BÖLÜM 11

COVID-19 VE TİROİD

Türkan PAŞALI KİLİT[1]

GİRİŞ

Şiddetli akut solunum sendromu koronavirüs 2'nin (SARS-CoV-2) neden olduğu 2019 koronavirüs hastalığı (COVID-19) ilk olarak Çin'de(Wuhan) ortaya çıkmıştır ve Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tarafından 9 Mart 2020'de bir salgın olarak ilan edilmiştir. (1) COVID-19'un neden olduğu salgın ülkemizi ve dünyayı etkiledi ve etkilemeye devam etmektedir. Virüs yüzey glikoproteinleri (S1 ve S2), insan hücrelerine bağlanmakta, bağlanırken anjiyotensin dönüştürücü enzim 2 (ACE-2) reseptörünü kullanarak, hücre içine de transmembran serin proteaz 2 (TMPRSS2)'yi kullanarak geçmektedir. ACE-2'ye bağlanma afinitesi ve ACE-2 reseptör ekpresyonu hastalık klinik gidişinde önemli yer tutmaktadır. SARS-Cov-2 infeksiyonu direk virüsün yaptığı hasarla ya da dolaylı olarak sistemik etkilerinin sonucu olarak endokrin sistemi olumsuz etkilemektedir. (2)

ACE-2 reseptörleri endokrin organ ve dokularda yaygın olarak bulunmaktadır. Bu durum endokrin sistemi SARS-CoV-2 için açık hedef haline getirmektedir. Bugüne kadar yapılan çalışmalar ve biriken veriler, SARS-CoV-2'nin doğrudan viral etki veya otoimmun mekanizmalar aracılığıyla endokrin organ ve dokularda hasara neden olabileceğini desteklemektedir. ACE-2 geninin en fazla ekprese olduğu dokulardan biri de tiroid dokusudur. Atipik akut/ subakut tiroidit tabloları daha sık görülmektedir.(3,4) Bu bölümünde, COVID-19 enfeksiyonunun endokrin sistem organı olan tiroid bezini ve tiroid hastalıklarına etkisi özetlenmiştir.

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