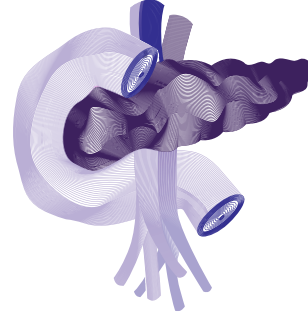


Bölüm 22

Pankreas Başı Tümörlerinde Cerrahi Tedavi



Direnç Yiğit¹

Giriş

Pankreas kanseri, dünyada yıllık ortalama 250 bin kişiyi etkilemektedir ve kanser ile ilişkili ölümlerin en önemli nedenlerindedir (1). Cerrahi, uzun dönem sağ kalımda en önemli şansı sağlamaktadır; ancak hastaların yalnızca küçük bir bölümü (%10-20), hastalık tanısı aldığı anda küratif rezeksiyon için uygun bulunmaktadır (2).

Pankreas başı tümörlerinde uygulanan pankreatikoduodenektomi kompleks ve yüksek riskli bir prosedürdür. En iyi sonuçlar yüksek volümlü merkezlerde sağlanmaktadır (3,4). Deneyimli ellerde prosedür için ortalama operasyon süresi 5,5 saat, ortalama kan kaybı 350 ml ve mortalite %4'ten azdır (5). Pankreas başı rezeksiyonu gerektiren endikasyonlar Tablo 1'de belirtilmiştir.

Tablo 1. Pankreas başı rezeksiyonu için endikasyonlar

Pankreatik adenokarsinom
Ampuller karsinom
Ampuller adenom
Nöroendokrin tümörler
Kolanjiokarsinom
Duodenal neoplazm
Cerrahi müdahale endikasyonu olan kombine pankreatik/duodenal yaralanmalar
Kronik pankreatit

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