

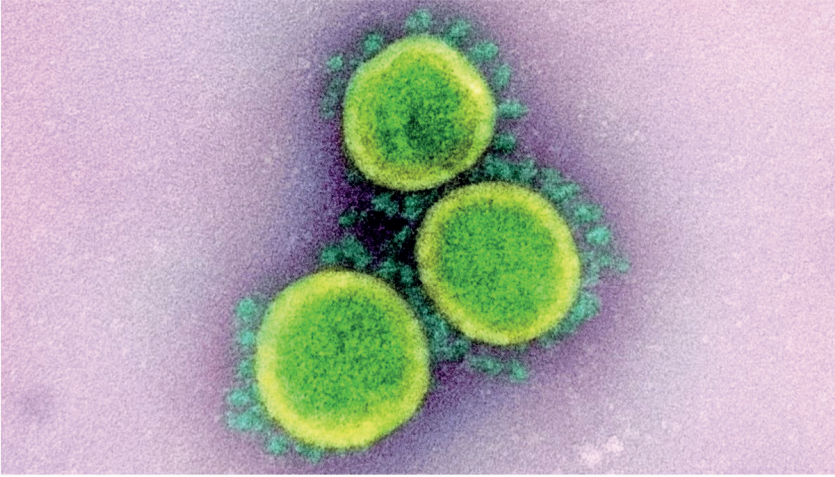
# Bölüm

## 29

## Covid-19' Hastalığında Hipertansif Antihipertansif Mekanizmalar

Said ALTİKAT<sup>1</sup>

COVID-19' hastalığına (Coronavirus Disease 2019) neden olan ve Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tarafından 'Ciddi Akut solunumsal Sendrom–Koronavirus-2' (SARS-CoV-2) olarak adlandırılan virus, 2019 yılının Aralık ayı itibariyle Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'nin Wuhan şehrinde ortaya çıktıktan sonra, kısa bir zaman içinde tüm dünyayı ve ülkemizi oluşturduğu pandemik salgınla etkiledi. Coronavirüsler; enfekte olan kişiler tarafından dışarıya yaydıkları damlacıklar yoluyla insandan insana geçiş yapabilirler.



**Resim 1.** SARS-CoV-2'nin elektron mikroskopunda görünümü

Yapılan çalışmalarda Covid-19'a neden olan coronavirüs; SARS ve MERS gibi akciğer hücrelerindeki ACE2 reseptörüne bağlanarak alt solunum yollarını enfekte etmektedir. Covid-19'un enfeksiyonal seyri tam olarak bilinmemektedir. Çin'den gelen son verilerde Covid-19 pozitif olan hastaların %81'i hafif , %14'ü şiddetli, %5'i kritik seviyelerdedir.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Doç. Dr. Kütahya Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Temel Tıp Bilimleri Bölümü. Tıbbi Biyokimya . ABD saitaltikat@hotmail.com

ekspresyonunun arttığı gözlemlenmiştir.<sup>(42,43)</sup> Başka bir çalışma da ise ARB türü olan olmesartanla tedavi edilen hipertansif hastalarda normal insanlara göre üri-ner ACE2 seviyelerinde artış gözlemlenmiş. ACEI ile tedavi edilen hastalarda ise kandaki ACE2 seviyelerinin arttığı görülmüştür.<sup>44</sup> Bu yapılan çalışmalara bakarak bazı uzmanlar hipertansif hastaların kullandığı ARB/ACEI'lerinin Covid-19 için predispozan faktör olacağını düşünmektedirler. Ölüm oranı yüksek olan hiper-tansif hastaların, hipertansiyonun yanı sıra hem yaşlı hem de bazı komorbid has-talıklarının olması eldeki verilerin hipertansiyonun tek başına bir risk faktörü olduğu konusunda belirsizdir.<sup>41,45</sup>

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