Bölüm 4

FOSFOMİSİN

Duygu ÖCAL[1]

GİRİŞ

Son yıllarda çoklu ilaca dirençli (Multiple drug resistance: MDR) veya aşırı derecede ilaca dirençli (Extensive drug resistance: XDR) patojenlerin yayılması, bunların sebep olduğu enfeksiyonların tedavisini çok zor bir hale getirmiştir ve bu enfeksiyonlarda kullanılan antibiyotik tedavisinin yeniden düzenlenmesini gerekli kılmıştır. Sonuç olarak tedavi için eski antibiyotiklere yönelim olmuştur. Fosfomisin de bunlardan biridir. Fosfomisin bakterisidal etkili, düşük moleküler ağırlığa sahip, hücre duvar sentezini inhibe eden, geniş spektruma sahip bir antibiyotiktir. Oral ve intravenöz (iv) formunun olması, oral formunun tek doz olarak kullanılabilmesi ve buna bağlı olarak hasta uyumunun daha iyi olması, diğer antimikrobiyal ajanlar ile çapraz direncin az olması, şu an için çok yüksek olmayan direnç oranları, tolerabilitesinin yüksek olması, yan etkilerinin az olması nedeniyle, fosfomisin uygun enfeksiyonlarda tercih edilebilecek bir ajan olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

KÖKENİ, KİMYASAL YAPISI

Fosfomisin, orijinal ismi fosfonomisin olan ilaç, ilk defa 1969 yılında *Streptomyces fradiae* (ATCC 21096) türünden fermentasyon ile elde edilmiş olan (ayrıca *S. wedmorensis* (ATCC 21239)

[1] Öğr. Gör. Dr., Ankara Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Tıbbi Mikrobiyoloji AD, drduygunil@hotmail.com

TOLERABİLİTE VE YAN ETKİLER

Fosfomisin için hafif, kendi kendini sınırlayan gastrointestinal rahatsızlıklar, genellikle ishal, en sık bildirilen yan etkilerdir, bunun yanında daha nadir olarak deri ve deri altı dokulara ait yan etkiler görülmüştür (85,86). Belirtilen tüm yan etkilerin genellikle çok ağır olmadığı, hafif düzeyde oldukları ve fosfomisin ilaç olarak genellikle iyi tolere edildiği belirtilmektedir. Diğer yaygın ancak küçük yan etkiler baş dönmesi, baş ağrısı ve vajinittir. Japonya'da 6 yıllık bir dönemde 35.481 hastayı içeren bir pazarlama sonrası çalışmada sadece bir psödomembranöz kolit vakası kaydedilmiştir (87).

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