

Bölüm 35

İNFLAMATUAR MEME KANSERİ

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GİRİŞ

İnflamatuar meme kanseri (İMK) meme kanserinin nadir görülen, agresif seyirli, meme derisinde diffüz dermatolojik eritem ve ödemle (portakal kabuğu) karakterize bir formudur. Amerika'da invaziv meme kanserlerinin %0,5-2'sini oluşturmaktadır fakat başka yerlerde daha yüksek oranlar olabilir ^(1,2). Eskiden lokal ileri evre meme kanserleri başlığı altında değerlendiriliyorken sonradan hastalığın agresif seyri, prognozunun kötü olması ve lokal ileri evre meme kanseri ile kıyaslandığında İMK daha erken yaşta tanı alması gibi farklılıklardan dolayı günümüzde ayrı bir başlık altında değerlendirilmektedir ^(3,4)

KLİNİK ÖZELLİKLER

Tipik olarak memede ağrı ve hızlı büyüyen kitle ile karşımıza çıkar. Ayrıca memede gerginlik, sertlik, memede büyüme ve kaşıntı gibi şikayetler de görülmektedir. Tanı anında hastaların çoğunda lenf nodu tutulumu vardır ve üçte birinde uzak metastaz saptanmaktadır.^(6,7,8) Meme kanserinin diğer formlarına göre daha erken ve agresif hematojen yayılım gösterdiği için visseral metastaz yapma olasılığı yüksektir. Semptomların başlaması çok hızlı olup haftalar-aylar içinde artış gösterir. İMK tanısından önce hastaların çoğu mastit nedeniyle uzun süreli antibiyotik kullanım öyküsüne sahiptir. Hastaların %10'undan azında anormal mamografi bulguları vardır⁽⁵⁾.

Fizik muayene bulgusu tipik olarak sıcak ve kalınlaşmış meme derisi olan portakal kabuğu görünümü ile karakterizedir. Cilt rengi pembe, kırmızı ya da mor olabilir. Meme başı tutulumu, düzleşme, eritem, kabuklanma, kabarma veya meme ucunun geri çekilmesi şeklinde ortaya çıkabilir. Memede ele gelen kitle olabilir de olmayabilir de.⁽⁸⁾

müş. Bu çalışma İMK ile CD20 (+) B hücreler arasında klinik bir ilişki olduğunu gösteren ilk çalışmadır. CD20+ TİL'lerin neoadjuvan KT'ye meme kanseri cevabı ile ilişkisi olduğu başka bir çalışmada gösterilmiştir (60,61).

Bu çalışmalara dayanarak İMK immünmodülatör tedavilerden fayda görebilecek bir kanser olabilir. İMK'nde T ve B hücre infiltrate tümörleri hedefleyen teröpatik tedavi yaklaşımları PD-1/ PD-L1 aksını ve B hücre cevaplarını destekleyen immünmodülatör tedaviler İMK'nde potansiyel tedavi yaklaşımları olabilir. Bu konuda daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: inflamatuvar meme kanseri, neoadjuvan kemoterapi, tedavi yaklaşımı

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