



12. Bölüm

COVID-19 ve Kanser

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GİRİŞ

Şiddetli akut solunum sendromu koronavirüs-2'nin (SARS-CoV-2) neden olduğu önemli bir viral enfeksiyon olan COVID-19, ilk olarak Aralık 2019 da Çin' in Wuhan kentinde tanımlanmıştır. Hızlı bulaştırmacılık özelliğine sahip olan bu virüs öncelikle kısa sürede Çin' in çeşitli kentlerine; ardından tüm dünyaya hızla yayılarak 11 Mart 2020 de Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) tarafından pandemi kabul edilmiş ve son yüzyılın en önemli sağlık sorunlarından biri olmuştur (1). Aynı tarihte ülkemizde de ilk COVID-19 vakası tespit edilmiştir. Bu yazının yazıldığı tarih itibari ile Nisan 2021' e kadar tüm dünyada 135 milyon kesinleşmiş vaka saptanmış ve 3 milyonun üzerinde de COVID-19 ilişkili ölüm bildirilmiştir. Ülkemizde toplam vaka sayısı şuana kadar 4 milyona yakın olup; 33 bin den fazla ölüm bildirilmiştir (2,3).

COVID-19' un klinik belirtileri oldukça çeşitli olup, vakaların bir kısmı asemptomatik olmakla beraber; önemli bir kısmında ateş, öksürük, nefes darlığı başta olmak üzere çeşitli semptomlar görülebilmektedir. Vakaların yaklaşık %15 i ağır klinik bulgularla başvurmakta ve hastane yatışı gerekmektedir. Yine %5 lik bir hasta popülasyonunda da pnömoni ve çoklu organ yetmezliğine giden tablolar nedeni ile yoğun bakım ünitesi yatışları gerekmektedir (4). COVID-19 pandemisi sırasında toplum sağlığının korunması için en önemli yaklaşımlar damlacık yolu ile bulaşın engellenmesi için maske ve kişisel koruyucu ekipman kullanımı, sosyal mesafenin korunması ve hijyen kuralları olmuştur. Son aylarda geliştirilmiş

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