KALITSAL OVER VE ENDOMETRİUM KANSERİNİN CERRAHİ PROFİLAKSİSİ

62. BÖLÜM

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GİRİŞ

Endometrium ve over kanseri kadınlarda en sık görülen ve en öldürücü kanserler arasında yer almaktadır. Çoğu sporadik olan bu tümörlerin az bir kısmı ise herediter sendromlar ile ilişkilidir.

Herediter jinekolojik kanserler; herediter meme-over kanser sendromu ile ilişkili over kanseri, Lynch sendromu ilişkili endometrium ve over kanseri, Peutz Jeghers sendromu ilişkili endometrium, serviks ve over kanseri ile Cowden sendromu ilişkili over kanseridir.

Risk azaltıcı cerrahi kanser geliştirme riski yüksek olan organların herhangi bir lezyon olmadan profilaktik olarak yapılan rezeksiyonudur. Kalıtsal meme-over kanseri sendromu ve Lynch sendromu varlığında over ve endometrium kanseri riskini azaltmak amacıyla risk azaltıcı cerrahi yapılması önerilmektedir.

HEREDİTER MEME VE OVARYAN KANSER SENDROMU

Tanım

Herediter meme ve over kanseri sendromu (HMOKS) over kanseri ile ilişkili en sık sendromdur. Over kanserlerinin yaklaşık %15'i HMOKS kaynaklıdır(1,2). Bu sendromda meme ve over tümörleri haricinde diğer kanserler için de artmış risk söz konusudur.

HMOKS; BRCA1 ve BRCA2 genlerindeki mutasyonlar sonucu gelişmektedir. BRCA1 kromozom 17'de ve BRCA2 kromozom 13'te lokalize tümör supressor genlerdir(3,4). Bu genler aynı isimdeki proteinleri kodlayarak DNA çift sarmal kırıklarının onarımında homolog rekombinasyon yolağında görev almaktadır(5). Homolog rekombinasyon yolağı bozuklukları ise yüksek gradeli over kanseri gelişimine yol açmaktadır(6).

BRCA1 ve BRCA2 gen mutasyonları otozomal dominant olarak kalıtılır. BRCA pozitif bir bireyin çocuğuna bu defektif geni aktarma olasılığı %50 dir.

BRCA1 taşıyıcılarında 70 yaşa kadar meme kanseri riski görülme oranı %55-70, BRCA2 taşıyıcılarında ise bu oran %45-70'tir. BRCA1 taşıyıcılarında ömür boyu over kanseri riski %40-45 iken BRCA2 taşıyıcılarında risk %15-20'dir(7-10). BRCA1 ve BRCA2 taşıyıcılarında 40 yaş altında over kanseri gelişme riski %3'ten az iken bu oran 50 yaşında %10'a yükselmektedir(11).

BRCA1/2 patojenik varyant taşıyıcısı bireylerde yaşam boyu meme ve over kanseri riskini değerlendiren 9856 hastanın alındığı bir prospektif kohort çalışmasında 80 yaşa kadar kümülatif kanser riski;

BRCA1 mutasyon taşıyıcılarında meme kanseri %72(95% Cl %65-79), over kanseri %44 (95% Cl %36-53)

BRCA2 mutasyon taşıyıcılarında meme kanseri %69 (95% Cl %61-77), over kanseri %17(95%Cl %11-25) oranında rapor edilmiştir(10).

Yüksek gradeli over kanseri olan bir kadında BRCA1 ve BRCA2 gen mutasyonu saptanma oranı ise %9-24'tür arasındadir(12). 1342 over kanserli

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