

Bölüm 7

ENDOMETRİOZİS VE KANSER

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ÜNİTE 1

Endometriozis tanısı alan hastalarda over kanseri görülme riski yaklaşık iki kat artmaktadır. Tanıyı takiben sekiz yıl süreyle izlenen olgularda malign dönüşüm riski ortalama %0.7-1.6 arasında değişmektedir. İnfertil endometriozisli kadınlarda ise over kanseri görülme sıklığının 1.9 kat artığı saptanmıştır. Endometriozis zemininde kanser gelişimi atipik endometriozis olgularında daha sık olarak gözlenmektedir. Endometrioma zemininde kanser gelişimi insidansı %0.72 olarak belirlenmiş olup, kanser gelişimi açısından hastanın 40 yaş üzerinde olması ve 9 cm den büyük endometrioma bağımsız faktörler olarak belirlenmiştir. Endometriozis ve over kanseri birlikteliği olan olgularda sıklık sırasına göre berrak hücreli, endometrioid, seröz ve müsinöz tip kanserler saptanmıştır. Overde endometriozis zemininde gelişen over malignitelerinde ki tedavi yaklaşımı diğer over kanseri olgularında olduğu gibidir. Kemoterapi gereken olgulara ilave olarak progesteron veya GnRH analogları vermenin sağ kalım oranlarına net katkısı bilinmemektedir. Endometriozis zemininde gelişen over kanser vakalarının sağ kalım süreleri, primer over kanseri olgularına göre daha uzun olmaktadır. **Editorial**

Giriş

Endometriozis, endometriyum dokusunun olması gereken yer olan uterus kavite dışında başka bir

yerde görülmesi ile karakterize bir jinekolojik patolojidir. Östrojen hormonuna bağımlı bir hastalık olduğu için reproduktif dönemde görülme sıklığı %10'lara varırken, menopoz sonrası dönemde %2-4'e kadar geriler^(1,2). Dismenore, infertilite, pelvik ağrı ile karşımıza gelen bu patolojide en sık tutulum yeri sırasıyla overler, diğer pelvik organlar ve peritondur. Endometriozis patogenezi halen bir netliğe kavuşturulamamıştır. Gelişimi ile ilgili olarak, ortaya atılan hipotezlerin hiçbirisi tek başına hastalığı açıklamaya yetmez.

Endometriozis Over Kanser İlişkisi

1999 yılında yayınlanan ve İngiltere verilerine göre over kanseri insidansı %0.1 olup⁽³⁾, endüstriyel gelişimini tamamlamış toplumlarda yaşam boyu over kanserine yakalanma oranı da 1/70 dir⁽⁴⁾. Uzak doğunun endüstriyel toplumu olan Japonya'da ise bu oran daha düşük olup over kanseri insidansı %0.31 olarak bildirilmektedir⁽⁵⁾. Yapılan çeşitli çalışmalarda endometriozis zemininde over kanseri insidansının arttığı ön görülmektedir. Klinik olarak, over kaynaklı endometriozis ve endometriozis zemininde over kanseri gelişen olgularda görsel bulgular çoğu kez hemen hemen aynıdır (Resim 1)⁽⁶⁾. Serum CA 125 düzeyi her iki durumda da çoğu kez yüksektir.

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