

Bölüm 12

SARS-CoV-2 KORONA VİRÜSÜ VE HÜCRE YÜZEYİ GİRİŞ RESEPTÖRÜ ANJİYOTENSİN DÖNÜŞTÜRÜCÜ ENZİM 2 (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme/ ACE2)'NİN DİŞİ VE ERKEK ÜREME SİSTEMLERİNDE CİNSİYETE ÖZGÜ ETKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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GİRİŞ

Çin'in Wuhan kentinde 2019 yılı Aralık ayının sonlarına doğru meydana gelen ciddi pnömoni vakalarından yola çıkılarak bu vakalara yeni tanımlanmış bir koronavirüs'ün neden olduğu bildirilmiştir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO), 12 Ocak 2020'de bu koronavirüs türünü 2019 yeni tip koronavirüs (2019-nCoV) olarak adlandırmış fakat sonrasında Uluslararası Koronavirüs Çalışma Grubu (CSG) tarafından SARS-CoV2 olarak yeni bir adlandırma yapılmıştır (1). Koronavirüsler, tür engellerini aşan ve insan patojenleri olan virüs grubudur. Tanımlanan yedi insan koronavirüsünün tamamının, evcil hayvanlar, yarasalar ve fareler gibi hayvan rezervuarlarından kaynaklandığı açıklanmıştır (2). Şiddetli akut solunum yolu enfeksiyonu sendromuna neden olan koronavirüs (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus /SARS-CoV) ve Orta Doğu solunum yolu enfeksiyonu sendromuna neden olan koronavirüs (Middle East respiratory syndrome/MERS- CoV) ile enfekte olmuş hastalarda klinik belirtilerin benzer olduğu görülmüştür. Vakaların ortak özellik olarak; ateş, solunum güçlüğü ve bilateral akciğer infiltrasyonu gibi viral pnömoni gibi hastalık belirtileri gösterdiği gözlenmiştir (3). SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV ve yeni SARS-CoV-2 koronavirüslerinin çoğu insanda hafif hastalık belirtileri gösterse de, bazı hastalarda akut solunum yolu enfeksiyonları, ciddi alt solunum yolu enfeksiyonları ve ölümlere neden olduğu bildirilmiştir (2).

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SONUÇ

SARS-CoV-2 hedef dokulardaki etkinliğini yüzeyinde bulunan S proteini aracılığı ile ACE2 reseptörüne bağlanmak gerçekleştirir. Yapılan literatür taramaları hem dişi hem de erkek üreme sistemine ait bir çok organda ACE2'nin varlığını göstermektedir. Şu anda, SARS-CoV-2 virüsünün üreme sisteminde ACE2 reseptörlerini kullanıp kullanmadığı, kullanıyor ise bunun oosit kalitesi, embriyo gelişimi, hamilelik, testisler ve spermatogenez üzerinde ne gibi etkileri olacağı bilinmemektedir. Konu ile ilgili yeterli veri bulunmadığından SARS-CoV-2'nin dişi ve erkek üreme sistemi üzerindeki etkilerinin kesin olarak belirlenmesi için daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

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