

BÖLÜM 17

Antimikrobiyal İlaçlar

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GİRİŞ

Yoğun bakımlar, dirençli mikroorganizmaların, sıklıkla sağlık bakım ilişkili enfeksiyonlara yol açtığı birimlerdir. Antibiyotiklerin uygunsuz kullanımının dirençli mikroorganizmalar üzerindeki seçici baskısı bu sorunu daha da derinleştiren en önemli faktörlerdendir. El hijyeni başta olmak üzere enfeksiyon kontrol önlemlerine maksimum uyum, sağlık bakım ilişkili enfeksiyonların önlenmesinde en kritik uygulamalardır. Her bir antibiyotik kullanıma girdiği ilk günden itibaren dirençle yüz yüze gelmeye mahkumdur. Mikroorganizmalarla mücadelede sadece antibiyotik kullanımını önlemek akılcı bir yaklaşım olmadığı için yoğun bakım üniteleri başta olmak üzere hastanelerde enfeksiyon kontrol önlemlerinden taviz verilmemesi gereklidir.

Yoğun bakım ünitelerinde gelişen enfeksiyonların tedavisinde en sık kullanılan antimikrobiyal ilaçlar gruplar halinde sınıflandırılarak detaylarına yer verilecektir.

ANTİBİYOTİKLER

Beta-Laktam Grubu Antibiyotikler

Penisilinler:

Penisilin ilk kez 1928 yılında Alexander Fleming tarafından keşfedilmiştir. Beta laktam halkası içeren bir kimyasal yapıya sahiptir. Penisilinlerin etki mekanizması

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