

Genetik ve Epigenetik Değişiklikler, Mikrobiyal Adaptasyon ve Değişim Antimikrobiyel Direnç

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GİRİŞ

Keşfedildikleri günden beri antimikrobiyaller insan ve hayvan sağlığına çok önemli katkılar sağlamıştır. Antimikrobiyal direnç (AMD), bakterilerin antibiyotikler başta olmak üzere ilaç tedavilerine karşı direnç geliştirme yeteneğini ifade eder. Direnç gelişimi, dirençli bakterilerin yayılması ve çevresel kalıcılığı; enfeksiyonların tedavisini zorlaştırarak sağlık müdahaleleri açısından ciddi bir tehdit oluşturur. İlaça dirençli bakteriler, antibakteriyel ilaçlara karşı etkisiz kalan mikroorganizmalardır. Son yıllarda, özellikle çoklu ilaç direnci gösteren türlerin yaygınlaşması, küresel düzeyde en önemli halk sağlığı sorunları arasında gösterilmektedir. Genel olarak üç veya daha fazla antimikrobiyal sınıftan ilaca karşı dirençli olan bakteriler çoklu ilaca dirençli olarak kabul görmektedir. Buna ilaveten, bakteriler bir veya iki antibakteriyel ilaç sınıfı hariç tüm antibakteriyel ilaç gruplarına karşı dirençliyse yaygın ilaç dirençli olarak, mevcut tüm antibakteriyellere karşı dirençli ise pan-ilac dirençli olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

ANTİMİKROBİYAL DİRENCİN NEDENLERİ

Antimikrobiyal direnç doğal olarak meydana gelse de hem insanlarda hem de hayvanlarda yanlış ve gereğinden fazla kullanımı bu yeteneği daha da artırmak-

ta popülasyonda dirençli bakterilerin seçimine neden olmaktadır. Penisilin'in keşfinden dolayı Nobel ödülü alan Sir Alexander Fleming, 1945 yılında Nobel konuşmasında, *"Penisilin'in marketlerde herkes tarafından satın alınabileceği zaman gelebilir. O zaman cahil bir adamın kolayca düşük dozda ilaç alıp bakterileri öldürücü olmayan miktarda ilaca maruz bırakarak onları dirençli hale getirme tehlikesi vardır."* diye uyar- masından kısa süre sonra antibiyotik dirençli bakterilerin varlığı rapor edilmiştir. Antibiyotik Yönetimi, uygun antibiyotiklerin doğru zamanda ve gerekli süre boyunca, dikkatli ve bilinçli şekilde kullanımıyla aşırı tüketimi azaltmayı hedefleyen bir stratejidir. Bu yönetimin eksik uygulanması, AMD gelişiminde belirleyici bir faktör olarak kabul edilmektedir.

Antimikrobiyal maddeler hayvanlarda hastalıkların kontrolü, önlemesi ve tedavisi için yaygın olarak kullanımlarının yanında yemden yararlanmayı artırıcı etkilerinden dolayı, bazı ülkelerde yasaklanmış olmalarına rağmen, kullanılmaktadırlar. Yapılan ilk denemeler tavuk ve domuz yemlerine sülfasüksidin, streptotrisin ve streptomisin katılmasının hayvanlarda verim artışı üzerine faydalı etkileri olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri Gıda ve İlaç Dairesi (FDA) antimikrobiyallerin hayvanlarda yemden yararlanmayı artırmak için kullanımlarını 1951 yılında onaylamıştır. Tahminlere göre küresel düzeyde hayvansal ürün üretim başına (kg) sığırlarda 45 mg/kg, tavuklarda 148 mg/kg ve domuzlarda 172 mg/kg antimikrobiyal kullanıldığı hesaplanmıştır. Bu

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