

BÖLÜM 3

SEFALOSPORİNLERİN ETKİ SPEKTRUMU VE KULLANIM ALANLARI

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Giriş

Bir antibiyotik sınıfı olarak sefalosporinler; 1945'te keşfedilmiş olsa da, klinik kullanıma girmesi için bu tarihten itibaren yirmi yıl geçmesi gerekmiştir (1). Beta laktam antibiyotiklerin en büyük ailesi olan sefalosporinlerin etki spektrumu birçok mikroorganizmayı içine alır. Bu avantajlarının yanında erişim ve uygulama kolaylığı, iyi tolere edilmeleri, onları hem en yaygın reçete edilen hem de hastanede en çok kullanılan antimikrobiyalardan yapar.

Sefalosporinlerin Sınıflandırılması

Sefalosporinlerin sınıflandırılmasına temel oluşturabilecek birçok farmakolojik ve mikrobiyolojik farklılık olsa da, en yaygın kabul görmüş sınıflandırma antibakteriyel aktivitelerine ve keşif zamanlarına dayanır (2). Buna göre sefalosporinler beş kuşakta gruplandırılır (3). Birinci kuşak sefalosporinler (dar spektrum) birçok gram-pozitif koka ve bazı gram-negatiflere etkiliyken, ikinci kuşak sefalosporinler (genişletilmiş spektrum) daha geniş gram-negatif etkinlik sağlar ve değişen düzeylerde gram pozitif etkinliği sürdürür. Üçüncü kuşak sefalosporinler (geniş spektrum) geniş gram negatif etki spektrumuna sahipken, gram pozitif koklara etkinliği dar sepektrumlu sefalosporinlere göre düşük kalır. Dördüncü kuşak sefalosporinler (genişlemiş spektrum) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* dahil birçok gram-negatif, Metisiline duyarlı *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) ve *Sterptococcus pneumoniae* dahil birçok gram-pozitif kok üzerine etkili en geniş antimikrobiyal aktiviteye sahip sefalosporin grubudur. Beşinci kuşak sefalosporinleri diğer

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Tablo 2. Sefalosporinlerin Yan Etkileri

Yan etki	Sıklık (%)
Safra çamuru oluşumu	20-46 (seftriakson)
İshal	1-20
Eozinofili	1-10
Geçici transaminaz yüksekliği	1-7
Bulantı – kusma	1-6
İnterstisyel nefrit	<1-5
Coombs pozitifliği	3
Döküntü	1-3
Trombositopeni	<1-3
Anafilaksi	0,01
Nötropeni	<1
Epileptik nöbet	<1
İlaç ateşi	Nadir
Flebit	Nadir

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