

1. Romatolojik hastalıklarda COVID-19 riski artmış mıdır?
2. Romatizmal hastalığı olanlarda hastalık daha ağır mı seyreliyor?
3. Hidroksiklorokin COVID-19 tedavisinde etkili/koruyucu mudur?
4. COVID-19 pandemisi sürecinde romatoloji hastalarının tedavileri nasıl olmalıdır?
5. COVID-19 hastalarında romatolojide kullanılan ilaçlar etkili midir?

GİRİŞ

Romatolojik hastalıklar, patogeneğinde otoimmünite ve/veya otoinflamatu- ar özellikler barındıran heterojen bir grup hastalıktır. Romatolojik hastalıklarda enfeksiyon riskinin arttığı ve enfeksiyonların hastalık alevlenmesine yol açtığı bilinmektedir (1). Bu hastalıklarda immün disfonksiyon varlığı, hastalığa bağlı organ tutulumu olması (akciğer, böbrek, vs...), kullanılan ilaçların immünsüpre- sif etkisi, enfeksiyon riski artışından sorumlu olabilir (2). Bu nedenlerden dolayı romatolojik hastalıklarda COVID-19 enfeksiyonu riskinin artabileceği ve klinik seyrin ağır olabileceği düşünülmüştür.

Romatolojik hastalıklarda COVID-19 enfeksiyonu ile ilişkili sıkıntılardan birincisi hastalıkların semptom ve klinik bulgularında benzerlik olmasıdır. CO- VID-19 enfeksiyonunda klinik belirti ve bulgular asemptomatik halden ağır pnö- moni ve erişkin respiratuar distres sendromuna (ARDS) kadar değişmektedir (3). Yaygın myalji, artralji, artrit, döküntü, dispne, tromboz, myokardit gibi semptom

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