

Yanık Tedavisinde Kullanılan İlaçlar ve Yan Etkileri

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TOPIKAL ANTIMİKROBİYAL İLAÇLAR

Yanmış ciltteki mikrosirkülasyon hasar gördüğünden, oral veya sistemik olarak (intravenöz olarak) uygulanan antibiyotikler nispeten etkisizdir, çünkü ilaçlar yeterli bir konsantrasyonda enfeksiyon bölgesine ulaşamazlar. Bu nedenle, topikal uygulama için çeşitli antibiyotik preparatları ve formülasyonları geliştirilmiştir. Topikal antibiyotiklerde, sistemik antibiyotiklere göre direnç gelişimi riski daha fazladır¹.

Yanık yaralarının lokal tedavisi debridman ve topikal antimikrobiyal ajanları içeren bir işlemdir. Enfeksiyonu kontrol etmek, yara iyileşmesini artırmak için hangi ajanın daha etkili olduğu ile ilgili görüş birliği yoktur.

En sık kullanılan ilaçlar antimikrobiyal pomadlar, gümüş sülfadiazin, mafenid asetat, ve klorheksidindir. Povidon iyot, bal ve dakin solüsyonu daha az kullanılır. Topikal antifungal ajanlarla antimikrobiyal etki bir miktar gösterilmiştir.

Topikal antimikrobiyal ilaçlar geniş spektruma sahip olmalı, minimal sistemik absorpsiyonu olmalı, yara iyileşmesini geciktirmemeli, skar dokusuna iyi penetre olmalı, pahalı olmamalı ve ağrısız olmalıdır. Tüm bu kriterleri karşılayan tek bir ürün yoktur. Antimikrobiyal topikal ilaçlar hastaya göre seçilmelidir.

Gümüş İçeren İlaçlar

Gümüş içeren ilaçlar yaraya yavaşça iyonik gümüş salmaktadır. Gümüş iyonları bakteri, mantar ve bazı virüslere toksiktir. Elektron transport zincirini ve DNA replikasyonunu bozmaktadır. Aktif gümüş geniş spektrumlu antimikrobiyal aktiviteye sahiptir ve özellikle gram negatif ve pozitif bakterilere etki gösterir².

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