

BÖLÜM 13

Kanser Tanılı Hastalarda Sepsis Yönetimi

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GİRİŞ

Sepsis, enfeksiyonlara karşı düzensiz vücut yanıtının sebep olduğu, yaşamı tehdit eden organ fonksiyon bozukluğudur (1). Kanser hastaları hem maligniteye bağlı immunsupresyon hem de radyoterapi, kemoterapi, kök hücre nakli gibi tedavi stratejilerinin neden olduğu nötropeniye bağlı gelişen kusurlu fagositik aktivite nedeniyle ağır enfeksiyonlar ve sepsis gelişimi açısından riskli bir hasta grubudur. Maligniteli hastaların takibi sırasında ortaya çıkan sepsis ve septik şok yoğun bakım ünitelerinde yatışın ve mortalitenin önemli nedenlerinden biridir. Sepsisin hızlı ve etkili yönetimi bu hasta grubunda mortalitenin azalmasını sağlamaktadır (2). Bu nedenler sepsis konusunda farkındalık ve etkili tedavi stratejilerinin geliştirilmesi oldukça önemlidir.

EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

Ciddi sepsis hastalarında kanser en sık altta yatan komorbiditedelerden biridir (3). Kanser sepsis gelişme riskini diğer yandaş hastalıklardan daha fazla artırdığı muhtemeldir. Yapılan bir çalışmada kanserli hastalardaki sepsis riskinin kanser olmayan hastalara göre 10 kat daha fazla olduğu gösterilmiştir (4).

Solid tümörlü ve hematolojik maligniteli hastaların takipleri sırasında % 15-30 oranında sepsis gelişme riski mevcuttur (5-7). Bu risk kanser alt tipleri arasında da farklılıklar göstermektedir. Hematolojik maligniteli bireylerde kemik iliği

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