

# DÜNDEN BUGÜNE KORONAVİRÜSLER

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## 2. BÖLÜM

### GİRİŞ

Koronavirüsler (Coronavirus, CoV) Nidovirales takımı, Cornidovirineae alt takımı, Coronaviridae ailesi, Orthocoronavirinae alt ailesi, Betacoronavirus cinsine ait bir virüs türüdür. Bilinen en büyük RNA genomuna sahip virüstür. Elektron mikroskop altındaki görüntüsü, dış yüzeyindeki çıkıntılardan dolayı güneşin taç küresine benzemesinden dolayı ismi taç anlamına gelen latince *corona* sözcüğünden türemiştir<sup>(1-3)</sup>.

Koronavirüsler insanlarda ve hayvanlarda solunum yolu ve intestinal enfeksiyonlara yol açar. Ancak 2002-2003'te Çin ve diğer uzak doğu ülkelerinde ortaya çıkan ağır akut solunum sendromu (Severe acute respiratory syndrome; SARS) salgınına kadar sadece immünkompetan hastalarda hafif hastalık tablosuna yol açtığı ve virüsün insanlar için yüksek düzeyde patojenik olmadığı düşünülmekteydi. SARS'tan 10 yıl kadar sonra Suudi Arabistan ve diğer bazı Orta Doğu ülkelerinde ortaya çıkan Orta Doğu solunum sendromu (Middle East respiratory syndrome; MERS) salgını ve 2019 yılı Aralık ayında Çin'de ortaya çıkıp tüm dünyada büyük bir pandemiye yol açan koronavirüs hastalığı-2019 (Coronavirus disease-2019; COVID-19) koronavirüslerin artık o kadar da "zararsız" olmadıklarını göstermiştir<sup>(1,4-6)</sup>.

### MORFOLOJİ

Koronavirüs pozitif polariteli (RNA bağımlı RNA polimeraz içermez), tek iplikçikli RNA genomuna sahip zarflı bir virüstür. Yapısal proteinleri S, E, M, HE ve N proteinleridir (1,8):

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