

Bölüm 25

KARACİĞERİN METASTATİK TÜMÖRLERİNDE CERRAHİNİN YERİ

İbrahim Burak BAHÇECİOĞLU¹

KOLOREKTAL KANSER KARACİĞER METASTAZLARI

Kolorektal kanser tüm dünyada insidans bakımından üçüncü, kanser mortalitesi bakımından dördüncü sıradadır. ⁽¹⁾ Kolorektal kanser teşhisi esnasında hastaların %20-25'i evre IV hastalığa sahiptir; ^(2,3)%15-20'si senkron karaciğer metastazına sahiptir ki bunların %70-80'inde metastazlar karaciğere sınırlıdır. ^(4,5) Cerrahi rezeksiyon kolorektal kanser karaciğer metastazları için en etkili tedavi yaklaşımıdır ancak az sayıda hasta cerrahiye uygundur. ⁽⁶⁾ Sınırlı karaciğer hastalığı olan kolorektal kanserli hastaların metastazlarının rezeksiyonu kemoterapi, radyoterapi, radyofrekans ablasyon ile karşılaştırıldığında önemli bir sağkalım faydası sunduğu gösterilmiştir. ⁽⁷⁾ Cerrahi kolorektal kanser karaciğer metastazlarının tek potansiyel küratif tedavi metodudur. ⁽⁸⁾ Bu bilgiler kolorektal kanser karaciğer metastazlarına olan cerrahi yaklaşımı diğer metastatik karaciğer tümörlerine yaklaşımdan farklı kılar. Cerrahiye bağlı ölümün major nedenlerinden biri olan yetersiz remnant karaciğer hacmi kalmasından kaçınabilmek için karaciğer rezeksiyon kriterlerine uyulması temeldir. Normalde insanlar sağlıklı karaciğerin %20'sinin kalması durumunda da yaşayabilmektedir. Bununla birlikte kemoterapi almış veya postoperatif dönemde kemoterapi alması planlanan hastaların karaciğer hacimlerinin %30-40' ı korunmalıdır. ⁽⁹⁾ Tahmini kalacak karaciğer hacmine (TKKH) karar verme karaciğerin ameliyat öncesi durumuna bağlıdır. Örneğin sağlıklı bir karaciğerin %75'i rezeke edilebilirken, kronik karaciğer hastalığı olan fakat sirozu bulunmayan hastada en az %30, sirozu olan fakat portal hipertansiyonu olmayan hastada en az %40 TKKH planlanmalıdır. ⁽¹⁰⁻¹¹⁾

¹ Uzm.Dr, Kayseri Şehir Hastanesi, dr.ibb@hotmail.com

KAYNAKÇA

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