

BÖLÜM 25

SİTOKİN FIRTINASI VE ARDS

Şevket ARSLAN¹

GİRİŞ

2019 yılının Aralık ayında Çin'in Wuhan bölgesinde etyolojisi bilinmeyen pnömoni olguları gözlemlendi. Ocak 2020'de neden olan virüs belirlenerek, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) virüse 2019 novel corona virüs (2019-nCoV) adını verdi. Bu isimlendirmeden hemen sonra WHO, Uluslararası halk sağlığı aciliyeti ilan ederek 2020 yılının Şubat ayında hastalığı Corona virüs Disease 2019 (COVID-19) olarak tanımladı. Uluslararası Virüs Taksonomi Komitesi ise (international committee on taxonomy of viruses) hastalığı Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) olarak adlandırdı. Hastalığın yüksek ateş, lenfopeni, ani gelişen solunum sıkıntısı ve antibiyotik tedavisine yanıt vermeyen radyolojik infiltrasyon bulguları ile karakterize olduğu anlaşıldı. Bazı vakalarda hastalığın erken aşamalarında, akut solunum yolu enfeksiyonu belirtileri ortaya çıkmaktaydı. Bazı hastalarda ise akut solunum sıkıntısı sendromu (ARDS) gelişerek bunu çoklu organ yetmezliği izlemekteydi. Salgının diğer bölgelere ilerlemesiyle vaka sayılarında ciddi

artış olunca WHO, 30 Ocak 2020'de acil durumu ilan etti. Mart 2020 de ise pandemiyi ilan ederek global yayılımın tehlikeli olacağı konusunda tüm dünya ülkelerini önlem almaya, yayılımı durdurmaya yönelik uyardı. Dünyanın SARS CoV-2 ye karşı immünolojik naif olmasından dolayı salgının nereye gideceği belirsizliğini korumaktaydı Ülkemizde ise 11 Mart 2020 tarihinde ilk vaka saptandı (1-5).

Coronavirus ailesi ilk olarak 1960 lı yıllarda tanımlanmış ve α / β / γ / δ - Coronavirus olmak üzere dört ayrı alt tipte sınıflandırılmıştır. Bunlar genellikle mevsimsel soğuk algınlığı yapan virüslerdir. Bunlardan iki tanesi 2002'de görülen MERS ve 2012'de görülen SARS ailesi mevsimsel soğuk algınlığı kliniğinin aksine ağır respiratuar yetmezlik sendromuna sebep olmuşlardı. Son pandemiyi yapan coronavirüs tipi ise β Coronavirüs alt grubundan olup (SARS-CoV-2), önceki iki salgına göre daha da şiddetli solunum yetmezliği kliniğine sebep olduğu görülmüştür (6). Daha önceki SARS ve MERS salgınlarının ardından corona virüslerin anjiyotensin dönüştürücü enzim

¹ Doç. Dr. Şevket Arslan, Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, Meram Tıp Fakültesi, İç Hastalıkları ABD, İmmünoloji ve Alerji BD, arslansevket@hotmail.com



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