

BÖLÜM 10

KIRIM KONGO KANAMALI ATEŞİ

Nurcan ARIKAN¹

Giriş

Kırım Kongo Kanamalı Ateşi (KKKA), kenelerle bulaşan, ateş ve kanamalarla karakterize zoonotik bir enfeksiyon hastalığıdır. KKKA virüsü pek çok hayvanı enfekte edebilse de insanlar hastalık geliştiren bilinen tek konakçıdır (1). Hastalığın etkeni *Bunyaviridae* ailesinin *Nairovirus* cinsinde yer alan, tek sarmallı, zarflı RNA virüsüdür. Virüs 5-7 nm kalınlıkta zarf ile çevrilidir. Zarf üzerinde virüs tarafından kodlanan 8-10 nm uzunluğunda glikoprotein çıkıntılar bulunur. Ayrıca 3 segmentli ve negatif polariteli tek iplikçikli RNA genomuna sahiptir ve genomu mutasyonlara yüksek oranda açıktır (2). Şekil 1’ de virüsün yapısı gösterilmiştir. KKKA virüsü, vaka ölüm oranı % 10-40 arasında değişen ciddi viral hemorajik ateş salgınlarına sebep olur (3).

¹ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları ve Klinik Mikrobiyoloji AD, nurcan.arikan@bilecik.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-0964-940X

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