

BÖLÜM 4

Kanser Hastalarında Enfeksiyon Durumlarının Biyokimyasal Göstergeleri

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GİRİŞ

Kanserli hastaların tedavisi genellikle sistemik ve lokal enfeksiyonların yönetilmesini gerektirir, bu da önemli hastalık ve ölüm oranlarıyla ilişkilidir (1). Kanserle ilişkili etkenler, tedaviyle ilgili etkenler ve hastaya bağlı etkenler dahil olmak üzere birden çok faktör artan risk ile ilişkilidir. Hematolojik malignitesi olan hastalarda ölümlerin yaklaşık %60'ı ve solid tümörleri olan hastalarda %50'si enfeksiyon komplikasyonlarının doğrudan bir sonucudur (2). Kanserli hastalarda enfeksiyonlar genellikle akut olarak ortaya çıkar ve hızla ilerleyebilir. Bu hastalar için ayırıcı tanı genellikle geniştir ve uygun klinik testlerin zamanında seçimi, hayatta kalma üzerinde önemli etkilere sahiptir (3).

Ölümcül enfeksiyonların insidansı ve risk faktörleri kanserin türü ve evresine, tedavi yöntemlerine, eşlik eden hastalıklara ve hastaların demografik özelliklerine göre değişir. En yaygın ölümcül enfeksiyon türleri zatürre ile başlar, ardından septisemi ve idrar yolu enfeksiyonları gelir. Ölümcül enfeksiyonların en yaygın etmenleri Gram-negatif bakteriler, Gram-pozitif bakteriler ve mantarlar olarak sayılabilir. Kanserli hastalardaki ölümcül enfeksiyonların önlenmesi enfeksiyon kontrol önlemleri, profilaktik antibiyotikler, aşılar ve enfeksiyonların erken tespiti ve tedavisi gerektirir (4).

Enfeksiyonlar kanser hastaları için ciddi sonuçlar doğurabilir, uzun hastane yatışlarında, tedavinin ertelenmesine veya kesilmesine ve hatta ölüme yol açabilir. Bu nedenle, sağlık hizmeti sunucularının kanserli hastalardaki enfeksiyonları

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durumları nedeniyle enfeksiyonlara son derece duyarlıdır. Prokalsitonin, CRP ve ferritin gibi biyokimyasal belirteçler, sepsis teşhisinde önemli bir rol oynar. Antimikrobiyal koruma ve enfeksiyon kontrolü, kanser hastalarındaki enfeksiyonların yönetiminde hayati öneme sahiptir. Sitokinler, nötrofil sayısında önemli bir azalmaya neden olabilir ve hastaneye yatışı ve potansiyel olarak ölümcül enfeksiyonu tetikleyebilir. Kronik enfeksiyon ve inflamasyon, çeşitli insan kanserlerinin risk faktörleridir.

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