Bölüm 4

SEPSİSTE MEDİATÖRLER ve ÖNEMİ

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1. GİRİŞ

Sepsis vücudun enfeksiyona karşı verdiği cevaptır ve önemli bir mortalite ve morbidite nedenidir. Hastanede ölüm nedenlerinde ilk sıralarda yer almakta ve ülkeler için ciddi bir maliyete neden olmaktadır. Amerika'da yılda ortalama 750 000 sepsis vakası görülmektedir ve yılda ortalama 215 000 ölüm (tüm ölümlerin %9.3'ü) sepsisten kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu da yılda 16 milyar doları aşan bir maliyete neden olmaktadır (1).

Sepsis tanımları 2016 yılına kadar sistemik enflamatuvar yanıt sendromu (SIRS) kriterlerine dayanıyordu. SIRS vücudun enfeksiyon ve/veya enfeksiyon dışı etkenlere vücudun verdiği enflamatuvar yanıta denilmektedir (2).

Eski tanımlamalarda SIRS kriterlerine ilaveten enfeksiyon şüphesi de varsa sepsis denilmekteydi. Bu klinik tabloya organ disfonksiyonu ve sıvı resüsitasyonuna cevap veren hipotansiyon varsa şiddetlisepsis, eğer sıvı resisütasyonu yetmiyor , inotrop ihtiyacı varsa septik şok denilmekteydi (3).

Sistemik enflamatuvar cevap sendromu (SIRS) (1): Ateş >38 °C ya da <36 °C

Kalp atım hızı >90/dk

Solunum sayısı >20/dk ya da arteriyal CO_2 < 32 mmHgLökosit sayısı >12.000/mm^3 ya da <4.000/mm^3

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ve eksojen vazopressörlere karşı vazomotor yanıtın belirlenmesinde önemli bir rol oynadığı görülmektedir. Ayrıca NO, miyokard fonksiyonunu derinden etkiler ve muhtemelen miyokard depresan maddesi olarak görev yapan son aracıdır. NO'nun septik hastada kardiyovasküler fonksiyondaki bu merkezi rolünün tanınması, NO konsantrasyonunu değiştirme girişimlerini teşvik etmiştir (49).

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