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## GİRİŞ

Sepsis eski Yunanca'daki yazılışı ile “σηψις”, hayvansal ya da bitkisel organik maddelerin bakteriler tarafından yıkılması anlamına gelmektedir. Sepsis kelimesi Homeros'un şiirlerinde, “çürüdüm” anlamına gelen “sepo” “σηπω” şeklinde geçmektedir. Hipokrat tarafından ise MÖ 460-370 yıllarında “ağ örgüsünün bozulması, ayrışması” anlamına gelen “sepidon” “σηπεδω” kelimesi ile ifade edilmiştir. Sepsis “σηψις” kelimesi 2700 yıldan beri anlamı değişmeden kullanılmaya devam etmiş olup Galen, Aristoteles, Plutarch tarafından Hipokrates'in kullandığı anlamıyla kullanılmıştır (1,4).

Sepsis yoğun bakım ünitelerinde en önemli mortalite nedeni olup son yıllardaki insidansındaki anlamlı artışla dikkatleri çekmektedir. Sepsis ilişkili mortalite risk faktörleri, merkezin büyüklüğü ve gelişmişliğine bağlı olarak değişmekle birlikte, günümüzde yüksek maliyeti ile en pahalı sağlık hizmeti olmuştur (3). Gelişmiş teknolojilerin kullanıldığı yoğun bakımlarda hastaların daha uzun süre kalmaları, artan yaşlı nüfus, malign hastalıkların kendilerinin ve agresif tedavilerinin yarattığı immun baskılanma, artan transplantasyon uygulamaları ve ilişkili immünsüpresiflerin kullanımı, invaziv

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Tablo 3. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün yayınladığı yeni antibiyotiklere acilen ihtiyaç duyulan öncelikli patojenler listesi(2017)

Öncelik 1: KRİTİK

- *Acinetobacter baumannii*, karbapenem dirençli
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, karbapenem dirençli
- *Enterobacteriaceae*, karbapenem dirençli, GSBL üreten

Öncelik 2: YÜKSEK

- *Enterococcus faecium*, vankomisine dirençli
- MRSA, VISA ve VRSA
- *Helicobacter pylori*, klaritromisin dirençli
- *Campylobacter spp.*, florokinolon duyarlı olmayan
- *Salmonella*, florokinolon duyarlı olmayan
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, sefalosporine dirençli, florokinolon duyarlı olmayan

Öncelik 3: ORTA

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, penisiline duyarlı olmayan
- *Haemophilus influenzae*, ampisiline dirençli
- *Shigella spp.*, florokinolon duyarlı olmayan

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