

## Bölüm 27

# MULTİPLE MYELOM VE DİĞER MONOKLONAL GAMOPATİLERDE BÖBREK HASTALIĞI

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### GİRİŞ

Böbrek hastalıkları multiple myelom (MM) başta olmak üzere monoklonal gamopatilerin bir komplikasyonudur.

Bu hastalığın tanımlanmasında geniş bir aralıkta renal bulgular ve patolojik çeşitlilikler bulunmaktadır. <sup>(1-6)</sup>

Bu yazı MM ve diğer monoklonal gamopatilerde böbrek hastalıklarının epidemiyoloji, patogenez ve etyolojisini gözden geçirmek için yazıldı.

### MYELOMDA BÖBREK HASTALIKLARI

MM 'da en önemli komplikasyonlardan biri böbrek hastalığıdır. Yaklaşık hastaların %50 'si MM' a bağlı akut böbrek hasarı veya kronik böbrek hastalığı bulgularına sahiptir. <sup>(7)</sup>

Yeni tanı almış hastalarda %20-50 oranında akut böbrek hasarı (ABH) veya kronik böbrek hastalığı (KBH) tanı anında tespit edilmektedir. <sup>(6,8,9,11,12)</sup>

Şiddetli böbrek hasarı; akut yada kronik hemodiyaliz (HD) gerektiren hastaların %3-12'sinde izlenmektedir. <sup>(10,12,13)</sup>

Anormal böbrek fonksiyonu ile hasta yaşam süresi arasında ciddi korelasyon bulunmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalarda plazma kreatinin konsantrasyonu <1.5 mg/dl olduğunda 1 yıllık sağkalım oranı %80 iken >2.3 mg/dl olduğunda bu oran %50'ye kadar düşebilmektedir. <sup>(3)</sup> Tümör yükü yüksek olan hastalarda ise sağ kalım oranları düşük olduğundan benzer ilişki saptanmamıştır. <sup>(12)</sup>

Bortezomib tedavisi, özellikle üçlü tedavi alan hastaların yaşam süresini uzatır da böbrek fonksiyonlarını zarar vererek hastaların hemodiyalize girmelerine

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## **Kaynakça**

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