

# KOLERA PATOGENEZİ

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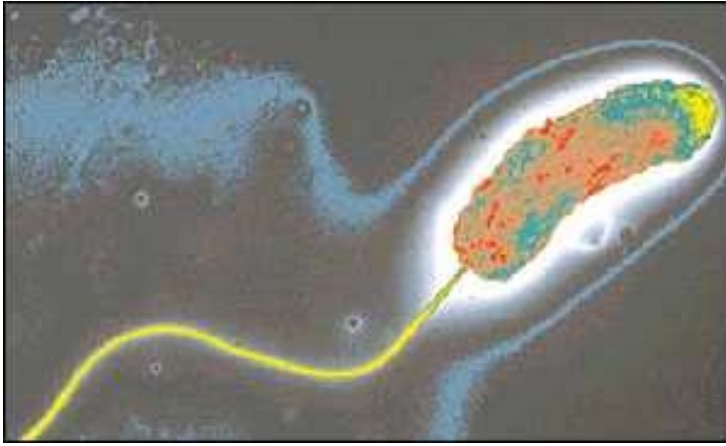
## **VİRÜLANSTA ROL OYNAYAN FAKTÖRLERDEN BAZILARI**

- **Cholera Toxin (CT)**
- **Toksin Coregulated Pilus (TCP)**
- **RTX toxin**
- **Zot (zona occludens toxin)**
- **Ace (accessory cholera enterotoxin)**
- **ACF (accessory colonization factor)**



**Tüm intestinal kanal hastalığa duyarlıdır fakat olaylar, ince bağırsakların %20 üst kısmında gerçekleşir.**

*V. cholera* hareketliliği sayesinde ince bağırsak epiteli üzerindeki mukus tabakayı aşar ve epitele ulaşır.



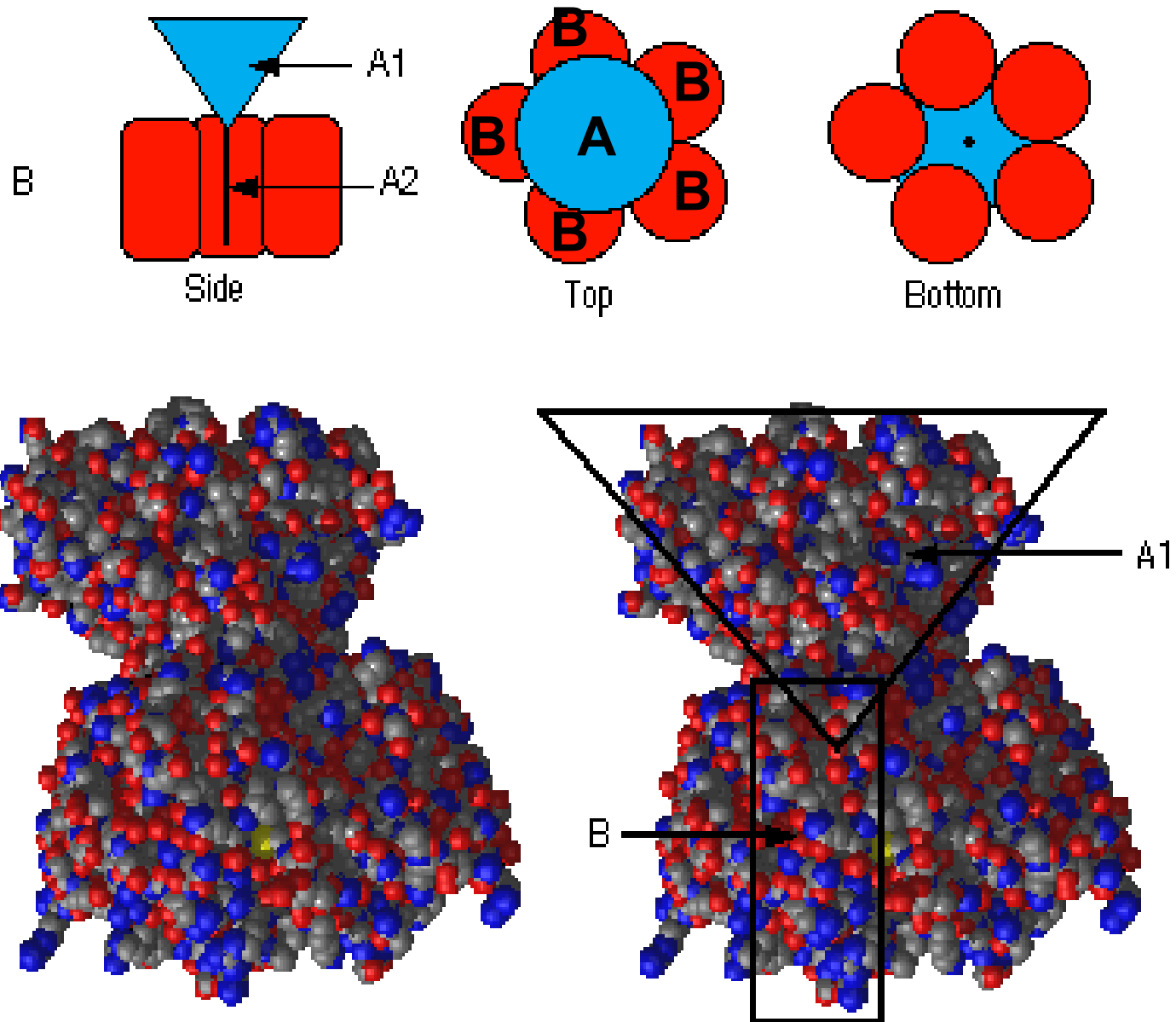


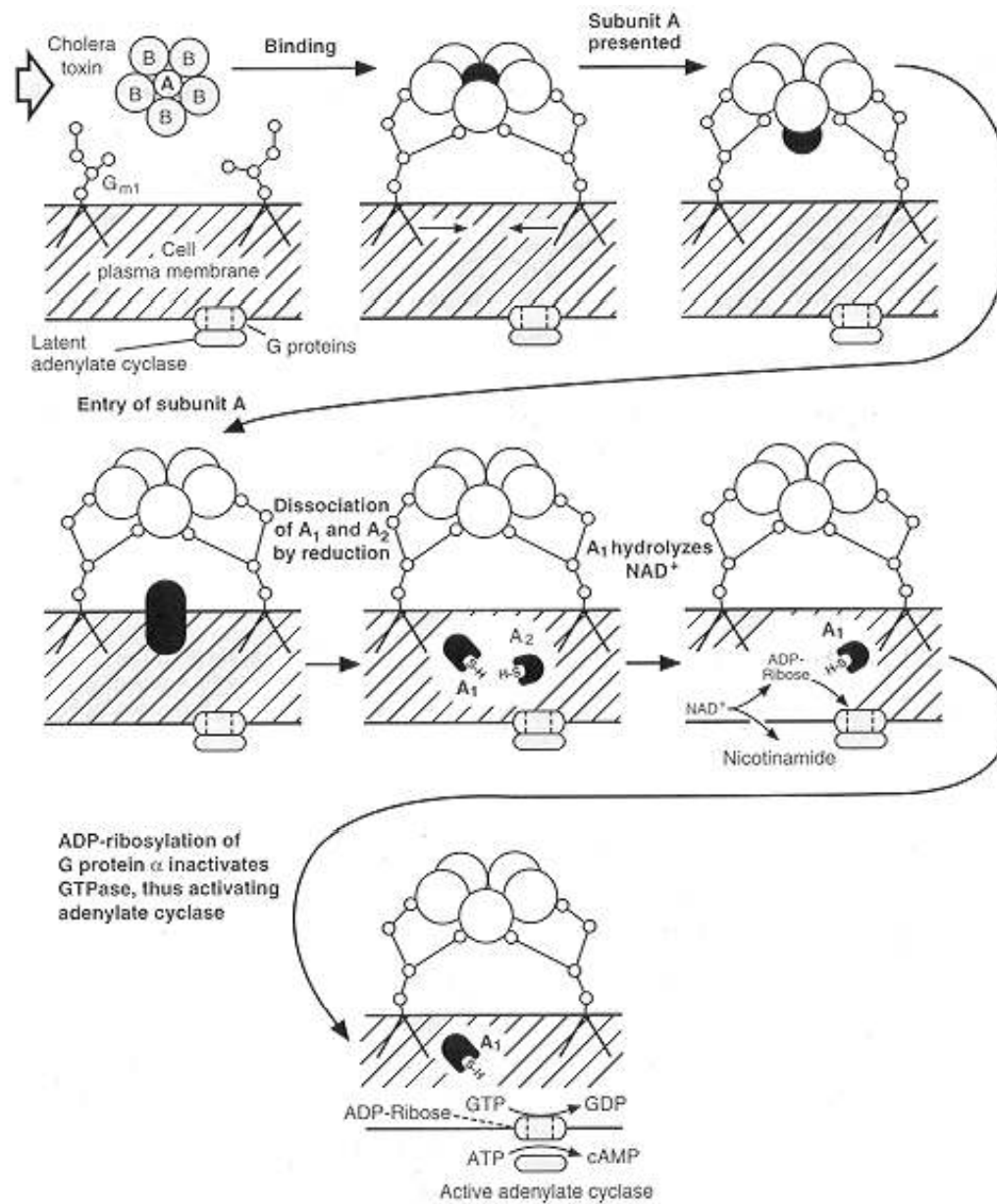


**HIZLA OĞALIR**

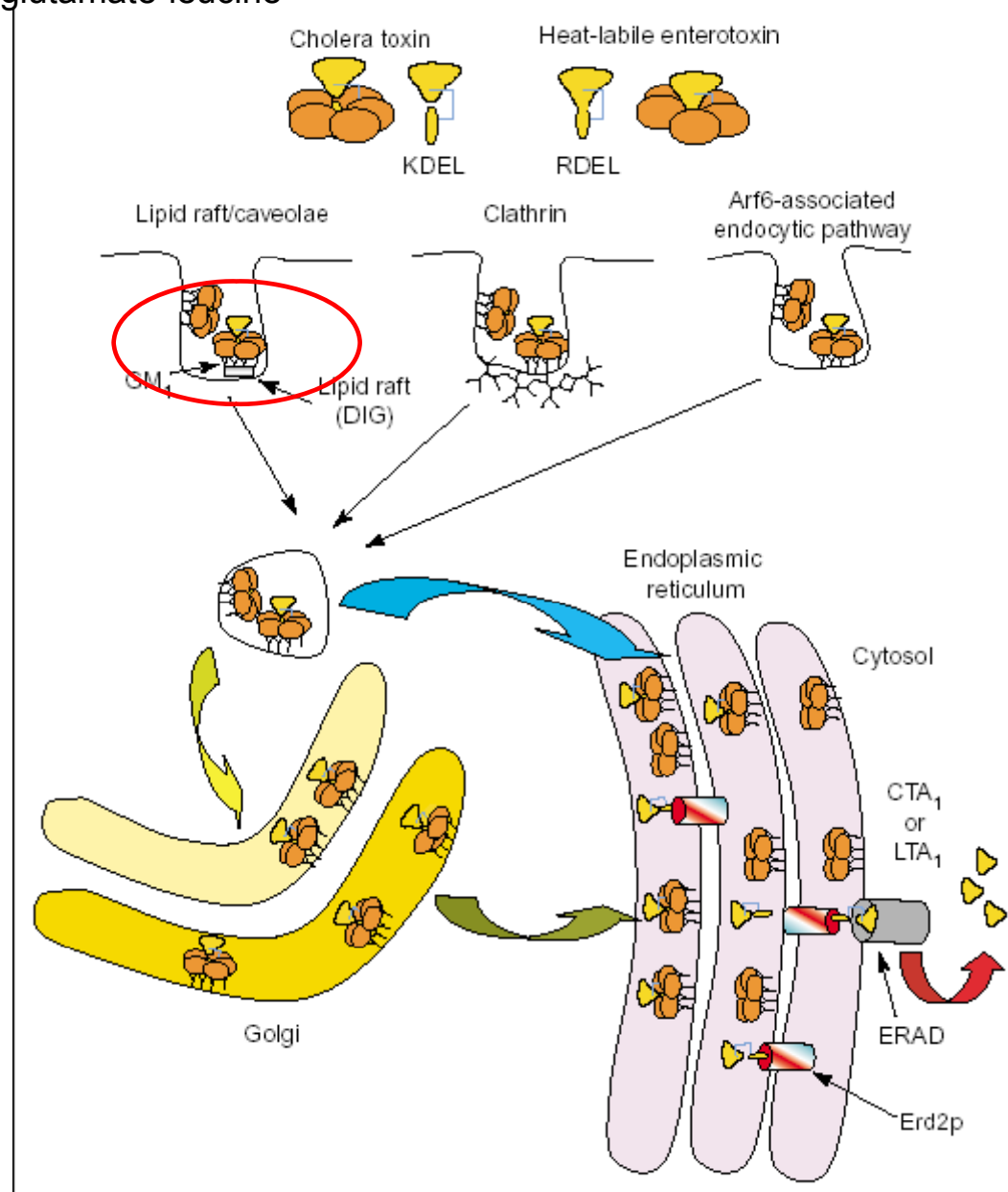
*Lancet 2004; 363: 223-33*

# KOLERA TOKSİNİ



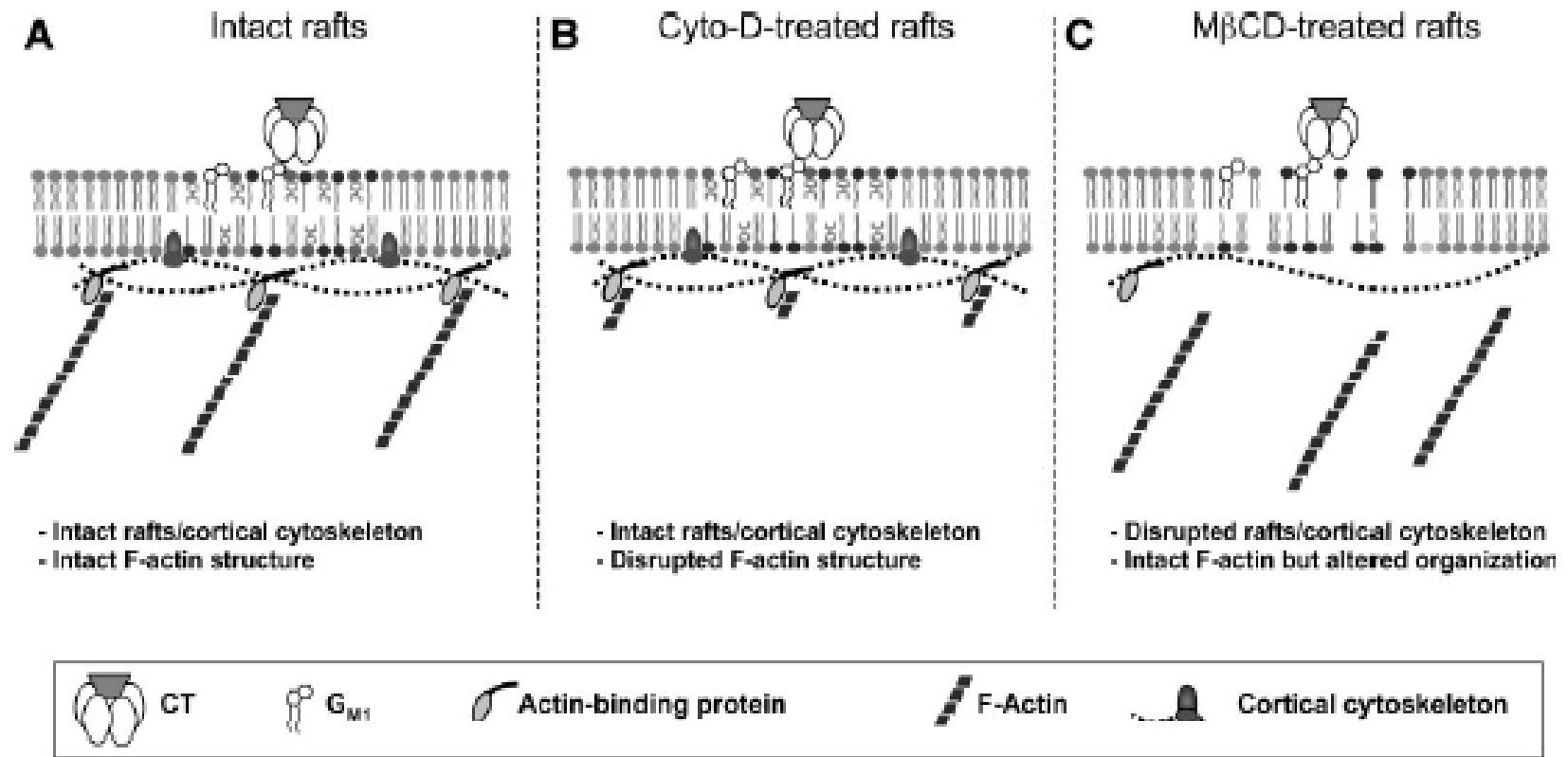


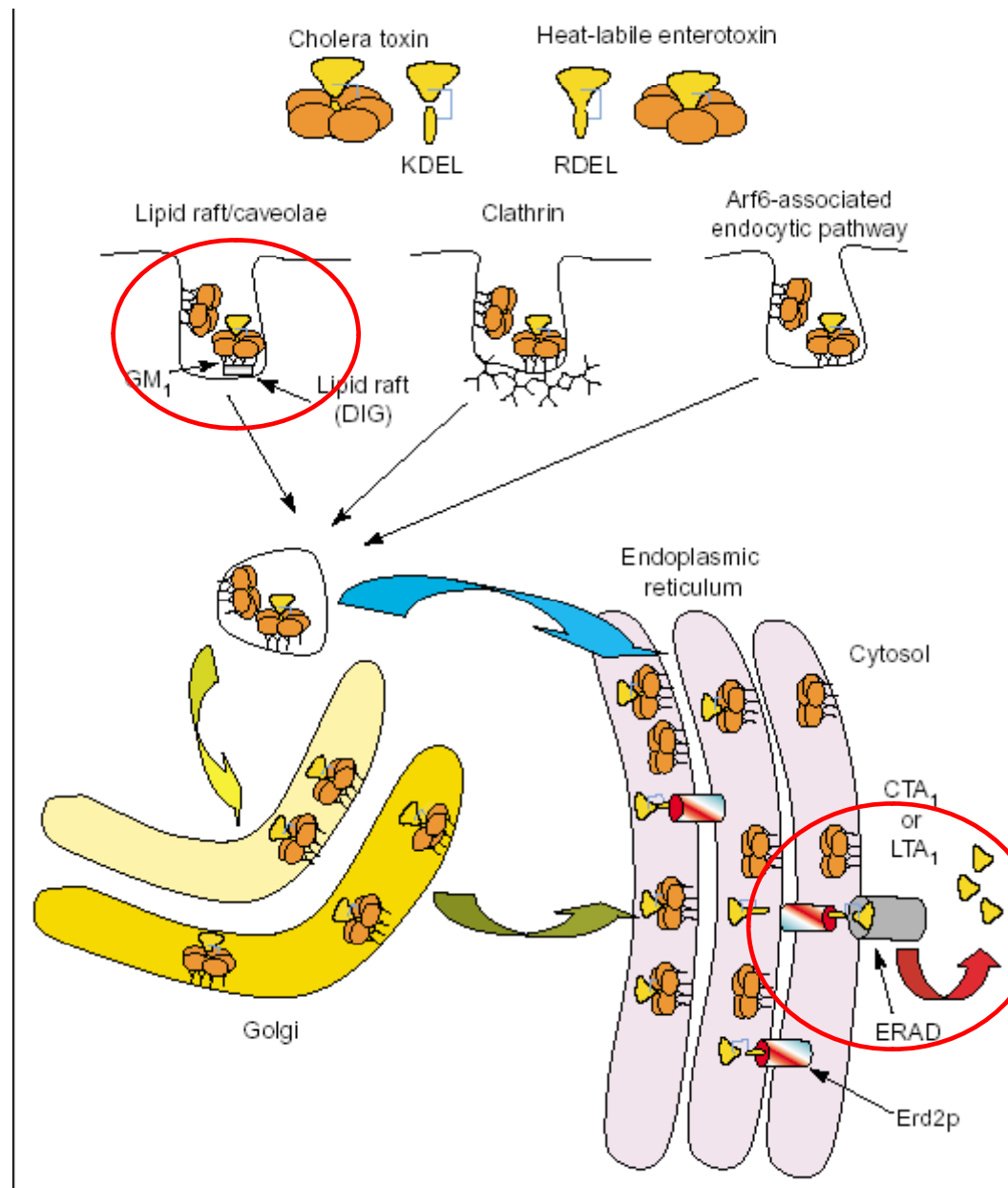
KDEL:lysine-aspartate-glutamate-leucine

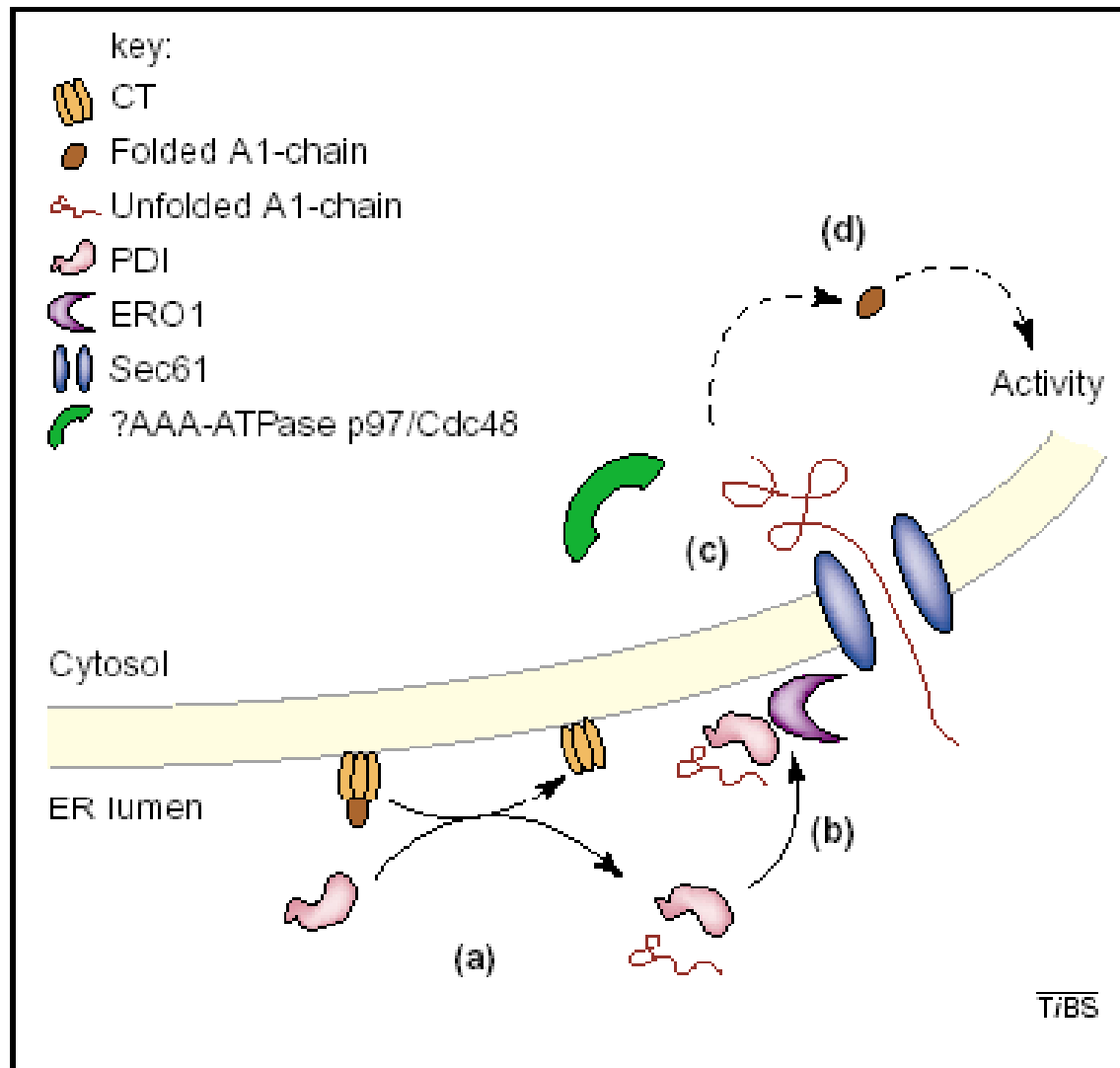


*Current Opinion in Immunology 17:388-398, 2005.*

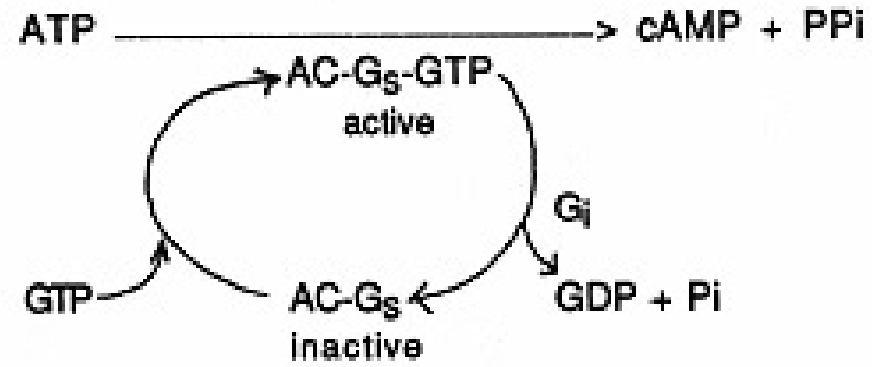




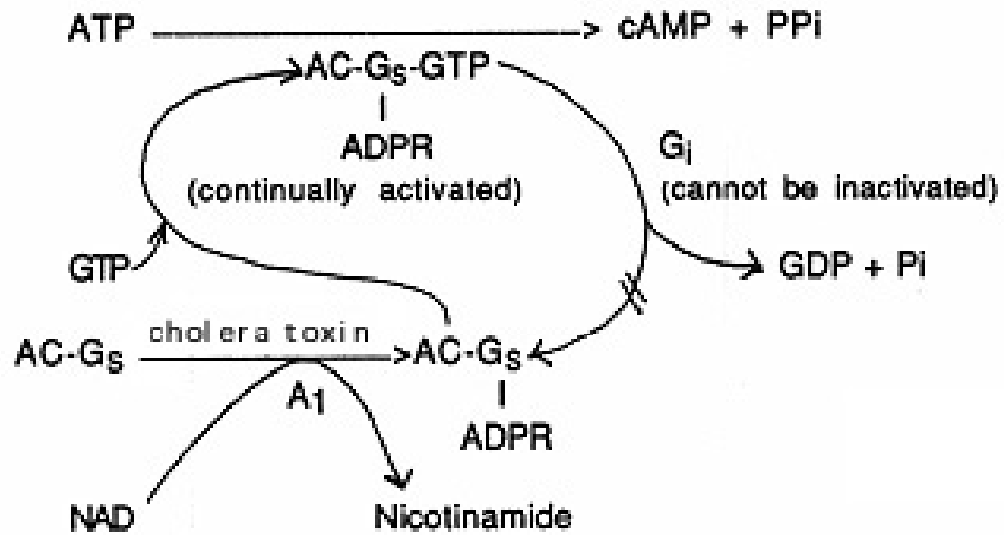




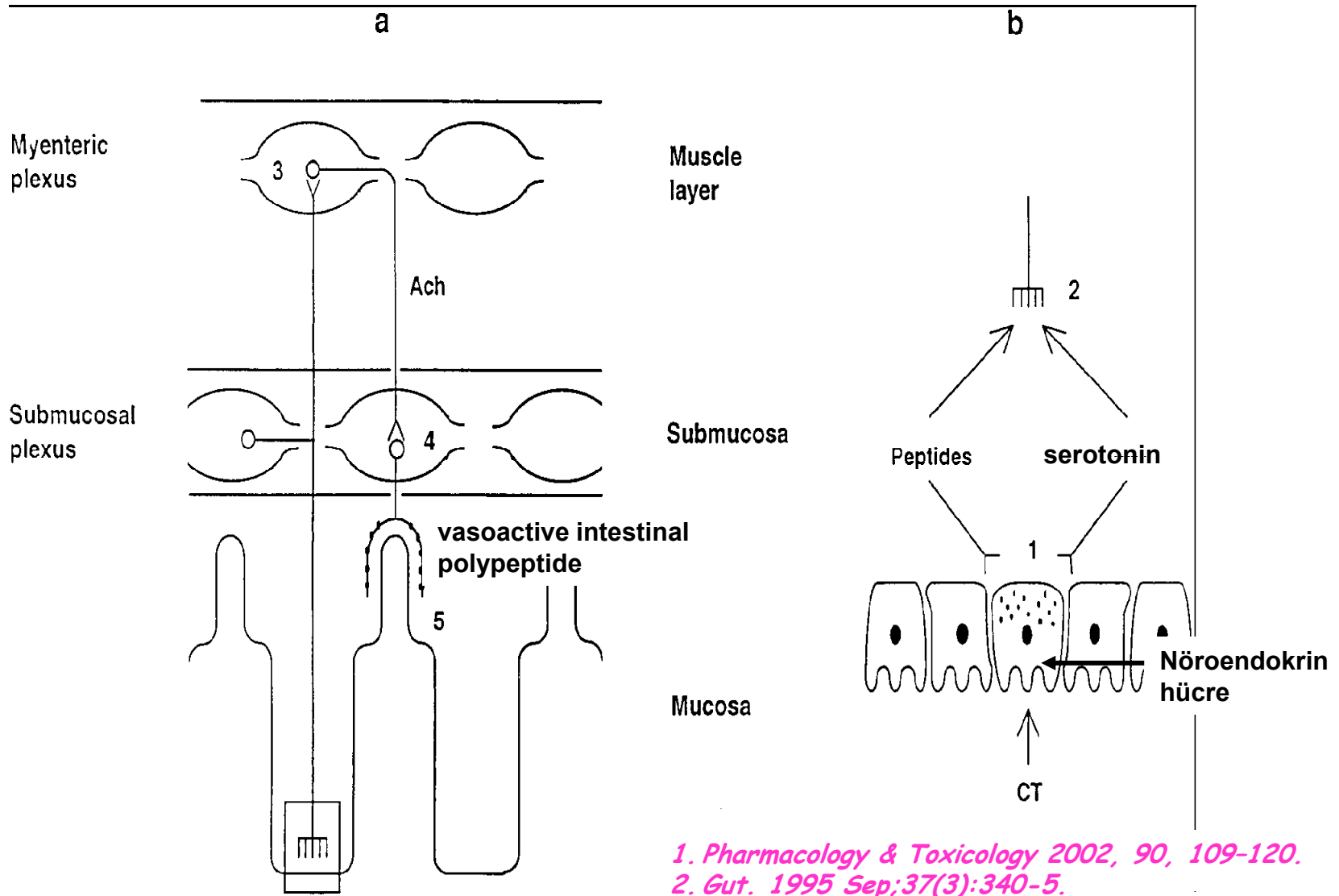
# NORMAL



## CT ETKİSİ



# KOLERA PATOGENEZİNDE NÖROLOJİK KOMPONENT



1. *Pharmacology & Toxicology* 2002, 90, 109-120.

2. *Gut*. 1995 Sep;37(3):340-5.

3. *Gastroenterology*. 1998 Oct;115(4):883-90.

4. *Current Opinion in Immunology* 2005, 17:388-398.