

## Bölüm 27

# MALİGN MELANOM EPİDEMİYOLOJİSİ, ETYOPATOGENEZİ VE RİSK FAKTÖRLERİ

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### GİRİŞ

Malign Melanom tüm kanserlerin %2-3 ünü oluşturmalarına karşın, cilt kanserleri arasında en sık mortalite nedenidir. Melanom insidansındaki hızlı artış ve ilişkili mortalite, melanomla ilgili risk faktörlerinin ayrıntılı bir şekilde bilinmesini gerektirmektedir.

Kitabımızın bu bölümünde insidans ve mortalitedeki epidemiyolojik değişiklikleri, spesifik risk faktörlerini ve melanom gelişimine neden olabilecek genetiksel ve çevresel risk faktörlerini ayrıntılı bir biçimde inceleyeceğiz.

### 1-EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

Melanom insidansı çarpıcı bir şekilde artmaktadır ve tarama çabalarına rağmen mortalite ise gözle görülür şekilde azalmamıştır. Epidemiyolojinin anlaşılması önemli nedensel faktörler konusunda bilgi vermektedir.

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde melanom hem erkeklerde hem de kadınlarda beşinci kanser nedenidir (1). 1982 ile 2001 yılları arasında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde melanom insidansı ikiye katlanırken, mortalite oranları sabit kalmıştır (2). 2011 yılında yaşa göre düzeltilmiş genel melanom insidansı 19.7/100000'dir (2). 2010-2014 döneminde  $\geq 15$  yaşındaki Hispanik olmayan beyazlar arasında ortalama yıllık insidans 33/100000'dir (erkeklerde 41.7/100000 ve kadınlarda 27.2/100000); yalnız kadınlarda melanom insidansı 15-34 yaş arasında önemli derecede azalırken  $\geq 15$  yaş olanlarda ise anlamlı şekilde artmıştır (3). Lentigo maligna melanomu 45 yaş ve üzeri hastalarda melanomun diğer alt türlerine kıyasla daha yüksek bir oranda artmıştır (4). Ancak Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ndeki melanom

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