



BÖLÜM 4

JİNEKOLOJİK KANSERLERDE TARAMA VE ERKEN TANI-2

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ENDOMETRİUM KANSERLERİNDE ERKEN TANI VE TARAMA

Endometrium kanseri (EK) özellikle gelişmiş ülkelerde en sık görülen jinekolojik kanserdir ⁽¹⁾. Yaşam boyu EK gelişim riski %3'ler civarında bildirilmektedir. EK'lerin %90'dan fazlası postmenapozal dönemde görülür ⁽²⁾; ancak artan obezite oranları premenopozal vakaların oranında belirgin artışa yol açmıştır. Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinin projeksiyonlarına göre artan obezite ile ilişkili olarak 2030 yılına kadar hastalığın insidansında %30-40'lar civarında artış olması beklenmektedir ⁽³⁾. Ancak vakaların % 94'ünün anormal vajinal kanama ile başvurmaları hastalığın çoğunlukla erken evrede tanı alması ile sonuçlanmaktadır ⁽⁴⁾.

Endometrium kanserleri Tip I ve Tip II tümörler olmak üzere ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Tip I tümörler, olguların çoğunluğunu oluşturur, neredeyse yalnızca endometrioid tümörlerdir ve östrojen maruziyetiyle ilişkililerdir. Vakaların %80-90'ını, ancak ölümlerin sadece %40'ını oluşturmaktadırlar ⁽⁵⁾. Tip II tümörler ise daha kötü prognostik özellikler içeren seröz ve berrak hücreli kanserleri içerir. Bununla birlikte pratikte yüksek grade'li bir kısım hastanın iyi seyrettiği ve düşük grade'li olmasına rağmen bazı hastaların ise kötü seyrettiği görülmektedir. EK'nin yeni moleküler sınıflaması bu durumu açıklamaktadır. Yeni veri-

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