BÖLÜM
18

MEDÜLLER TİROİD KANSERİNDE CERRAHİ

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GİRİŞ

Medüller tiroid karsinomu (MTK), tiroid maligniteleri içerisinde en yaygın görülen 3. malignitedir. Kesin insidansı bilinmemekle beraber yaklaşık olarak tüm tiroid malignitelerinin %4-10' unu oluşturur. Tiroid bezinin üst kutuplarında yerleşen nöral krest kökenli, hem kalsitonin hem de karsinoembriyonik antijen (CEA) üreten C hücrelerinden kaynaklanır. Geniş yaş aralığında görülmekle birlikte insidansın en yüksek olduğu dönem 40-60 yaş aralığıdır. Kadın ve erkek popülasyonda çok belirgin fark olmamakla birlikte bayanlarda biraz daha fazla görülür. MTK diğer tiroidal tümörlerden farklı olarak lokal - bölgesel lenf nodları veya uzak organlarda mikroskobik rezidüel hastalık varlığı, yüksek kalsitonin ve CEA seviyeleri ile de tespit edilebilir. Diğer tetkikler ile tanı konulamayan şüpheli hastalarda kalsitonin MTK'yı tespit etmek için ve postoperatif dönemde de rezidüel/metastatik hastalık değerlendirilmesi ve hastalığın takibinde de kullanılabilir (1).

MTK, sporadik (%75-80) olarak ya da otozomal dominant kalıtım (%20-25) modeline sahip bir germ hattı mutasyonuna ikincil olarak ortaya çıkabilir. Kalıtsal MTK, multiple endokrin neoplazi tip 2A'nın (MEN 2A; MTK, feokromositoma ve paratiroid hiperplazisi veya tip 2B'nin (MEN 2B; MTK, feokromositoma, mukozal nöromlar ve marfanoid habitus) bir parçası olarak görülebileceği gibi, diğer endokrinopatiler olmadan da (ailesel MEN olmayan MTK) görülebilir. Hastalık etyolojisinde RET protoonkogen mutasyonları tanımlanmıştır (2). Bu mutasyonlar hastalığın seyri ile ilişkili olarak bulunmuştur. MTK hastalarında 10 yıllık sağ kalım yaklaşık %50 olmakla beraber prognoz, hastanın tanı anındaki yaşı, cinsiyeti, lokal tümör invazyonu varlığı, lenf nodu veya uzak metastaz varlığı ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Hastaların hem iyileşme hem de sağ kalım oranları erken tanı ve tedavi yöntemleri ile daha iyi olabilmektedir (3).

GENETİK VE TÜMÖR ÖZELLİKLERİ

10. kromozomda yerleşen ve tirozin kinazların geçiş transmembran reseptörünü kodlayan RET protoonkogeni; nöral krestten, branşiyal arklardan ve ürogenital sistemden türetilen hücrelerden eksprese edilir. RET mutasyonu spora-

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