

Hipoksi İle İndüklenebilir Faktör Ve Oral Epo Tedavileri

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GİRİŞ

Hipoksik koşullarda hücreler gen transkripsiyonları oluşturarak yaşamlarını sürdürebilirler. Bu gen transkripsiyonlarını oluşturan hipoksi ile indüklenebilir faktör (HIF) ilk olarak eritropoetin çalışmalarında tanımlanmıştır. HIF hipoksik koşullarda hücre çekirdeğine geçerek eritropoetin dahil bir çok faktör oluşumunu sağlar. Anemi ve hipoksik koşullarda salgılanan eritropoetin renal anemi tedavisinde subkutan ve intravenöz olarak kullanılmaktadır. Kan basıncında artış, nöbet, fistül trombozu, antikor gelişimi ve hedef değerlere ulaşmada kardiyovasküler sorunlar nedeniyle alternatif olarak oral tedavi arayışları HIF ile ivme kazanmıştır.

HİPOKSİK KOŞUL

Oksijen tüm hücresel fonksiyonların gerçekleşmesinde temel moleküldür. Deniz seviyesinde 150 mmHg parsiyel oksijen basıncına karşılık gelen %21 oksijen konsantrasyonunda yaşamını sürdüren insan hücreleri, %6-16 oranında oksijen konsantrasyonu ile fonksiyonlarını sürdürürler (1). %6 altındaki oksijen konsantrasyonunda organ, doku ve hücrelerin fonksiyonlarının bozulduğu du-

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SONUÇ

Eritropoetin keşfi ve kronik böbrek hastalarında, anemi tedavisinde kullanılması ile yaşam kalitesi ve süresinde iyileşme gerçekleşti. Bu tedavi umudu gelişen yan etkiler nedeniyle çekinceler oluşturdu. HIF stabilizatörleri ile renal aneminin oral tedavisinin mümkün olabileceğini görmek yeni tedavi yaklaşımları sundu. Henüz sınırlı sayıda ülkede kullanılan bu grup ilaçlar sadece renal anemi tedavisinde değil farklı alanlarda da kullanılabilecek gibi görünmektedir. Geniş çalışmaların devam ettiği HIF stabilizatörlerinin sonuçlarının tedavi yaklaşımlarımıza olan etkilerini zaman içinde değerlendirmek mümkün olacaktır.

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