

## PARASETAMOL (ASETAMİNOFEN) ZEHİRLENMELERİ

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### Epidemiyoji

Parasetamol (asetaminofen, N-asetil-p-aminofenol, 4-hidroksi asetanilid) dünyada en yaygın kullanılan analjezik ajan olup, 2015 yılı itibarıyle ülkemizde 300'den fazla ilaç preparatının içinde bulunmaktadır (1). Parasetamol 1878'de Morse tarafından sentezlenmiş (2) ve ilk defa 1893'te Von Mering tarafından klinik olarak kullanılmıştır. Bununla birlikte parasetamolün ticari kullanımı 1950'li yılların sonunda başlamıştır. Pediatrik hasta grubunda asetil salisilik asit türevlerinin Reye Sendromu'na yol açtığını anlaşılmıştır. Sonuç olarak, parasetamol 1980'li yıllarda çocuklar için temel analjezik ve antipiretik ilaç haline gelmiş ve Reye sendromu insidansında azalma görülmüştür (3). Parasetamol önerilen dozlarda kullanılması halinde güvenli bir ilaçtır. Ancak doz aşımları özellikle karaciğer hasarının görüldüğü zehirlenme durumlarına yol açabilir (2). Ulusal Zehir Danışma Merkezi'nin 2008 yılında yayınladığı çalışma raporu parasetamolün Türkiye'de zehirlenmeye en sık neden olan ilaç olduğunu göstermektedir (4). Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde ilaç ilişkili karaciğer hasarı olgularının en sık nedeni yine parasetamoldür (5).

### Farmakoloji

Parasetamolün etki mekanizması tam olarak anlaşılmamış değildir. Prostaglandin sentezinin inhibisyonu, serotoninerjik, opioid, nitrik oksit (NO) ve

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uygulanması tedavi başarısını etkileyen en önemli faktördür. Hastaların tedavi süresince özellikle karaciğer transaminazları, böbrek fonksiyon testleri ve koagülasyon testleri yönünden takip edilmesi, hepatoksisite, akut karaciğer yetmezliği gibi ölümcül komplikasyonların gelişebileceği ve ileri özelleşmiş yoğun bakım takibi veya karaciğer transplantasyon ihtiyacı doğabileceği göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.

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