

BÖLÜM 5

Kanser Hastalarında Bakteriyel Enfeksiyonlar

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GİRİŞ

Kanser hastalarında enfeksiyonlar önemli bir morbidite ve mortalite nedenidir. Kanser ve kanser tedavisi sırasında uygulanan kemoterapi bağışıklık sisteminin baskılanmasına ve enfeksiyonların ortaya çıkmasına zemin hazırlamaktadır (1). Bakteriyel enfeksiyonlar çoğunlukla bu hastalarda tedavi sürecindeki aksamalar, uzamış hastanede yatış süreleri, azalan yaşam süresi ve tedavi maliyetlerindeki artışı da beraberinde getirmektedir. Mortalite oranları kanser hastalarında son yıllarda azalmakta olsa da, bakteri ve mantarlar ölüm nedenlerinde başı çekmektedir (2). Enfeksiyonların uygun yönetimi ve tedavisi sık ortaya çıkan patojenleri ve antibiyotik duyarlılık paternlerini iyi anlamak ve en uygun ampirik antibiyotik tedavilerini uygulamaya dayanır. Gram negatif bakteriyel enfeksiyonlar son 20 yılda azalmakta iken, gram pozitif ajanlar çok daha sık ortaya çıkmaktadır (3). Ampirik antibiyotik kullanımı mortalite oranlarını bu hastalarda azaltmasına rağmen bir yandan da çok ilaca dirençli bakterilerin ortaya çıkmasına neden olmaktadır (4). Kanser hastalarında hem enfeksiyonları önlemek hem de tanı sonrası tedavide başarılı olabilmek için, farklı tümör tiplerinde ve farklı kemoterapi tedavileri altında en sık ortaya çıkan patojenlerin doğasını iyi anlamak gerekmektedir (5).

KANSERE NEDEN OLABİLEN ENFEKSİYONLAR

Bakteri ilişkili kanser gelişimine bakıldığında; bazı bakterilerin hücre yüzey komponentlerindeki değişiklikler, toksin aracılı hücre transformasyonu ve insan hü-

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nılmaktadır (36). Alternatif olarak perkutanöz nefrostomi tüpleri de kullanılabilir. Stent ve nefrostomi tüplerinin kullanımına bağlı olarak da pyelonefrit enfeksiyonları açısından risk artmaktadır (37). Stafilokok, Enterokok, Eschericia Coli, Psödomonas ve Klebsiella türleri ile dirençli ve tekrarlayan enfeksiyonlar neticesinde üresepsis tablosu ortaya çıkabilir. Bu durumda eradikasyon genellikle zorlaşır ve uzun süreli antibiyotik kullanımı gerekebilir.

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