

BÖLÜM 6

COVID-19 KOENFEKSİYONLARI: FUNGAL ETKENLER

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GİRİŞ

İnsandan insana bulaşan bir hastalık olan şiddetli akut solunum sendromu koronavirüs 2'nin (SARS-CoV-2) neden olduğu koronavirüs hastalığı 2019 (COVID-19) acil bir küresel halk sağlığı olayına neden olmuştur (1,2). COVID-19'lu hastalarda solunum virüsleri, bakteriler, mantarlar ile oluşan mortalite belirleyici olarak tanımlanan koenfeksiyonlar gelişmektedir. COVID-19 pandemi döneminde COVID-19'lu hastalardaki mantar koenfeksiyonlarının ölüm oranlarını önemli ölçüde artırabileceği görülmüştür (3). COVID-19 hastaları arasında mantar enfeksiyonlarının insidansı ve ölüm oranlarındaki belirgin artış, özellikle immünsupresif tedavi alanlarda veya altta yatan hastalıkları olanlarda bildirilmiştir (4). SARS-CoV-2 enfeksiyonu hastalarda bağışık ve metabolik yanıtı değiştirir ve bununla birlikte mantar enfeksiyonlarına yatkınlık oluşturan inflamatuvar bir ortam oluşturur; ancak, altta yatan mekanizmalar karmaşıktır. Bu bölümde, COVID-19 fungal koenfeksiyonlarının patogeneğinde yer alan epidemiyoloji, risk faktörleri, konakçı ortamın predispozan özellikleri ve immüno-lojik mekanizmalarına değinilecektir.

COVID-19 İLE İLİŞKİLİ PULMONER ASPERGİLLOZ (COVID-19 ASSOCIATED PULMONARY ASPERGİLLOSİS/CAPA)

Genel bilgiler

Aspergilloz, organik materyal üzerinde bulunan ve aerosol haline gelmiş konidyelerinin insanlar tarafından solunmasıyla potansiyel olarak enfeksiyona yol

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siyonu olan ve kortikosteroid tedavisi uygulanmamasına rağmen mekanik ventilasyon uygulanan bağımsızlık sistemi baskılanmış bir hastada invaziv fusaryoz vakası bildirmiştir. Fusaryoz, aspergilloz ile ortak özellikleri paylaştığından, kritik hastalarda bu enfeksiyonun ortaya çıkması göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.

SONUÇ

Koenfeksiyonların sayısındaki artışla ilgili gerçek bir tehdidin varlığına dair endişeler vardır. Yani bu artışın COVID-19'dan mı yoksa sadece hastaneye yatışların, yoğun bakım ünitesine kabullerin artmasından mı veya COVID-19 aciliyeti göz önünde bulundurularak hastane enfeksiyon kontrol uygulamalarının tehlikeye atılmasından mı kaynaklandığı araştırılmalıdır. Sebep ne olursa olsun, COVID-19 pandemisi ile ilişkili mantar enfeksiyonlarının varlığı veya sayısındaki artış göz ardı edilemez.

COVID-19'da özellikle koenfeksiyonların teşhisi ile ilgili zorluklar mevcuttur. Bu enfeksiyonların teşhisi için standart bir metodoloji geliştirmesi gerekmektedir. Klinisyenlerin bu tür enfeksiyonların neden olabileceği komplikasyonların farkında olması ve ayrıca patoloji ve mikrobiyoloji laboratuvarlarının güçlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Özellikle aerosol üreten adımlarla ilgili olarak doğrudan inceleme, kültür veya serolojik analiz yaparken numuneleri işleyen sağlık çalışanları için etkili uygulama kılavuzlarının formüle edilmesine ihtiyaç vardır. Biyogüvenlik şartlarının sağlanması, personelin uygun eğitimi ve artan iş yükünün organizasyonu gelecekte pandemi ile ilişkili enfeksiyonlarla başa çıkmak için bir öncelik olarak düşünülmelidir.

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