

# BÖLÜM 6

## Kanser Hastalarında Mantar Enfeksiyonları ve Tedavisi

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### GİRİŞ

Mantar cinsleri, insanların deri ve barsak florasında sağlıklı bireylere zarar vermeyecek şekilde yaşayabilirler. Bununla birlikte, çeşitli nedenlerle immün sistemin zayıflaması bu mantarları çoğalmasına neden olur. Böylece doku hasarı ve fırsatçı enfeksiyonların gelişmesine zemin hazırlar.

Yeni immün süpresif rejimlerin ve kemoterapi (KT) protokollerinin kullanımı ile sağkalmadaki gelişmeler uzun süreli immün supresyonu da beraberinde getirmektedir. İmmün sistemi baskılanmış konakçılar arasında; solid organ ve hematopoetik kök hücre alıcıları (HKHA), HIV/AIDS hastaları, doğumsal immün yetmezliği olanlar, otoimmün bozuklukların yanı sıra immünoterapiler ve kontrol noktası inhibitörleri dahil olmak üzere yeni kanser tedavilerini alan hastalar yer almaktadır.

İmmünsüprese bireylerin ve risk grubundaki diğer kişilerin sayısındaki artış ve noninvaziv testlerin daha yaygın kullanımına bağlı olarak invaziv mantar enfeksiyonu (İME) tanısı alan hastaların sıklığında artmaktadır (1). En yüksek riskli popülasyon, HKHA olmakla birlikte sadece KT alan hastalarda da önemli sekeller görülebilir.

İME'ler, steril vücut sıvıları, dolaşım sistemi ve solid organların tutulumu ile ilerleyen, kanser hastalarında önde gelen morbidite ve mortalite nedenlerinden biridir ve sıklığı son 20 yılda giderek artmaktadır (2, 3).

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