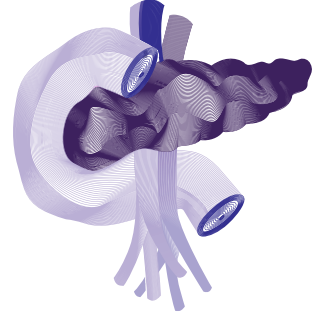


Bölüm 17

Pankreasın Malign Tümörleri



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Giriş

Pankreas kanseri erkeklerde en sık görülen on ikinci kanser, kadınlarda en yaygın on birinci kanser ve kansere bağlı ölümlerin yedinci önde gelen nedenidir (1). GLOBOCAN verilerine göre, 2018 yılında dünyada 458,918 yeni pankreas kanseri tanısı ve 432,242 pankreas kanserine bağlı ölüm görülmektedir (2). Modern tıp teknolojisindeki hızlı gelişmelere ve birçok kanserin hayatta kalma oranlarındaki önemli gelişmelere rağmen pankreas kanseri, 5 yıllık düşük bir sağkalım oranı ve erken teşhis zorluğu ile oldukça ölümcül bir gastrointestinal kanserdir (3). En yüksek insidans hızı Avrupa ve Kuzey Amerika'da iken, en düşük insidans hızı Afrika ve Güney Orta Asya'da olup, insidans hızları ülkeler arasında önemli farklılıklar göstermektedir (4). Aşırı agresif doğası ve zayıf hayatta kalma oranı nedeniyle kritik bir küresel hastalık yükü olmaya devam etmektedir (5). Pankreas kanserinin yakın bir gelecekte Avrupa Birliği'nde kansere bağlı ölümlerde meme kanserini geçerek 3.sırada yer alacağı tahmin edilmektedir (6). Hastaların çoğunda tanı konulma yaşı 71'dir ve tanıların yalnızca %20'si 60 yaşından önce konulmaktadır (7). Tanı anında hastaların yaklaşık %80-85'i unrezektabl yada metastatik hastalık ile başvurduğundan 5 yıllık genel sağkalım oranı %10 civarındadır (6).

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Sonuç

Pankreas kanseri, şu an ve gelecekte dünya genelinde önemli bir morbidite ve mortalite nedeni olmaya devam edecektir. Görüntüleme ve cerrahi teknikteki ilerlemeler lokal olarak ilerlemiş hastalarda yüz güldürücü sonuçlar alınmasına neden olsa da metastatik hastalıkta etkili sistemik tedavi ajanlarına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

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