BÖLÜM 8

DİRENÇLİ GRAM NEGATİF ENFEKSİYONLARIN TEDAVİSİNDE ANTİBİYOTİKLERİN ALTERNATİF KULLANIM YÖNTEMLERİ

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8.1. GİRİŞ

Enfeksiyon hastalıklarının tedavisinde kullandığımız en önemli silah şüphesiz ki antibiyotiklerdir. Ancak antibiyotiklerin uygunsuz kullanımları direnç gelişimini arttırarak, mikroorganizmalarla mücadeleyi zorlaştırmaktadır. Özellikle 2000'li yıllardan bu yana artan antibiyotik direnci, yeni antibiyotiklerin keşfinin kısıtlı olması nedeni ile elimizdeki antibiyotikleri farklı yollarla kullanmaya itmiştir. Amaç, kısa sürede hedef bölgede yüksek doz antibiyotik uygulamasını sağlayarak, "Minimal inhibitör konsantransyon" (MİK) değeri yüksek mikroorganizmalara bile etki etmektir. Hedef bölgeye yönelik antibiyotik uygulamaları, hedef bölgede yüksek dozda antibiyotik konsantrasyonu sağlamanın yanında, antibiyotiklerin sistemik yan etkilerinden de vücudu korumaktadır. Birçok antibiyotik kullanım yolları olmakla birlikte, dirençli mikroorganizmaların tedavisi için önerilen inhaler, intratekal/intraventriküler, intravezikal ve intraplevral uygulamalar bu bölümde sırasıyla ele alınacaktır.

8.2.İnhaler antibiyotik kullanımı

Havada asılı olarak kararlılığını koruyan küçük çaplı katı partiküllerin ve sıvı damlacıkların gaz içerisinde dağılması ile meydana gelen kolloid sistemlere "aerosoller" denir. Aerosol ilaç kullanılarak yapılan tedavilere de inhaler tedaviler denir. İnhalasyon yolunun kullanılmasının en önemli avantajı hedef dokuda etkinliğinin yüksek, yan etkilerinin az olmasıdır. En önemli dezavantajı ise, ilaç uygulamasının birçok faktörden etkilenmesidir. Hastaya bağlı olan, mukus tıkaç varlığı, akciğer kapasitesi, tidal volüm, solunum sayısı, bronkokonstirüksiyon varlığı gibi birçok faktörden etkilenirken, mekanik ventilatöre bağlı hastalarda da, ventilatöre, cihaza, devreye ilişkin bir çok faktör devreye girer (1). "Food and

sistemik antibiyotik tedavisi uygulanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda tüm hastalarda tedavi yanıtı izlendiği ve rekürrensin gelişmediği belirtilmiştir (44).

Sonuç olarak intraplevral antibiyotik uygulaması ampiyem tedavisinde tüp drenajı ve sistemik antibiyotik tedavisine ek olarak uygulanabilecek bir yöntemdir. Ancak standardizasyonunun sağlanabilmesi ve günlük kullanıma girebilmesi için daha çok deneyime ve randomiza kontrollü çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

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