

Bölüm **26**

ROMATOLOJİK HASTALIĞI OLAN ÇOCUKTA BESLENME

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GİRİŞ

Romatolojik hastalığı olan çocukların önemli bir kısmında beslenme bozuklukları görülmektedir. İnflamasyonun metabolik etkileri, fiziksel inaktivite, enerji alımının azalması, hastalığı tedavi etmede kullanılan ilaçların etki ve yan etkileri bu bozuklukların altında yatan temel faktörlerdir (1). Kilo vermenin antiinflamatuar etkisi olması ve belirli gıdalar ile (gluten içeren besinler) geçici artrit izlenmesi, beslenme ve artrit arasındaki ilişkiye ilgi çekmiştir (2). Ayrıca beslenme bozukluğunun yol açacağı ateroskleroz, obezite ve osteoporoz hastanın прогнозunu kötüleştireceğinden önlenmesi gereken komorbid durumlardır (3).

Beslenme bozukluklarının önüne geçmek için klinisyenin temel amacı mümkün olduğunda kısa sürede inflamasyonu kontrol altına almak olmalıdır. Çocuk için yeterli vitamin ve mineral içeren, dengeli ve sağlıklı bir beslenme düzeni sağlanmalı, fiziksel aktivite teşvik edilmeli ve bu konularda ebeveynlere bilgi verilmelidir. Kanita dayalı tıp özellikle glukokortikoid alan çocuklarda kalsiyum ve D vitamini, metotreksat kullanan çocuklarda folik asit, uzun süre glukokortikoid kullananlarda potasyum, anemi ve kronik hastalığı olan çocuklarda demir ve C vitamini destegini önermektedir (4-6).

Kronik glukokortikoid kullanımını olan romatizmal hastalıklı çocuklar ateroskleroz riski altındadır. Amerikan Kalp Derneğine göre bu çocuklar; aile öyküsünde erken yaşta koroner kalp hastalığı varlığı, fiziksel aktivite oranı, kan basıncı, kan şekeri ve lipid profili ölçümü ile risk faktörleri açısından sorgulanmalıdır. Bu değerlendirmeler sonrası hastalar diyetisyene veya gereğinde ilgili hekimlere yönlendirilmelidir (2).

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