

Bölüm 19

GÖZ KAPAĞI VE KONJONKTİVANIN PREMALİGN - MALİGN LEZYONLARI

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GÖZ KAPAĞININ PREMALİGN-MALİGN LEZYONLARI:

Kutanöz lezyonlar epidermis, dermis veya gözkapagının adneksial yapılarından kaynaklanabilir ancak sıklıkla hızlı yenilenme özelliği gösteren epidermisten kaynaklanır. Malignensi için hasta hikayesinden elde edebileceğimiz predispozan faktörler:

- sigara öyküsü,
- cilt kanseri öyküsü,
- yoğun güneş ışığı maruziyeti,
- radyoterapi öyküsü,
- immünsupresyon dur. 1

Fizik muayenede saptadığımız lezyon özellikleri de bize malignensiyi düşündürülebilir. Bunlar:

- yavaş, ağrısız büyüyen lezyon,
- düzensiz pigmenter değişim,
- kapak marjininin bozulması,
- kirpiklerin kaybı,
- lezyon üzerinde ülserasyon, kanama,
- telenjektaziler,
- cilt katlantılarının kaybıdır.1

Premalign Epitelyal Lezyonlar:

Aktinik Keratoz:

Prekanseroz lezyonlar içinde en sık görülenidir. Genellikle kronik güneşe mağruz kalmış, ileri yaş kişilerde görülür. Bunlar tek ya da multipl, küçük, eritematöz, yuvarlak, sesil, keratotik lezyonlardır. Histopatolojik incelemede epitel-

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Malın Fibröz Tümörler:

Fibröz Histiyositoma:

Sıklıkla benign karakter göstermektedir. Nadiren lokal agresif veya malign karakter gösterebilir. Genellikle limbus yerleşimli, iyi sınırlanmış veya difüz yayılım gösteren, skleraya tutunmuş amelanotik lezyonlardır. Tedavide temiz cerrahi sınır bırakacak şekilde eksizyon önerilir.⁴⁹

Myojenik Malın Tümörler:

Rabdomyosarkom:

Tek başına konjonktiva tutulumu nadirdir, genellikle orbital tutulumun uzantısı şeklindedir. Konjonktivada pembe, hızlı büyüyen vaskülarize kitle şeklinde görülür. Tedavide total eksizyona ek olarak kemoterapi ve radyoterapi de uygulanmaktadır.⁵⁰

Metastatik ve Sekonder Tümörler:

Konjonktivaya metastaz üveal doku ve orbitaya oranla daha nadirdir ancak meme, akciğer, böbrek, cilt ve diğer primer organ kanserlerinden metastaz görülebilir. Bunlar bir veya daha fazla, açık pembe, vaskülarize konjonktival stromal lezyonlardır.

Konjonktival tutulum çevre dokuların kanserlerine sekonder de gelişebilir. Bunlara örnek göz kapağının sebace karsinomu, üveal melanoma ve rabdomyosarkom verilebilir.^{51,52}

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