

BÖLÜM 8

Yenidoğanda Ateş



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GİRİŞ

Ateş, pek çok hastalık sürecinin önemli bir belirtisidir. Yenidoğanlarda altta yatan ciddi bir enfeksiyonun tek belirtisi olarak ateş görülebilir. Bakteriyemi, menenjit, üriner sistem enfeksiyonu gibi ciddi bakteriyel enfeksiyonlar ve enfeksiyonlarla ilişkili mortalite ve morbidite yenidoğan döneminde diğer yaş gruplarına göre oldukça yüksektir. Yenidoğan bebeklerde viral enfeksiyonlar da önemli bir morbidite sebebidir.

Ateş Tanımı ve Ölçülmesi

Yenidoğanlarda ateş ölçümü standart olarak rektal yoldan yapılmalıdır. Vücut sıcaklığının rektal yol ile 38°C'den daha yüksek olması ateş olarak kabul edilmektedir (1). Rektal ateş ölçümü için sıklıkla elektronik termometreler kullanılmakta olup cam termometrelerin kullanımı günümüzde önerilmemektedir.

Aksiller ateş ölçümü, rektal yoldan ölçüme alternatif olarak yenidoğanlarda en sık kullanılan yöntemdir. Timpanik membrandan ve alından ölçüm yapan temporal arter termometrelerinin küçük bebeklerde duyarlılığı düşüktür (2).

Hiperpireksi, vücut sıcaklığının 40°C'den daha yüksek olmasıdır. Bazı nörolojik problemlerde, intrakranial kanamalarda, nöroleptik malign sendromda görülebilir.

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