Bölüm 2

GÜNÜMÜZDEKİ VE GELECEKTEKİ SEPSİS BİYOBELİRTEÇLERİ

Çiğdem ARABACI[1]

GİRİŞ

Sepsis, sistemik enflamasyonla karakterize vücudun bakteriyel, fungal veya viral enfeksiyona immünolojik cevabıdır (1). Septik yanıt; enflamatuar ve antienflamatuar süreçleri, humoral ve hücresel reaksiyonları ve dolaşım anormalliklerini içeren karmaşık bir olaylar zinciridir (2,3). Sepsis teşhisi, hastanın semptomları, radyolojik incelemeler, biyobelirteçlerin araştırılması ve enfeksiyondan sorumlu olan mikroorganizmanın tanımlanması gibi laboratuvar testleri ile birleştirilen klinik bulgulara dayanarak konur. Sepsis vakalarında, teşhis ve tedavinin belirlenmesi çok önemlidir. Teşhisteki gecikme ve yanlış antibiyotik tedavisi hastaların sağ kalım oranını etkiler. Sepsisin erken teşhisi ise uygun antibiyotik rejimlerinin hızlı bir şekilde uygulanmasını ve yetersiz tanı ve terapötik müdahalelerin önlenmesini sağlar (4).

Biyobelirteçler, biyolojik ve patolojik süreçleri değerlendirebilen, kan ve vücut sıvılarında ölçülebilir miktarda bulunan moleküllerdir. Sepsis tanısında kullanılan biyobelirteçler erken tanı, risk sınıflandırma, değerlendirme ve prognoz tahmininde rol oynayabilirler (5,6). Bu değerlendirmeler uygun bir tedavi oluşturmak ve hastayı iyileştirmek için kritik bir öneme sahiptir. İdeal bir biyobelirteçte aranan özellikler ise; biyokimyasal olarak stabil

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lecek biyobelirteçlerin bakteriyel enfeksiyonların ve sepsisin tanı, tedavi ve prognoz takibinde kullanımı için gelecekte yapılacak daha çok çalışmaya ihtiyacı vardır.

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