

## GİRİŞ

Ciddi akut solunum sendromu koronavirüs 2 (SARS-CoV-2) adı verilen yeni bir koronavirüsün neden olduğu ve Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından Covid-19 (Corona virüs 2019) adı verilen hastalık, Aralık 2019'da Çin'in Wuhan kentinde başlamış ve sonrasında tüm dünyaya yayılarak küresel bir pandemiye yol açmıştır (1).

SARS-CoV-2 son derece bulaşıcı bir hastalığa neden olan pozitif polariteli, tek sarmallı, büyük zarflı, ribonükleik asit (RNA) yapısında bir virüstür. Genetik olarak 2002–2003 yılları arasındaki SARS salgınına neden olan SARS-CoV ile %79, MERS-CoV ile %50, yarasalarda bulunan koronavirüslerle ~%96 oranda benzerlik taşımaktadır (2).

Anjiyotensin dönüştürücü enzim 2 (ACE2), SARS-CoV-2 için reseptör olarak tanımlanmıştır. SARS-CoV-2'nin spike proteini, ACE2'ye bağlanır ve sitozol içine viral girişi kolaylaştıran insan tip II transmembran serin proteaz-2 (TMPRSS2) tarafından ikiye bölünür. ACE2 ekspresyonu akciğer, beyin, böbrek, ince bağırsak, kolon ve kalp dahil birçok organ için bildirilmiştir (3-5). Dolayısıyla Covid-19 hastalığında, ağırlıklı olarak solunum sistemini etkilenmekle birlikte kalp başta olmak üzere böbrekler, gastrointestinal sistem, beyin ve deri gibi diğer organlar da tutulmakta ve literatürde bu tutulumlara ilişkin çok sayıda vaka bulunmaktadır (6).

Covid-19; asemptomatik ya da hafif solunum sistemi semptomlarından, solunum yetersizliği, septik şok ya da çoklu organ yetersizliği gibi daha ciddi du-

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## SONUÇ

Perikardiyal hastalıkların tanı ve tedavisine yönelik ESC kılavuzlarının yayınlandığı 2015 yılından bu yana akut perikardit özellikle COVID-19 aşılması sonrası yan etkiler arasında bildirildiği ve SARS-CoV-2 enfeksiyonunu sonrası gelişip hastalığı komplike hale getirebileceği için son zamanlarda büyük ilgi görmeye başlamıştır.

Covid -19 ile ilişkili perikardit ayrıca Covid-19'a karşı aşılama sonrası da ortaya çıkabilen ve aşılama olan güveni etkileyebilecek potansiyel bir komplikasyon olduğundan daha da önemli bir durum haline gelmiştir.

Mevcut kanıtlar, perikardiyal tutulumun Covid-19 hastalığının önemli klinik bulgularından biri olduğunu göstermektedir. Standart perikardit tedavisi Covid-19 ilişkili perikardit için de güvenli ve etkilidir. Covid-19 hastalarında perikardiyal hastalıkların insidansını ve patofizyolojisini değerlendiren ileri çalışmalar, hastalık yükünün anlaşılmasına ve yeni tedavi stratejilerinin geliştirilmesine yardımcı olacaktır.

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