

Bölüm 10

MESANE KANSERİ EPİDEMİYOLOJİSİ VE ETYOPATOGENEZİ

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EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

Mesane karsinomu genitoüriner sistemin en sık görülen ikincil karsinomudur. Dünyada hastaların büyük çoğunluğu yüzeysel erken evrede tanı alır ve hastaların %20-40'da kasa invaze yada daha ileri evrede tanı alır(1). Tanı TURBT (Transüretral mesane tümörü rezeksiyonu) ile transüretral yoldan kas tabakasını da içerecek şekilde yapılan rezeksiyondan patolojik örneklerin değerlendirilmesi ile tanı konur. Semptom olarak erken evrede %75 makroskobik hematüri, %25 idrar yapma bozuklukları ile saptanır iken , ileri evre de halsizlik, iştahsızlık ve kilo kaybı, kemik ve pelvik ağrı gibi belirtilerle ortaya çıkmaktadır. Beş yıllık sağkalım %77 dir(%96 in-situ, %69 lokalize, %34 bölgesel, %5'de uzak metastaz) (2).

Mesane kanseri Dünya da dokuzuncu en yaygın kanser olarak 2012'de 430,000 yeni vaka bildirilmiştir(3). Amerika da 81,190(62,380 erkek, 18,810 kadın) yeni mesane kanseri teşhis edilmektedir, bir periyodda 2018'de 17,240(12,520 erkek, 4,720 kadın) mesane kanserine bağlı ölüm vakası bildirilmiştir(4). Mesane kanseri, üriner sistemin en sık, genitoüriner sistemin ikinci sık görülen kanser olmakla; erkekler arasında dördüncü kadınlardada onbirinci en yayginkanserdir(1). Amerika'da mesane kanseri altıncı yaygın görülmesine rağmen 40 yaş altı oldukça nadir görülür. Ortalama tanı yaşı 73'tür, tanı sırasında genelde komorbid hastalıklarla birlikte(5). Birçok mesane kanseri multiple tekrarlamalarına bağlı ölüm olmaktadır. Mesane kanseri tipik olarak ileri yaşta tespit edilmekle beraber ortalama yaş erkeklerde 69 yaş, kadınlarda 71 yaşdır, hastaların üçte ikisi 65 yaş altıdır (6-7). Amerikada 1975-1996 yılları arasında beş yıllık sağkalım %50 iken 1985-2005 yılları arasında %75-81 çıkmıştır(8-9). Mesane kanserine bağlı ölüm oranları birkaç Avrupa ülkesinde düşmesine rağmen bazı Avrupa ülkelerinde hala

Mesane kanseri için sigara içmiş ve aile öyküsü genetik olarak pozitif olanlarda, mesane kanseri gelişme riskini beş kat artmıştır. İsvaç kanser ve aile tarihi arařtırmasında mesane kanseri 65 ailede mesane kanseri olan ailelerin çocuklarında ortaya çıkmıř en yüksek risk, 45 yař altı erkek kardeřlerde X'e baęlı kalıtım olduęunu gösterdi(67). İřpanyol Mesane Kanseri alıřmasında yeni tanı almıř mesane kanseri olan 1158 aile öyküsü pozitif olan hastalarda mesane kanseri riskinde anlamlı bir artıř görölmedi(68).

Onkogen ve tümör baskılayıcı genlerden olan p53 tümör baskılayıcı gen, mesane tümörlerinin yarısından fazlasında TP53 geninde bir mutasyon içermektedir (16,70). P53 ařırı ekspresyonunun prognostik deęerini deęerlendiren 168 alıřmanın meta-analizi, genel nüks ve mortalite riski ile iliřkili olarak anlamlı olduęunu göstermiřtir(71). P16 geni mesane kanseri bařlangıç veya sonra ilerlemesinde rol alabilmektedir(72). Retinoblastoma geni (RB), hücre bölünme iřlemini dolaylı olarak kontrol eden bir nükleer fosfoproteini kodlar. RB genindeki deęiřiklikler mesane kanseri progresyonu ile iliřkilendirilmiřtir(73). Matris metaloproteinazlar ve folat metabolizmasında (metilen-tetrahidrofolat redüktaz ve metiyonin sentaz) yer alan genlerde bulunur(74-76).

Kanserojenlerin potansiyel kazanmak için in vivo aktivasyon gerektirir ve eřitli metabolik yollar tanımlanmıřtır. Bu metabolik basamakları düzenleyen genetik faktörler, mesleki veya çevresel maruziyetten sonra mesane kanseri gelişme riskini deęiřtirmeye hizmet edebilir. Bunlar arasında P450 sitokrom enzimi (CYP1A2, CYP2D6 ve CYP3A4), arilamin aktivasyonunun ilk basamaęı olan N-hidroksile edilmiř metabolitlere N oksidasyonunda rol oynar. Bu enzimler genel popölasyonda polimorfiktir, Yüksek enzimatik aktivite seviyeleri aktif arilamin metabolitlerinin oluřumunu kolaylařtırabilir ve mesane karsinogenezine yatkınlık yapabilir(77-78). Metabolik aktivatörlerle uyumlu bir genotipli sigara içicilerin, kontrollerle karřılařtırıldıęında, mesane kanseri insidansında anlamlı derecede daha yüksek olduęunu gösterilmiřtir (79).

Mesane kanseri kanserojenleri asetilasyonu aromatik aminleri detoksifikasyonunu iki N-asetil transferaz geni (NAT1 ve NAT2) ile yapılabilir. NAT2 enzimi polimorfiktir ve NAT2'nin aktivitesindeki farklılıklar mesane kanserinin patogenezinde risk faktörü olarak gösterilmiřti. İki deęiřtirilmiř NAT2 alleli olan "yavař" asetilatörler, sigara dumanına veya mesleki aromatik aminlere maruz kaldıklarında mesane kanseri için yüksek risk altında olduęu görünmektedir(80).

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