# ENFEKSİYONLARA BAĞLI HEMOLİTİK ANEMİLER VE TOKSİK AJANLARA BAĞLI HEMOLİTİK ANEMİLER

15. BÖLÜM

Pınar ÇAKMAK[1]

## Giriş

Enfeksiyon hastalıkları ekstrensek hemolitik anemilere doğrudan neden olabileceği gibi var olan hemolizin şiddetini arttırabilir. En sık karşılaştığımız mekanizmalar immün aracılı hemolitik anemi, eritrositlerin direk yıkımıyla giden non-immün hemolitik anemi ve mikroanjiyopatik hemolitik anemi şeklindedir (1).

## I. ENFEKSİYONLARA BAĞLI HEMOLİTİK ANEMİLER

### 1. Otoimmün Hemolitik Anemi ve Enfeksiyonlar

Eritrositlerin konak immünitesi aracılı yıkımı ile karakterizedir. Enfeksiyonla indüklenen otoimmün hemolitik anemiler, soğuk aglütinin aracılı, sıcak aglütinin aracılı ve paroksismal soğuk hemoglobinüri şeklinde incelenebilir (2).

- **Soğuk Aglütinin Aracılı Hemoliz**

Soğuk aglütininler, eritrosit yüzeyindeki kan grubu antijenleri ile reaksiyona girerler. Antikorlar Ig M tipindedir. Antijenler ise eritrosit yüzeyinde tipik olarak 'I' veya 'i' dir. Soğuk aglütinin hastalığından sorumlu esas patojenler *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* ve Epstein Barr virustur. *Klebsiella* enfeksiyonları, kabakulak, sitomegalovirüs, Lejyoner hastalığı ve visseral leishmaniasis' ten sonra da soğuk aglütinin aracılı hemoliz bildirilmiştir (3,4).

#### Mycoplasma pneumoniae

Hücre duvarından yoksun olduğu için gram boyamada görülmez. Beta laktamlara ve hücre duvarı sentezini inhibe eden diğer antibiyotiklere doğal direnç-

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