Bölüm 4

ASTIM TEDAVİSİNDE KULLANILAN İLAÇLAR

İrfan ÇINAR[1]

GİRİŞ

Pulmoner sistemin birincil işlevi, kan ve atmosfer arasındaki gaz alışverişini sağlamaktır; burada oksijen kana dağılır ve karbondioksit kandan ayrılır. Gaz değişimini etkileyen olaylar kandaki ve dokulardaki oksijen doygunluğunu etkiler ve asit-baz bozukluklarına katkıda bulunur. Akciğerler ve hava yolları atmosfer ile doğrudan temas halinde olduğundan, hastalığa neden olabilecek bir dizi zararlı ajana maruz kalırlar. Pulmoner sistemin en sık görülen hastalıkları, alveolor ventilasyonunun düşmesine ve gaz değişiminin azalmasına neden olabilecek obstrüktif akciğer hastalıklarına katkıda bulunan akut enfeksiyonlar, alerjiler ve inflamasyondur [1]. Bunların sonucu olarak pulmoner sistemi etkileyen en önemli klinik durum ise astımdır.

Astım çeşitli düzeylerde bronkokonstriksiyon, hava yolu hiper-yanıt verme, mukus salgısı ve kronik inflamasyon ile karakterize heterojen bir hastalık olup değişken solunum semptomları ve değişken hava akımı sınırlaması ile karakterize, çocuklarda ve yetişkinlerde en sık görülen akut veya kronik bulaşıcı olmayan hastalıklardan biridir. Astım, dünya çapında yaklaşık 300 milyon insanı etkiler, yılda 250000 ölüme neden olur ve milyarlarca dolarlık sağlık harcamalarından sorumludur[2].

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