

# YENİDOĞAN ENFEKSİYONLARI

## 6.

## BÖLÜM

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### GİRİŞ

Doğumdan sonraki ilk 28 güne “Yenidoğan Dönemi” denir. Bu dönemde görülen enfeksiyonlar ciddi mortalite ve morbidite taşırlar. Bu yazıda başlıca yenidoğan sepsisi olmak üzere yenidoğan menenjit, yenidoğan pnömonisi, yenidoğanın santral venöz kateter ilişkili enfeksiyonları, yenidoğanın kandida enfeksiyonları ve yenidoğanın üriner sistem enfeksiyonları anlatılacaktır.

### YENİDOĞAN SEPSİSİ

Yenidoğan sepsisi hayatın ilk 28 gününde bakteriyel, viral veya fungal etkenlere bağlı gelişen sistemik klinik bulgular ile hemodinamik değişikliklerin ortaya çıktığı, ciddi morbidite ve mortalite ile sonuçlanan klinik sendromdur. Yenidoğan sepsisi insidansı gelişmiş ülkelerde 1-4/1000 canlı doğumdur<sup>(1-3)</sup>.

Yenidoğan döneminde sepsise ait özgül klinik bulguların silik olması, sık karşılaşılan enfeksiyon dışı klinik durumların benzer semptomlara neden olması neonatal sepsis tanı ve tedavisini zorlaştırır. Ayrıca, preterm bebeklerde pretermliğin getirdiği farklı riskler de bulunur. Bu yazıda yenidoğan sepsisi genel bir çerçevede anlatılacak olup, ileri preterm sepsisi ile ilişkili özellikli durumlara yazı içinde ayrıntılı değinilecektir.

Doğum yaşı >37 gestasyon haftasından büyük infantlara term yenidoğan, doğum yaşı 34-36 gestasyon haftası arasında olan infantlara geç preterm yenidoğan, doğum yaşı <34 gestasyon haftası olan yenidoğanlara da preterm yenidoğan denir. Doğum ağırlığı <1500 gr olan bebekler çok düşük doğuma ağırlıklı yenidoğanlar olarak adlandırılır<sup>(4,5)</sup>. Yenidoğan sepsisi tanımlamalarında bir diğer sınıflama da sepsisin başlangıç zamanına göre erken ve geç yenidoğan sepsisi olarak yapılmaktadır. Erken yenidoğan sepsisi; genellikle hayatın ilk 7 günü içinde gelişen sepsis

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