# Bölüm 10

# *Candida auris*: YENİ TANIMLANAN ÇOKLU İLACA DİRENÇLİ MAYA

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## GİRİŞ

*Candida* türleri nozokomiyal mantar enfeksiyonlarının en yaygın dördüncü nedenleri arasında yer almaktadır. Günümüzde *Candida* türlerinde ortaya çıkan artan antifungal direnç, bu türlerin neden olduğu enfeksiyonların mortalite ve morbitide oranlarında artışa neden olmaktadır. Özellikle son yıllarda yapılan çalışmalarda bu cins içerisinde çoklu ilaca dirençli olduğu belirlenen yeni bir patojen tür varlığından bahsedilmiştir. *Candida auris* (*C. auris)* olarak isimlendirilen bu türün %30-72 oranında mortal seyreden invaziv enfeksiyonlara neden olduğu rapor edilmiştir. Askomiköz bir maya mantarı olan *C. auris*, ilk kez 2009 yılında Japonya'da hastanede yatan bir hastanın dış kulak kanalından izole edilmiş ve flukozonale dirençli olduğu gösterilmiştir [(1-3)]. Rutin mikrobiyoloji laboratuvarlarında *C. auris'i* diğer *Candida* türlerinden ayırt etmekteki zorluklar bu patojenin saptanmasını ve kontrolünü zorlaştırmaktadır. Nozokomiyal enfeksiyonlara neden olan ve ciddi bir küresel sağlık tehdidi olarak kabul edilen bu *Candida* türü, Antarktika hariç tüm kıtalarda yaklaşık 40'dan fazla ülkede izole edilmiştir [(4,5)]. Tanımlanmasındaki güçlük, hastane ortamında kolayca yayılması, çoklu ilaca dirençli olması, sahip olduğu virülans faktörleri, neden olduğu yüksek mortalite oranları ve dış ortamda uzun süre yaşayabilmesi *C. auris*'i önemli bir fungal patojen haline getirmiştir. *C. auris*, keşfedildiği günden beri hem klinik hem de temel bilimler araştırma alanlarında büyük ilgi görmeye devam etmektedir [(6)].

## EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

*C. auris* ilk olarak Japonya'da ribozomal DNA (rDNA) sekanslama yoluyla ve biyokimyasal analizlerle izole edilmiştir [(1,3,7)]. Daha sonra aynı yıl Güney Kore'de 15 hastada otitis media etkeni olarak *Candida haemulonii* (*C. haemulonii*)'ye yakın benzerlik gösteren bu yeni maya türü tespit edilmiştir. *C. auris* ilk defa kan

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uygulanması oldukça önemlidir. Ayrıca *C. auris*'e karşı etkili antifungal ilaçların geliştirilmesi çoklu ilaca dirençli *C. auris* izolatlarının kontrolünde hayati öneme sahip gibi görünmektedir.

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