

# COVID-19 Tanılı Yoğun Bakım Hastasında Sekel Olarak Görülen Sekonder Sklerozan Kolanjit Olgusu: Olgu Sunumu

## 15. BÖLÜM

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### GİRİŞ

COVID-19 ilk olarak Çin'in Wuhan şehrinde tanımlanmış (1) olup etkeni bir ribonükleik asid (RNA) virüs olduğu bildirilmiştir (2). Bu RNA virüs yeni koronavirüs (SARS-COV2) olarak adlandırılmıştır (2). Hastalığın kontrol altına alınmamasının en büyük olumsuz etkeni, bulaşının temas yolu ile olmasıdır (2,3). Bulaşı önlemek adına dünya çapında ciddi önlemler alınmasına rağmen, sağlık sistemini tehdit etmeye devam etmektedir. Hastalığın başta solunum yolunu etkilemesinin yanı sıra çoklu organ tutulumu da göstermektedir (4). COVID-19 hastalığının immün patogenezi tam anlamıyla çözülememiştir (4,5). İleri yaş ve ek hastalıklar (diabetes mellitus (DM), kardiyovasküler hastalık, hipertansiyon, kronik akciğer hastalığı, kronik böbrek yetmezliği, immün yetmezlik durumları, kanser) ile beraber hastalığın prognozunun kötüleştiği ve mortalite oranlarının yükseldiği belirtilmiştir (6,7). Buna ek olarak, lenfopeni, karaciğer enzimlerinde artış, laktat dehidrogenaz (LDH) seviyesinde artış, enfeksiyon değerlerinde yükselme ( C-reaktif protein (CRP), ferritin vb.), D-dimer seviyesinde yükselme, protrombin zamanı (PTZ)'nda uzama, troponin yüksekliği, kreatinin fosfokinaz seviyesinde yükselme gibi bazı laboratuvar bulgularının da, prognozun kötüye gittiğini bildirmesiyle ilişkilendirilmiştir (7-9).

Hastaneye yatırılan COVID-19 vakalarının, çoğunlukla solunum sistemi semptomlarıyla ilişkili olduğu bildirilmiş olup, %69'unda da karaciğer fonksiyon testlerinde ki anormallikler dikkat çekmiştir (10). Çoğunlukla karaciğer enzimlerinin artış gösterdiği hastalarda, klinik durumun iyileşmeyle beraber enzimlerinde normaleştiği bildirilmiş olup, bazı hastalarda da anormalliklerin şiddetlenerek arttığı bildirilmiştir (11,12). Doğrudan viral yükün karaciğere olan hasarı, dolaylı olarak da inflamatuvar hasarın ve tedavide kullanılan ilaçların karaciğere verdiği hasar konusunda ileri sürülen hipotezler devam etmektedir (14). Litera-

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