



## BÖLÜM 3

# JİNEKOLOJİK KANSERLERDE TARAMA VE ERKEN TANI-1

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### GİRİŞ

Kanser, tüm dünyada önde gelen ölüm nedenleri arasında yer almaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün (WHO) 2019 verilerine göre 70 yaş altı ölüm nedenleri arasında, 183 ülkenin 112'sinde birinci veya ikinci, 23'ünde ise üçüncü veya dördüncü sırada yer alır <sup>(1,2)</sup>. Bununla birlikte, kanser insidansı ve kanser ilişkili ölüm oranları dünya çapında hızla artmaya devam etmektedir <sup>(3,4)</sup>.

Jinekolojik kanserlere baktığımız zaman ise her birinin hem dünyada hem de ülkemizde her yaştan milyonlarca kadını etkileyen önemli birer sağlık sorunu olduklarını görmekteyiz. Uluslararası Kanser Araştırma Ajansı (IARC) tarafından üretilen GLOBOCAN kanser insidansı ve mortalite verileri incelendiğinde 2020 yılında, dünyada yaklaşık olarak 1,398,601 kadına uterus, serviks, over, vulva ve vajina kanserlerini içeren jinekolojik kanser tanısı konulduğu izlenmiştir <sup>(1)</sup>. Aynı zamanda bu kanserlere bağlı yıllık 8.658.88 kadın ölümü bildirilmiştir. Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinde (ABD) yaklaşık olarak yaşam boyu her 162 kadından 1'inin serviks kanseri, her 78 kadından 1'inin over kanseri ve her 35 kadından 1'inin uterus kanseri tanıları aldığı görülmektedir <sup>(5,6)</sup>. GLOBOCAN 2020 Türkiye verilerine baktığımız zaman ise jinekolojik kanserlerin insidansı ve mortalite açısından benzer şekilde ilk on kadın kanseri arasında yer aldığını görmekteyiz <sup>(7)</sup>. Türkiye'de uterus kanserlerinin en sık görülen jinekolojik kan-

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