

Bölüm 30

LOKAL İLERİ EVRE MEME KANSERİNDE TEDAVİ VE CERRAHİ YAKLAŞIM

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GİRİŞ

Lokal ileri meme kanseri (LİMİK); AJCC kanser evreleme kılavuzuna göre, meme dokusunda uzak metastazı olmayan ve genellikle 5 cm'den büyük, meme kanserlerini ifade etmektedir.

Gelişmiş ülkelerde tarama yapılan kadınlar arasında LİMİK sıklığı %5'in altındayken gelişmekte olan ülkelerin çoğunda tanısı yeni konmuş meme kanserlerinin %40-60'ını oluşturmaktadır. LİMİK, sanayileşmemiş toplumlarda %40-50 gibi yüksek oranlarda görülebilir. Batı toplumlarında veya sanayileşmiş toplumlarda ise %10-25 oranlarında görülür (01). LİMİK, Kuzey Amerika'da yeni tanı konmuş meme kanserlerinin %5-10'unu oluşturmaktadır (02). Küresel olarak yılda 300.000-450.000 yeni LİMİK tanısı konacağı hesaplanmaktadır (03-05).

LİMİK tedavi edilmezse, büyüyebilir, meme cildine yayılabilir, ya da göğüs duvarına penetre olabilir. Meme derisinde büyük akıntılı yaralar ile ortaya çıkabilir. LİMİK'de, bazı yayınlarda %80'lere ulaşman metastaz oranları raporlanmıştır (06).

LİMİK, genel olarak evre III meme kanserlerini ifade eder. Bazen evre IIB kanserleri de bu gruba dahil eden çalışmalar vardır. Eğer LİMİK'de meme koruyucu cerrahi (MKC) yapılamıyorsa tedaviye neoadjuvan kemoterapi (NAKT) ile başlanarak hastanın MKC'ye uygun hale getirilmesi denenebilir (07).

TANIM

LİMİK; Dört farklı hastalıktan oluşmaktadır:

- Lokal rekürren MK,
- İnflamatuvar MK,

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KAYNAKÇA

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