

BÖLÜM 45

SEPSİS TANISINDA MOLEKÜLER YÖNTEMLERİN KULLANIMI

Hande TOPTAN¹
Mehmet KÖROĞLU²

Giriş

Sepsis, enfeksiyona karşı düzensiz konak yanıtı ile tetiklenen yaşamı tehdit eden bir organ işlev bozukluğudur ve büyük bir küresel sağlık sorunu oluşturur¹. Son on yılda umut verici tıbbi gelişmelere rağmen, sepsis hastane içi ölümlerin en yaygın nedenleri arasında yer almaktadır. Oldukça yüksek mortalite ve morbidite ile ilişkilidir ve dünya çapında sağlık sistemlerine büyük yük getirmektedir². Bu durumun nedenlerinden biri de sepsisin erken tanınması ve zamanında ve uygun tedavinin başlatılmasıyla ilgili zorluklardır. Artan sayıda çalışmada, antibiyotik tedavisinin ertelendiği her saat için mortalitenin arttığı öne sürülmekte ve zamanında konulan tanının ve tedaviye başlamanın önemi vurgulanmaktadır³.

Enfeksiyona neden olan patojenlerin hızlı ve doğru tanısı, sağlık hizmetlerinde önemli bir sorun olmaya devam etmektedir. Moleküler tanı tekniklerindeki gelişmelere rağmen, kan kültürü yöntemi

sepsis tanısı için altın standart olmaya devam etmektedir. Ancak bu yöntem, hastaların tedavisinin başlangıç aşamasını yönlendirme açısından çok yavaş ve zahmetlidir. Kesin ve hedefe yönelik antibiyotik tedavisinin hızlı bir şekilde başlatılması, kullanılan sepsis tanı testlerinin 1-3 saat içinde ilgili enfeksiyon etkenlerini ve antimikrobiyal direnci doğru tespit etme yeteneğine bağlıdır⁴. Uygun, dar spektrumlu antibiyotiklerin başlanabilmesi için, tanı testinin son derece duyarlı ve özgül olması gerekmektedir.

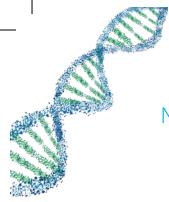
İdeal Sepsis Tanı Testi

Sepsis tanı ve uygun tedavisinin belirlenmesi için kullanılacak olan ideal bir tanı teknolojisi, aşağıdaki özellikleri içermelidir⁵.

- Hızlı tespit (< 3 saat),
- Bakteriler, virüsler ve mantarlar dahil olmak üzere geniş veri tabanı,

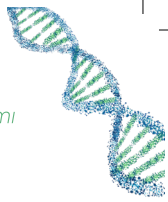
¹ Uzm. Dr., Sakarya Eğitim Araştırma Hastanesi, Mikrobiyoloji Laboratuvarı, Viroloji Bölümü, hande_cakar@hotmail.com

² Prof. Dr., Sakarya Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Mikrobiyoloji AD., mkoroglu@sakarya.edu.tr



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