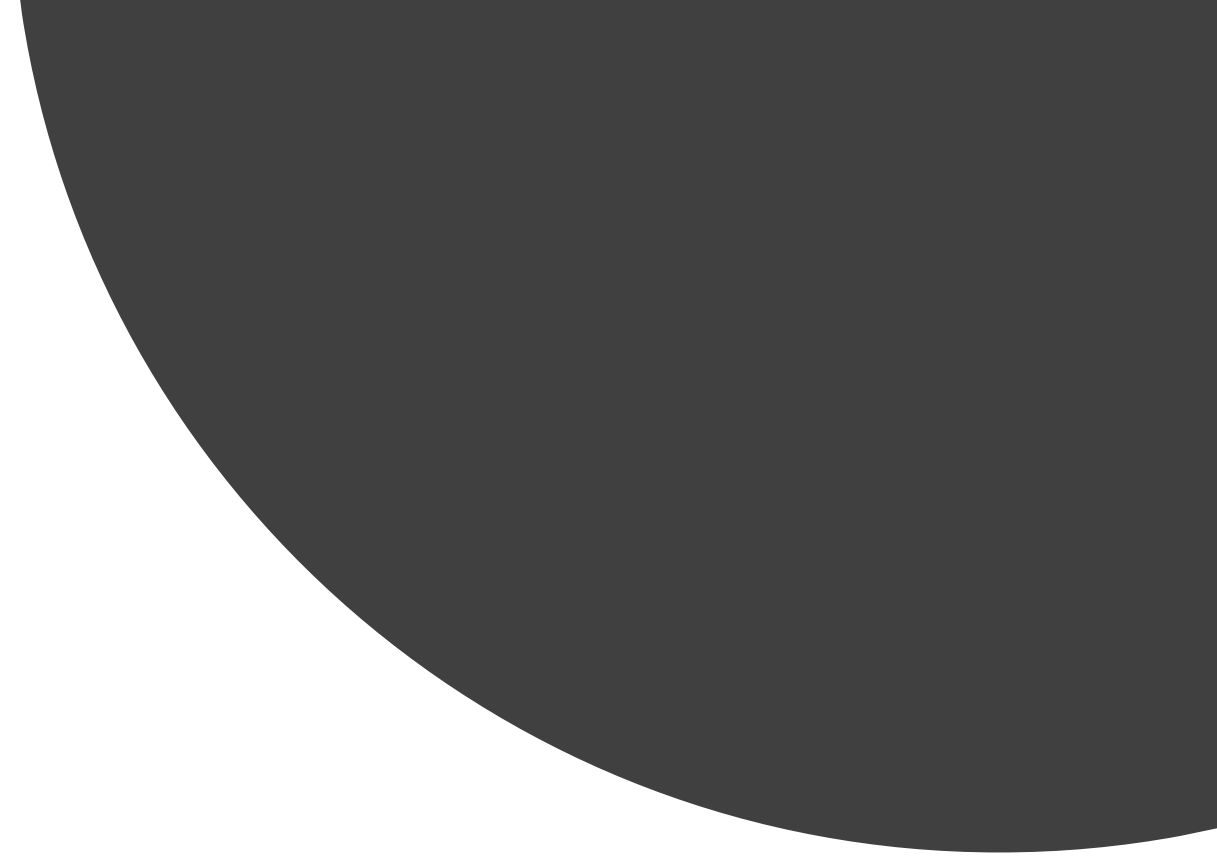
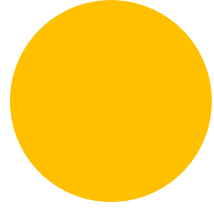
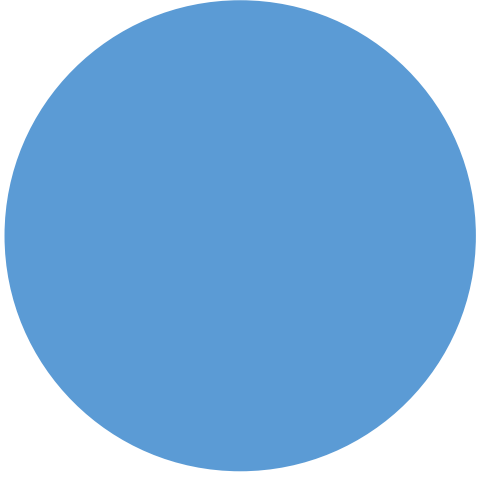
224.750 bin Suriyeli bebek gözlerini Türk topraklarında açtı.

TÜRKİYE	UNFPA (2015a) Regional Situation Report For Syria Crisis, Issue:39
KRİZDEN ETKİLENEN SURİYELİ SAYISI	2.154.826
ÜREME ÇAĞINDAKİ KADINLAR	538.707
SURİYELİ HAMİLE KADINLAR	34.320
SURİYELİ GENÇ NÜFUS	323.224

UNFPA raporlarında bugüne dek 2667 kadına üreme sağlığı danışmanlığı verildiği belirtilmekte.

Şimşek Z, Yentur Doni N, Gül Hilali N, Yildirimkaya G. A community-based survey on Syrian refugee women's health and its predictors in Şanlıurfa, Turkey. Women Health. 2017 Apr 21:1-15.

- Evli 15-49yaş arası Suriyeli Göçmen Kadınlar
 - %51.3 ü 18 yaş altında evlenmiş
 - Savaş sonrası erken yaş evlilikleri ve çocuk yapma isteğinde artış
 - %16'sı mevcut gebe
 - %26.7'si prenatal bakım almamış
 - %47.7 düşük yaşamış
 - %50.8'inde cinsel yolla bulaşan hastalık belirtileri



TEŞEKKÜRLER

